"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today and Sunday, probably rain or snow Sunday night; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,776. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BIGGER NAVY PLAN URGED ON DANIELS

House Committee Seizes on Programme of Navy Board, Which He Cut Down.

FOUR DREADNOUGHTS URGED

Ten Could Be Built in Two Years in an Emergency, the Secretary Says.

FAVORS SPECIALIZED YARDS

Large Appropriation for Aeronautics Could Not Be Used Now, Committee Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Whether Secretary Daniels makes the report of the General Board an appendix of his annual report another year will probably depend on how he regards his experience today before the House Naval Committee. Members of the committee were disposed to take up the recommendations of the General Board and compare them with the recommendations of the annual report, which was made public today. In fact, if statements made by members of the committee could be taken to represent the mind of a majority of that committee, there was a disposition to give the Secretary a great deal more money than he wants. One member spoke of the situation in the matter of aviation as one where Congress was obliged to "push the department from this end." The Secretary, however, showed that there would be a larger sum spent this year for new ships than last year. In case of emergency, he said ten dreadnoughts could be built in the country in two years. He recommends the building of two dreadnoughts this year.

The General Board urges the authorization of four dreadnoughts, taking the view that we are now eight ships behind the programme adopted by the board in 1903, which was fixed to be completed in 1919, when we should have forty-eight battleships. The board holds that in battleships actually completed and authorized we are now really ten ships behind the programme. When Mr. Daniels recommended two dreadnoughts and did not take the advice of the board he did what was expected, but in the matter of destroyers, submarines, scout cruisers, aircraft, gunboats, oil ships, destroyer tenders and submarine tenders, transports, hospital and supply ships, the board made some vigorous recommendations, and those the Secretary disregarded in great part on the ground of economy.

There was a general onslaught when Mr. Daniels began this morning to show why the building programme for the year 1915 should not be increased in the battle line, and that if we were to be plunged into war we could rely on definite facilities for construction.

Daniels Balks at Expense.

"In the first place," said Mr. Daniels, "if we eliminate from consideration the three dreadnoughts authorized and the proceeds from the sale of the Mississippi and the Idaho to Greece we have a balance available from previous appropriations and the total to be expended in building this year would be $44,091,000. We shall spend $5,000,000 more than we did last year. Now, as to building dreadnoughts in case of emergency, it is the present policy to equip the navy yards so that they can build battleships. The New York Yard is now prepared to carry on the building of two dreadnoughts at once. We are going to build submarines at the Portsmouth Yard, and we can build various auxiliaries at Philadelphia, Boston, and Norfolk."

"How many dreadnoughts," asked Mr. Butler, "could we build after we got into a war?"

"The private yards that contract for battleships have a known capacity," said the Secretary. "The Cramps can build two at a time, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company could do the same, the Fore River yard a like number, and the New York Shipbuilding Company the same."

Mr. Browning of New Jersey interrupted to say that the New York Shipbuilding Company had three slips and could build three dreadnoughts at one time. Two of these slips, he said, were covered, so that construction could proceed more rapidly.

"The New York Yard," continued the Secretary, "could build one ship certainly and probably two. That would make ten ships that could be under construction in case of emergency. No yard on the Pacific Coast could build even one battleship. Mare Island Yard is not fitted for it, and it would require dredging out the channel to make it possible there. At Bremerton, with some expenditure of money, preparation could be made for building a dreadnought, but that would be out of the question as an emergency measure. League Island, at Philadelphia, could now build a transport, but it would be necessary to enlarge the slip there to lay down a battleship. I hope to be able to recommend next year that the yard there be improved so a battleship can be built there. Under pressure it would appear we can build ten dreadnoughts at one time in the country."

"How far can we depend on getting them built in time to use them in a war in which we might be engaged?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"That all depends on the length of the war. If it was two years long we could not get them; if three we could," replied the Secretary.

Capt. Winterhalter, the Secretary's aid for material, was asked his ideas as to the time it would take to complete dreadnoughts after a war began. He said that we should judge by what was going on in the British yards, which were of a much greater capacity than ours. They were there getting out in two years what heretofore had taken three, and it was being done at an increase of $2,000,000 in the cost of each ship. He thought we might count on finishing ships laid down after a declaration of war in two years, the time usually being thirty months. This included armor and armament. The guns could be produced in time for the finished ships. The whole matter would depend on organization and the force of workmen available.

Pacific Coast Defense.

While admitting that the Pacific Coast now was without adequate protection in case of war, Secretary Daniels told the committee today that if an emergency arose the Atlantic fleet could be dispatched to the Pacific

Continued on Page 7.

GRADUATE ENGINEER SENTENCED AS THIEF

Leverage, Who Had Stolen Auto, Says He Gave Up Promising Career for Life of Crime.

Henry Leverage, who asserts that he is a university man and a graduate electrical engineer, was sentenced to Sing Sing for three years and nine months yesterday by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions for stealing an automobile. Before he was sentenced, Leverage told the court that he had given up a promising career for a life of crime.

"I admit that I have been an ocean card sharp and a general crook," he said, "and that I did not have to steal. When I wanted to I could always earn a good living in my profession. After I got started on the wrong road it was hard to get back again. I have tried several times, but all in vain."

The stolen automobile that was found in Leverage's possession was taken from the garage of David Douglas, an architect living in Albany. Leverage said that his arrest was brought about by a woman because of jealousy. Her name did not appear in the case. Following his arrest Leverage denied that the car was his or that he knew anything about it, but a key used in its operation was found in his pocket. After his conviction he acknowledged that he knew that the car was stolen, but asserted that he was not implicated in the theft.

Leverage, it was learned, had served prison terms in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. According to the probation officer, he was a member of the Royal Society of Engineers of London and the American Institute of Electric Engineers.

"I am afraid what punishment I am going to mete out to you will do you no good," said Judge Wadhams in pronouncing sentence. "You have three previous convictions against you, although you are still a young man. To leave you at large would be to leave a skilled criminal to prey upon the community. So I am going to give you a severe sentence."

OUR FLEET MAY BE FIRST.

Speculation on Results of a Battle in the North Sea.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12.—The Daily Telegraph's naval correspondent, in a long discussion of the plans for the increase of the American Navy during the next year, says, in part:

"The British people have not yet realized that the United States may, in the next twelve months, reach the position which we have occupied so long as the supreme naval power. At present this navy ranks third, but a good third. If there is a battle in the North Sea the German high sea fleet cannot be sunk, or even seriously reduced in strength, without our grand fleet being injured at least. This is what Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has hitherto believed. He has always assumed that if his navy can sufficiently damage ours, we may awake one morning to find the trident has passed, at any rate for a time, from our hands into those of the United States."

The Telegraph's correspondent considers it a significant fact that American naval experts have not been led by events of the present war to increase the strength in submarines at the expense of battleships of increasingly great displacement. In conclusion the article thus points out the probable effect of the American grant for new ships on the British Navy:

"All this is very interesting to us. Let us not deceive ourselves. American ships are well designed, well built, and well manned. We do not associate the Republic with 'militarism,' but apparently all Americans are satisfied that though Germany may be crushed, they will still need a fleet and a larger fleet than they have had in the past. We are thus brought up against the question whether in the incoming year the Admiralty ought not to enter upon the construction of more battleships embodying all lessons (which are not many) which the war has taught."

'YELLOW BOOK' ENTERPRISE

London Daily Chronicle Commends New York Times Plan of Issue.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12.—The Daily Chronicle publishes THE NEW YORK TIMES's cable announcing the latter's purchase of the American copyright of the French "Yellow Book," and adds:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES is more enterprising and public-spirited than its London namesake. The 'Yellow Book' will be given away with the ordinary issue of the paper and then put on sale as a pamphlet at 5d.

"The British public will have to pay two shillings for the book; and even then, we are told by The Times, in spite of an 'enormous demand,' there is a loss on production, as we assume that no profit' and much gratuitous work means a loss. This is bad business for The Times and a misfortune for the public."

PUT POISON IN HER DRINK.

Girl Admits in Court Trying to Kill Foster Mother.

Virginia Maxwell, 18 years old, admitted to Justice Wilkin in the Children's Court of Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, that she had tried to poison her foster-mother, Mrs. Celia Moore of Bayside, by mixing wood alcohol and shoe polish with Mrs. Moore's bedtime drink of sherry and egg. She only seemed to feel regret that she had been unsuccessful in her attempt.

Her foster-mother took her from a home in Missouri when she was 18 months old. After hearing the girl's story, Justice Wilkin ordered a thorough investigation.

"I had a twin brother at the home," the girl said, "and I guess I won't ever see him again. I knew if I killed Mrs. Moore I'd be put to death and I didn't mind. She hits me with a broom-handle and slaps me every time I don't do things she wants."

Mrs. Moore denied the girl's statements.

XMAS. THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores. —Advt.

T. F. RYAN INJURED; THROWN BY HORSE

Stumbling Mount Unseats Him in Central Park and Falls Upon Him.

THREE RIBS ARE FRACTURED

Taken Home in Taxicab by Groom, Financier Must Forego All Activity.

CHRISTMAS TRIP GIVEN UP

With Friends He Was to Start for Virginia at Midnight for the Holidays.

Thomas F. Ryan, the financier, was seriously injured yesterday, by being thrown from his horse while riding in the Park in the morning. Three of his ribs were fractured, but the fractures are without complications. There was no puncture of any vital organ, and Mr. Ryan's doctors believe that with care he will soon be about again.

Late last night Mr. Ryan was reclining in a large armchair in the library of his house at 858 Fifth Avenue, tightly bandaged, but otherwise perfectly comfortable and showing no outward effect of his accident.

Mr. Ryan was in Central Park and was riding his usual mount—a carefully trained and usually quiet animal—when the accident occurred at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The horse shied, stumbled, and went down, carrying Mr. Ryan with it. The financier could not free himself from the saddle and was caught beneath the kicking horse. Close behind him was the groom who always accompanies him on his canters through the Park, and Mr. Ryan scarcely had fallen when the man ran to his side, pulled the horse from him, raised him and assisted him to a Park bench. There Mr. Ryan, considerably shaken, rested, while a taxicab was summoned.

The financier was carried in the taxi to his home and physicians were summoned. It was thought at first that the collarbone as well as several ribs had been fractured, but a more careful examination showed that the damage had been limited to three ribs and that, fortunately, none of these had punctured the lungs.

Mr. Ryan is 63 years old, and the shock even to a man of his normal good health was severe, but he withstood it well, and, having learned from his physicians that there were no complications to be feared, he settled down complacently to the treatment which, consisting primarily of complete rest, will confine him to his home for some time.

On his behalf his secretary said last night that the patient was resting very comfortably, considering the serious nature of his accident.

Mr. Ryan was concerned chiefly because a Christmas trip to his Virginia home had been interfered with. He had planned an old-time party, and had invited four or five friends to accompany him. They were to have left at midnight last night, but instead called at the Ryan home to express their sympathy when they were notified that the excursion would have to be abandoned.

NEW SUBMARINE ATTACK?

German Vessels Reported in Firth of Forth—Two Sunk, It's Said.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12.—A dispatch from Edinburgh to The Daily Mail reports that two German submarine attacks were made on the Firth of Forth Wednesday morning, but that they were repulsed.

Two of the enemy's submarines, the dispatch says, were destroyed.

The Admiralty has no confirmation of this reported submarine attack in Scotland.

BAVARIANS FIGHT PRUSSIANS

Several Reported Killed in Riots at Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—During the last few days the Bavarian Landwehr from the Antwerp garrison have been sent, much against their will, to the southwest. All officers and men are giving expression to their worst fears, saying they are being led to their death. Being Catholics, all go to mass and communion before leaving.

Today violent riots took place between them, and the Prussians in many of the Antwerp barracks, several men being killed and a great number wounded.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT SHOT.

Head of Bethany University Seriously Wounded by a Laborer.

BETHANY, W. Va., Dec. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Cramblet, aged 52, President of Bethany College, was shot and seriously wounded by Howard Woods, a laborer, on the college campus late today. Standing behind a tree, Woods, according to eyewitnesses, fired the contents of a double-barreled shotgun at Dr. Cramblet. Woods was arrested, charged with shooting with intent to kill. The shooting is said to have followed a dispute over work done by Woods.

$72.50 FOR KAISER'S CIGAR.

British Butcher Buys It at a Red Cross Auction Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A cigar presented by the German Emperor to Lord Lonsdale, and by him to a resident of Hambledon, was sold at auction yesterday at Henley in aid of the local Red Cross Hospital.

The cigar fetched $72.50, and is now the property of a local firm of butchers.

WOOLWORTH TOWER
NEW YORK AT NIGHT.
With its Myriad Ever-Changing Lights, Remarkable View in the World. Open until 7:00 P. M. Souvenir Booklets.—Advt.

The "Yellow Book" of France

The New York Times gives it free to its readers with tomorrow's Sunday issue, in a special ten-page section. The only other edition in English, that published by The London Times, the text of which is identical with that to be published by The New York Times, is sold in England at 50 cents a copy, and is not obtainable here.

Order Tomorrow's Sunday Times in Advance.

RICHARD CANFIELD KILLED BY A FALL

Famous Gambler's Skull Fractured When He Stumbled on Subway Steps.

DRIVEN OUT BY JEROME

Closed Saratoga Club in 1907—After That Was a Manufacturer, with Home on Madison Avenue.

Richard A. Canfield, once the best known gambling resort proprietor in this country, died yesterday afternoon at his home at 503 Madison Avenue of a fracture of the skull. He received the injury on Thursday afternoon when he slipped and fell on the steps of the Fourteenth Street Subway station. Until yesterday morning no one thought he had suffered anything more serious than a bruised chin. He was 59 years old.

Mr. Canfield came out of a northbound Subway train in the Fourteenth Street Station between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon and started up the steps to the street. He slipped and struck his chin on the steps and was dazed for a moment, but did not seem seriously injured. He allowed himself to be taken into the train starter's office, however, and an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Waganhalls came, but Mr. Canfield refused medical attention, and did not even permit Dr. Waganhalls to make an examination.

Clayton F. McKenley, Secretary of the Crown Seal Stopper Company, of which Mr. Canfield was the head, was notified, and he accompanied the injured man in a taxicab to his home on Madison Avenue, near Fifty-third Street. Mr. McKenley asked him if he desired a physician, and he replied that he did not, but said he would lie down, as he was a bit shaken up. At 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. McKenley again offered to send for a physician and Canfield again declined.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Virgina M. Kelly, Canfield's housekeeper, inquired after his health, and he said he was resting comfortably, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Kelly was once more reassured. But when she went to wake her employer at 8 o'clock in the morning she was unable to rouse him. He appeared to be in a stupor, and, becoming alarmed, she summoned Dr. J. Clarence Sharp of 62 West Forty-sixth Street.

Contre-coup Killed Him.

Dr. Sharp made a diagnosis and discovered that Canfield had suffered a fracture of the skull by what is known in surgery as a contré-coup. The blow on his chin, although it made only a slight bruise, was sufficient to fracture the skull at its base, just above the neck. It is not unusual, according to physicians, for a man to receive such a fracture and be unaware of it for twelve or more hours. Dr. Sharp called Dr. R. Foster Kennedy of 20 West Fiftieth Street and Dr. Isidore Freisner of 814 Lexington Avenue into consultation, and the three worked with Canfield all day, but they could not bring him to consciousness. He died at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Coroners' office was notified and Coroner Feinberg and Detective Van Cott of the Second Branch Bureau went to the house. After an investigation, the Coroner accepted the facts in the case and gave permission for the burial of the body. Mr. McKenley took charge of it, as neither Canfield's son nor daughter was present.

In recent years Canfield had lived at the Madison Avenue address, and was known as Richard A. Canfield, a manufacturer of patented bottle stoppers at 81 Washington Street, Brooklyn, but for many years he was "Dick" Canfield to a sporting public that played for high stakes in his palatial gambling houses at 5 East Forty-fourth Street and Saratoga Springs.

Besides being the best known and wealthiest individual gambler in the world, Canfield was a man of many parts. He was cultured and refined in his manner, and his knowledge of ceramics and paintings was real and reliable. He possessed a fund of general information that made him a ready talker on almost any subject. Thus, with his calling and character, he was an unusual figure.

Canfield was born in Providence, R. I., of Scotch Presbyterian stock. He was first heard of as a clerk in Summer resort hotels, and while in this occupation he acquired a passion for gambling that never left him, even after he became the proprietor of gambling houses. In 1879 he opened his first gambling house in Providence, and for half a dozen years he was successful, but in 1885 the authorities came down on him. His house was raided, he pleaded guilty to being a common gambler, and served six months in the Cranston Jail.

In New York and Saratoga.

Upon his release Canfield came to New York, and then his real glory began. He first opened a gambling house in Thirty-sixth Street. Some years later he took possession of the famous place at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, behind the then new Delmonico's. Canfield's place "next to Del's" became the centre of New York's gambling gentry. Every one of means who wanted to gamble, from gilded youths to old men still held by the lure of chance, went to the Forty-fourth Street place. The house, a four-story brownstone front building, was extravagantly fitted up with ancient pottery and paintings, and furniture that was the best money could buy. At its entrance can still be seen the great bronze door which Canfield put in.

Canfield bought the old Saratoga Club in 1892. It was opened in 1829 and was once owned by John Morrissey, a former pugilist and Congressman. In Canfield's hands it was reopened with greater splendor than it had ever known, and Saratoga became the Monte Carlo of America. There men spent and lost great sums, for although Canfield fixed a limit at his faro and

Continued on Page 6.

Expert, Fleeced Underwear, Sweaters, Wool Hose, Gloves in any quantities. Prompt ship. Direct trader only. Hecht & Company, Inc., No. 377 Broadway.—Advt.

PROSPERITY GREETS OPEN STOCK TRADING

With Business Booming, Exchange Will Renew Dealing in 181 Issues Today.

BUYING ORDERS CHEERING

Probable Increase in Railroad Rates and Ready Bond Subscriptions Also Indicate Sentiment.

The Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange yesterday completed final preparations for reopening the board at 10 o'clock this morning for renewed business in stocks. Minimum prices for the 181 stocks to be transferred from the Clearing House of the Exchange to the floor were established and made public, and similar action was taken with the 145 issues left with the Clearing House Committee for the regulation of dealings in them.

The machinery of the Exchange for the transaction of business through regular channels was put in order, and employes who had grown somewhat hazy as to their duties in the four and a half months of enforced idleness were made familiar with their work.

Developments of the day in the financial markets appeared to augur well for the resumption of trading. Dealings in stocks through the official market of the Clearing House and the unofficial market of New Street netted a substantial increase in the prices of most issues. Many bonds on the Exchange were strong. An appreciably better feeling among bankers and brokers over the outlook for the immediate future was discerned throughout the Street, and a sizeable accumulation of buying orders to be executed today was reported from many quarters.

There was no doubt that the statement in THE TIMES on Friday that the Interstate Commerce Commission was preparing to grant the petitioning railroads a 5 per cent. increase of rates, had a cheering effect. One definite result was higher prices for numerous Eastern railway shares, including Reading, with a gain of 3¼ points, New York Central with an increase of 3⅝ points, and Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and Ontario and Western, whose net changes for the day were displayed in advances in the neighborhood of a point or more.

Demand From Other Cities.

Brokerage houses with widespread telegraph connections with cities of the interior reported that scores of inquiries about railroad stocks had been received, owing to the expectation of a favorable rate decision for the Eastern lines, while buying orders for railroad shares that had been held back, were definitely placed.

A distinctly impressive demonstration of the demand for investments was set forth in the sale of $10,000,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bonds were offered for public subscription in the morning at 102½, except a part previously sold in private transactions, and within a few hours the entire block had been oversubscribed five times. On the Curb the bonds immediately commanded a premium of 2½ points over the sale price and before the close of business they were quoted at 103¾.

If the subscription list had not been closed early the offering probably would have been oversubscribed still more heavily, as the higher price in the open market offered a good profit to those who got the bonds from the bankers. The yield on the bonds, as reflected in the Curb price, was about 4⅜ per cent.

Those who sought particular omens prior to the reopening of the Exchange for stocks found one in the Chicago & Northwestern sale. It was recalled that the transaction in some respects resembled the sale of a big block of Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated 4s in the dark days of 1908, following the panic. As was the case with the Pennsylvania's sale, the Northwestern's offering was the first long-term issue to be placed after a protracted period of paralysis in the financial markets, and also denoted considerable eagerness of investors to put their money to work in railroad bonds.

Another quickly consummated sale of securities was that of $5,000,000 5 per cent. equipment trust certificates of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railway at par. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. closed the subscription list for the block within an hour, with many more applications than could be filled.

Fixing of Minimum Prices.

The list of minimum prices fixed for shares on the Exchange showed that in most cases the Committee of Five had lowered the price level from that established in the former arrangement of bottom quotations. Heretofore the closing figure of July 30, the day the Exchange closed, has been used as the minimum for doing business, with the further reduction of one dividend for the shares, making a return to owners. Except in a score or so of issues, the new minimum figures were fixed by simply removing the fractional parts of the old minimum prices. No fractions were included in the prescribed roster of stocks to be taken by the Exchange.

The largest recession for any stock was of 4 points for Consolidated Gas, from 115, the previous minimum. American Smelting common was lowered 2½ points and the preferred 2¾ points. New Haven and Reading were dropped 2 points to 49 and 136, respectively. National Biscuit preferred was set back 3¼ points and recessions of more than a point were made for Pennsylvania, Utah Copper, Brooklyn Union Gas, and others.

Among the stocks left off the Exchange list for a continuance of trading in the Clearing House were several of the most prominent speculative issues, including Steel, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, and Chesapeake & Ohio. The reductions from minimum levels for

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RUSSIANS CHECK THE GERMAN ADVANCE; BRITISH LOST ONLY 7 MEN IN SEA FIGHT; CRUISER DRESDEN NOW REPORTED SUNK

PEACE REIGNS IN PACIFIC

Churchill Proclaims Commerce Freed by British Naval Victory.

GERMANY ADMITS DEFEAT

Announces Loss of Ships, but Praises Their Work During Four Months of War.

BRITISH GREETINGS TO JAPAN

Buenos Aires Reports Rumor That English Lost Three Ships and the Dresden Was Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Secretary of the British Admiralty has received a cable dispatch from Vice Admiral Sturdee of the British squadron, saying that in the battle off the Falkland Islands, in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Nürnberg were sunk, the British casualties totaled seven men killed and four wounded.

No officers, the dispatch says, were either killed or wounded.

Replying to his congratulations on the victory of the British squadron Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, today cabled to the Japanese Minister of Marine as follows:

"With the sinking of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Nürnberg, the whole German squadron which had its base at Tsing-tau at the outbreak of the war has been destroyed, and the base itself reduced and captured.

"This event marks [illegible] the active operations [illegible] fleets have been engaged [illegible] for four months [illegible] to a British [illegible] Atlantic to Pacific [illegible] largely owing to [illegible] tiring assistance [illegible] ness fleet that [illegible] achieved. Having [illegible] again, the Japanese [illegible] with the Japanese and Australian squadrons moving forward in the general combination.

"The peace of the Pacific is now, for the time being, assured and the commerce of all nations can proceed with safety throughout the vast expanse from the coasts of Mozambique to those of South America. The expulsion of the Germans from the East is complete and with good and vigilant arrangements by all a return by them should be rendered extremely difficult and hazardous.

"I take the opportunity of Your Excellency's cordial message to express on behalf of the British and Australian navies earnest recognition of the invaluable naval assistance of Japan."

BERLIN ANNOUNCES DEFEAT.

Even Forecasts Loss of the Nurnberg and Dresden.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (via Amsterdam and London.)—A German semi-official statement was issued here today regarding the naval battle off the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8, when the German cruiser squadron commanded by Admiral Count von Spee was defeated by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee. The loss of the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Leipzig is conceded by the Germans. The statement follows:

"Regarding the naval battle off the Falkland Islands it transpires that our cruiser squadron, soon after the battle with Sir Christopher Cradock's ships off Coronel, put into the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, and left there after a stay of less than twenty-four hours for an unknown destination. It is assumed that the squadron steamed southward to seek the British battleship Canopus and the light cruiser Glasgow.

"Meanwhile it appears from the English newspapers a very strong British squadron was dispatched to search for and to destroy our cruiser squadron. Nothing certain is yet known by us concerning the battle. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Leipzig were sunk, while the Dresden and the Nürnberg succeeded in escaping.

"In view of the superiority of the enemy's fleet, which consists particularly of big, fast, well-armed ships, there seems little chance that our two cruisers can long evade pursuit. We must, therefore, also reckon with the loss of both these ships.

"It is hardly to be expected from British sources that accurate information will be given of the course of the conflict or of the composition of the British squadron.

"It should not be forgotten that our squadron was four months on the high seas, and that without being able to make use of cablegrams or other means of information it assembled and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy's fleet. No protected harbor was at the disposal of our ships for most necessary repairs, and there was no dock for the cleaning of their hulls. They succeeded, nevertheless, in getting supplies of provisions and coal for four months without falling into the enemy's hands."

The German Admiralty makes this comment on the British Victory:

"The British Admiralty does not say, in its statement of the battle, that our squadron had been on the high seas for four months without means of communication, either cable or otherwise, and had been without any port where it

Continued on Page 2.

"No holiday meal complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, a splendid tonic."—Advt.

KAISER IS MUCH BETTER; NOW ALLOWED TO SIT UP

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to The Evening News from The Hague says:

"According to information reaching here through private sources, Emperor William's condition today showed marked improvement.

"His temperature this morning was normal. His physicians allowed him to sit up for a few hours."

ALLIES PUSH FORWARD, SAPPING FOE'S LINES

Gains Are Made at Many Points as Activity Spreads Along 200-Mile Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—At a dozen points along the front the Germans have already shown discomfort at the increasing pressure of the Allies. One might get the impression that the Allies were advancing inch by inch. I can state that they are doing better, but whatever the gain, and it is much, it acts like a tonic on the allied troops and sows dismay among the Kaiser's forces.

The programme of sapping right up to the enemy's trenches and then blowing them skyhigh continues. If it is dangerous work for the Allies' sappers, it is disastrous for the Germans, who have occasionally retaliated.

For more than 200 miles the Allies are carrying on this kind of subterranean and invisible warfare, but when the earth rumbles and the rumble is followed by a violent upheaval, we know that the Allies have gained a point vital to their own front and irretrievable to the invaders.

A number of these positions in times past have changed hands over and over again, have been bombarded and stormed, lost and won by both sides, but since the beginning of this month things have changed. When these positions change hands now, it is in the Al[illegible]

[illegible] The great central fact of the four months' campaign is that the Allies have succeeded in face of all that Germany could do in establishing an impenetrable line from the sea to the Swiss frontier. That line grows daily in strength, but behind it there are new armies of France and England waiting to strike when the genius of Gen. Joffre decides that the hour has come.

Rushing Big Guns to Ostend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I learn from Bruges that the Germans have transported six new, heavy guns to Ostend. They seem constantly apprehensive of bombardment by British warships along the Belgian coast. They seem now to have completed their defensive dispositions.

I learn from Liége that many trains filled with youthful soldiers have passed through that town on their way to Arras. My correspondent was also informed that the Germans are concentrating both infantry and artillery in that region. Fresh German attacks may be expected in that neighborhood.

Seven trainloads of wounded soldiers, numbering about 4,900, passed through Liége on the way from Dixmude and Ypres to Cologne. Thirty-eight field kitchens, made useless by French artillery near Soissons, have been sent back to Germany.

The correspondent of the Nieuwer Rotterdamsche Courant says that the recent losses of the Belgians are estimated at nearly 8,000, one-third killed. In the Spring a new army of at least 200,000 men will be ready.

AIRMEN GUARD ELYSEE AS THE CABINET MEETS

French Ministers in Cheerful Mood at First Council Held in Paris Since Sept. 3.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—With the return to Paris from Bordeaux of President Poincaré, the members of the Cabinet and Parliament, and the Diplomatic Corps, renewed precautions have been taken to protect the city from raids by hostile aviators.

A strong squadron of aeroplanes flew today over the Palace of the Elysée and the buildings of Parliament. These aviators at times attained an altitude of 2,500 yards, where the temperature was recorded as 14 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Elysée today, the first to meet here since Sept. 3, on which date the Government left for Bordeaux, when the Invaders were within twenty miles of the capital. There was the utmost cheerfulness at today's session.

The War Department alone remains at Bordeaux, and there is no intention at present to move it back to Paris. It is thought essential that the machinery of the national defense, which is now working to its fullest capacity, shall suffer no suspension, however slight. War Minister Millerand's chief civil assistant, with his staff, however, will take up quarters in the Ministry of War here, and serve as a connecting link with the War Office at Bordeaux.

The Bulletin of the Armies of the Republic, which has been printed in Bordeaux, has been transferred to Paris.

All the Government offices in Paris are scenes of activity, with the newly arrived officers and clerks bustling about. Thousands of tons of State papers have been arriving daily and nightly from Bordeaux since the beginning of last week.

THREE ARMIES REPULSED

Kaiser's Main Force Marching on Warsaw Driven Back.

CHARGED TRENCHES 7 TIMES

300,000 Men Said to Have Been Hurried Up from French Battle Front.

AUSTRIANS BADLY DEFEATED

German Cavalry Attempting to Cross Carpathians to Relieve the Situation in Hungary.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Of the five Austro-German columns which for some days appeared to be making steady progress in their invasion of Poland three have suffered checks, according to tonight's official report from Russian headquarters.

The column which was making a downward stroke from Mlawa, on the east Prussian frontier, and which was reported in one dispatch from Petrograd today to be within fifteen miles of Warsaw, after an energetic offensive, was repulsed and under counter attacks from the Russians was compelled to retire at some points.

The attacks of the main German column, which had its front on the line between Lodz and Lowicz and which came down diagonally from Thorn, were delivered with great force but were, according to the Russian account, repulsed with heavy losses to the invaders. That story was told great story on the [illegible] here is shown by the fact that during the [illegible] the Russian trenches were [illegible] times and were driven back by a bay[illegible]

The other column which has suffered is that composed of German and Austrian troops, which has been trying to advance the Ivangorod south of Cracow. In this case it was the Russians who assumed the offensive, and they affirm that after a tenacious resistance they defeated the Germans, taking several guns and 2,000 prisoners.

Of the German columns operating in the region of Plotrkow and that advanced from Czenstochowa there is no news except the Russian statement that "on these parts of the front there have been no substantial changes."

A check or repulse of any one of the columns must, however, in the opinion of military critics, affect the whole German plan, which was a formidable converging movement that had for its objectives the capture of Warsaw and the relief of Cracow. For this, large reinforcements were sent from the West, and operations were pushed with great resolution against a determined opposition. It will probably take some days to determine, however, whether the checks have upset this plan.

The Germans place the utmost importance, it is said, in attaining a decisive result in the East before the Russians are able to make their numbers, which military men believe must already be superior, so overwhelming that the better means of transportation possessed by the Germans will be discounted.

Desperate Attacks Repulsed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians continue to maintain their superiority to the German forces, whose repeated attacks avail nothing. In the hope of withdrawing the Russians from the Cracow region, the Germans have been lately busily engaged in making most determined attacks on both banks of the Vistula. Two or three army corps advanced to the right bank from Mlawa toward Przasny, while at the same time on the left bank in the neighborhood of Lowicz a series of very energetic attacks by ten or twelve army corps has been pushed during the last three days. The turning movement attempted to the south of Cracow in concert with these vigorous attacks a couple of hundred miles more north likewise resulted badly for the Germans.

On the night of Wednesday and throughout Thursday they made a series of attacks from the direction of Mlawa which were all repulsed, and eventually the Russians in their turn delivered an attack which broke the Germans, and in some places sent them fleeing in disorder. The Russian pursuit continues on the right bank of the Vistula. On the left bank, between Lowicz and the river, the following night and day a series of most fiery attacks were delivered upon the Russians, who beat off every assault with enormous losses to the Germans. No fewer than seven attacks were made in these thirty hours, all unsuccessfully.

South of Cracow the Russian forward movement continues, in spite of the stubborn resistance offered by the Germans in this region. The Russians have captured here several German guns, many Maxims, and 2,000 prisoners.

Archduke Frederick Steps Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11 (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The fighting south of Cracow is developing into one of the great battles of the war. Archduke Frederick, who hitherto has nominally commanded the main Austrian Army south of the fortress, has yielded

the direction of the operations to the German Staff and there are signs that German cavalry is trying to cross the passes of the Carpathians to relieve the situation in Hungary, at the urgent instance of the Hungarian Government.

The character of the ground throughout the region makes extensive reconnoissances impossible, and the Austro-German strength, which is very great, is only ascertainable in the actual shock of battles. The Russians have inflicted enormous losses on the German-Austrian infantry along the Losina River.

On the line northward of Cracow to Czenstochowa troops have now been brought southward to strengthen the effort at delaying the siege operations on Cracow which threaten, in view of the Russians numbers, to result in the invasion of Silesia through the Galician frontier. These numbers are unaffected by the heavy firing in North Poland and only slightly by the German attempted advance in the direction of Pietrkow.

BUDAPEST, (via London,) Dec. 11.—The newspaper Azest says the county of Saros, Hungary, has been evacuated by the Russians, who left by way of the Dukla Pass through the Carpathians, and that Bartfeld again is in the possession of the Austrians.

SHIFT 300,000 FROM FRANCE.

Germans Hurrying New Troops East for Another Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans continue their attacks upon various points of the Polish positions, but they are not of a nature to effect any immediate results. With the moving up of strong reinforcements from the western front to the German side, and the consequent changes in disposition of the Russian forces, we have entered once more upon the trying period of preparation for another decisive battle on the titanic scale of modern wars.

At the present stage the fighting in Poland on the Russian front generally is preparatory. The Germans have moved up from the French front at least 300,000 troops and are very busy concentrating for a final effort. It is expected that a week will pass before the issue is joined, but minor conflicts will be taking place at various points over the whole line from the Baltic to the Carpathians throughout the period of preparation.

The fighting now reported daily is rather in the nature of reconnoissances, each side trying every device to penetrate behind the screen which hides the enemy's concentration for the great struggle.

The Germans are now utilizing cavalry for this purpose with considerably more freedom than had hitherto been noticed, but their aeroplane work has been curtailed owing to the Russians having learned the art of bringing down these dangerous eyes of modern armies when flying at any altitudes useful for spying.

Both the Russian artillery and picked shots with rifles are now able to cope with aeroplanes with tolerable certainty, and rarely a day passes but one of these manbirds is knocked over, and an occasional bag reaches two or more. I believe the Russian success with artillery against aeroplanes is due to a novel application of old forms of missiles long discarded in ordinary warfare. Some form of case shot or grape is apparently the missile which ready adaptability to new circumstances has applied with success to the problem presented by aeroplanes.

Night attacks are another form of warfare which the Germans are beginning to utilise more frequently, having had bitter experience of their success as delivered by the Russians. The Germans, however, still stick to close formations, particularly at night, whereas the Russians go out individually at wide distances apart. The results naturally correspond. The cost of life to the Germans is appalling and the results nil.

Russians go to work very differently. A few volunteers scouting over the whole area first prepare the way, then the forces move up widely extended. When the alarm is given the Germans usually find reason to believe that they are attacked at least on three sides, and often in the rear also, and panic does the rest.

From accounts I have received this appears to be the regular method of capturing German trenches. Failure costs little, as spoils is small, and the Tsar of Germany's followers often manage to get safe home again, while success demoralises the enemy.

CRACOW SORTIE DISASTROUS.

Of 15,000 Men of the Garrison Who Dashed Out, 2,000 Got Back.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12.—The Morning Post prints the translation of a letter received in London by a correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper, in which the writer, under date of Budapest, Nov. 30, says:

"Some of the wounded who arrived yesterday have pitiful tales to tell of their sufferings on the way. They were stopped for hours at every large town in an endeavor to see whether they could be admitted to hospitals there. They were travelling for four days without medical attendance. Only the worst cases, who could not be subjected to another day's traveling, were left in Vienna.

"Most of these wounded had taken part in a sortie from Cracow, but encountered formidable Russian forces that they resisted gallantly. A Lieutenant told one of our men that the force which took part in the sortie was 15,000 strong, and, though they inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, not 2,000 of them got back. They marched out of Cracow in the evening at 7 o'clock, and encountered Russians at 2 in the morning, and charged them three times on a front of three kilometers around the outer fortifications.

"He says he took part in half a dozen murderous battles, besides smaller engagements, but never saw a more terrible massacre than the one that night, the 24th. 'All we got out of it,' he added, 'was seventy prisoners, and we lost 15,000 men killed and wounded.' In his opinion the fortress will be able to hold out for at least another two months, if they refrain from these unfortunate sorties.

"Another officer gave an account of the state of affairs in Cracow, and said that the city was surrounded on three sides. The besieging army is not stronger than 80,000 at present. He attributes the failure of the sortie, in which he was wounded, to the Russians having been informed of it beforehand, so that they could concentrate a much greater number of troops at the point from which the attack was to come.

"'Prisoners we took told us,' he continued, 'that they had been expecting the attack for two days, and on the night of the 24th everybody was ready to receive it. The Russians have spies not only in the city, but in the fortress. They are informed of every movement going on within our lines. It is no wonder of course, for there are at least 200 officers of Slav origin and 30,000 men in the garrison who are Czechs, Serbs, or Ruthenians. If the fortress itself were not as strong as it is it would have fallen long ago."

CAUCASUS LOYAL TO CZAR.

Monarch's Reception There Dispels All Doubts About It.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—The arrival of the Russian Emperor at Tiflis and the enthusiastic reception he has received in the Caucasus relieves considerable apprehension which has prevailed regarding that section of the country. His arrival at Tiflis is chronicled today.

The apprehension regarding the Caucasus was due to the fact that emissaries of the Turks and the Germans had started a propaganda in that region, promising the Georgians a re-establishment of the old Georgian Kingdom and enlisting Mohammedan sympathy for Turkey. Nobody doubted the sentiment of the Armenians and the cultured Mohammedans and Georgians, but many doubted the illiterate Georgians and Mohammedans, who constitute three-quarters of the population of the Caucasus. The Emperor's trip and reception have now dispelled all fears.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In the region of Ypres a very violent German attack has been repulsed.

In that same region those of our trenches which were reported in the official communication this afternoon as having been taken by the Germans, have been recaptured by us.

Upon the rest of the front there is nothing important to report.

(*Day Report*)—The enemy yesterday showed a certain activity in the region of Ypres. He directed several attacks against our lines, three of which were completely repulsed. At one single point on the front the Germans succeeded in reaching one of our first line trenches. On our side, we continued to make progress in the direction of the enemy's lines.

In the region of Arras and in the vicinity of Juvincourt there have been artillery engagements.

In the Argonne we have pushed forward several of our trenches, and driven back two German attacks.

In the region of Varennes we have consolidated our gains of the preceding days. The German artillery has been very active, but we suffered no losses. A similar condition has existed on the heights of the Meuse. In the forest of Le Pretre our progress has been continued and has developed.

To the south of Thann we have occupied the railroad station of Aspach.

Along the remainder of the front in the Vosges there have been artillery engagements.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—We have made progress in Flanders.

To the east and to the west of the Argonne the enemy's artillery positions were attacked with good results. French attacks in the forest of Le Pretre and to the west of Pont-a-Mousson were repulsed.

There is no change in the situation to the east of the Mazuran Lakes, in East Prussia.

Our attacks in Northern Poland are progressing. No news is at hand from Southern Poland.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The operations in the Carpathians are progressing according to our plan. The enemy yesterday fought mainly rear-guard actions, which were repelled.

In Galicia there is still no decision. Przemysl is only surrounded by the enemy, and is not being attacked. The garrison daily makes sorties, which keep the enemy at a respectful distance from the fortress zone.

Quiet reigned in Poland yesterday along our front.

No new material events have occurred in the southern war theatre, (Servia.) The regrouping of our troops generally is progressing without heavy battles.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—In the direction of Mlawa the Germans, on Dec. 10, kept up a strong offensive throughout the day and night, but we succeeded in repulsing them. Our troops themselves taking the offensive, gave chase to the German columns which, in some places, retreated in disorder.

In the region to the north of Lowicz the enemy made some fierce attacks on the night of Dec. 9-10 and throughout the whole of the following day. We repulsed these attacks, and inflicted enormous losses on the Germans. We repelled in all seven attacks, during which some of our units allowed the enemy to approach very near and assaulted them with a murderous fire.

In the region to the south of Cracow, on Dec. 10, we were still continuing our offensive with success, in spite of the stubborn resistance offered by the Germans. We captured several guns and mitrailleuses and as many as 2,000 prisoners.

There has been no important change on the remainder of the front.

TIME FOR FRENCH MOVE, GERMANS CONCEDE

All-Important Struggle in Poland Taxing the Fatherland's Military Resources.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (via The Hague and London, Saturday, Dec. 12.)—It is doubtful if shorter reports with less detail ever have been given concerning the progress of a great battle than the series covering the operations in Poland. Today's bulletin is typical. It says: "Our attack in northern Poland is gaining ground. There is nothing new from Southern Poland." No indication is given as to where this attack is occurring on the extended front.

Major Moraht, military correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt, who occasionally seems to have special sources of information, assumes that the attack is being directed against the Russian positions immediately in the rear of Lodz, where the Russians have fortified the line of the Ninetza, a small stream twelve to fifteen miles east of the city. The Russians have a faculty for fortifying a series of positions in the rear, one behind another, and hence it is difficult for a successful opponent to get the Russian masses readily into motion toward the rear.

Major Moraht pictures the strategy of the battle as a thrust against the main army standing between the Vistula River and Lodz, while a wide flanking movement is in progress from the north, from East Prussia, and Austro-German forces in Southern Poland are operating vigorously to prevent the detachment of any reserves to assist the threatened Russian centre.

The German army in the centre, says the Major, is faced with the task of thrusting its opponents back bodily, because the left wing of this army is now near Lowicz, and has not advanced far enough toward the Russian line of communication to exercise a decisive effect on the Russian retirement from Lodz.

The northern force, operating from East Prussia, which stormed Przasny on Dec. 9, has advanced about twenty-five miles into Poland, a quarter of the distance to Warsaw. Major Moraht believes that any further advance may force the Russians to divert their strategic reserves at Warsaw to head off this new danger.

Concerning the situation in the west Major Moraht says that from the French point of view the time may seem ripe to inaugurate a general advance. Germany is engaged in an all-important struggle in Poland and the German attacks on the front in Flanders have ceased temporarily.

The Verdun-Toul-Nancy sally port is still available. The French position in upper Alsace seems, at a superficial glance, to form a sort of bridgehead to facilitate the deployment of an army from Belfort. The situation in the last few weeks has given the French time to bring up young troops and the British opportunity to get colonial reinforcements to the front.

Although this strengthening is counteracted to a certain extent by the return to Morocco of African troops, who were unable to stand the climate and are needed in Africa, Major Moraht says it cannot be predicted whether all these circumstances will lead to an attack against the German fortified front, but he believes that Gen. Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, is too wise to risk a big venture at this time.

Little change has occurred on the west front lately, says the correspondent, except in La Bassée, where there has been a slight German advance, and west of Verdun, where the Germans have reached a point within eight miles of the railway between Verdun, Chalons and Paris, and about twenty miles northwest of the fort line of Verdun. Major Moraht says the German situation here is favorable, and he considers that this offers the best prospects of any point on the west front for bringing affairs to a decision.

CAUTIOUS ABOUT RUSSIANS.

Berlin Official Bureau Admits Their Resistance Is Not Broken.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—The latest reports from the fighting zone around Lodz, according to information given out by the German Official Press Bureau today, show that the resistance of the Russians in that region is by no means broken. The new Russian positions on Miazga Cut are only twelve or thirteen miles to the eastward of Lodz, which demonstrates, it is said, that much yet remains to be done before the Russians can be considered definitely defeated.

"In these circumstances," the German statement says, "the battles in the vicinity of Lowicz, to the northeast of Lodz, have gained added significance. If the Germans succeed in breaking through here the positions of the Russian position behind the Miazga will be untenable.

"The report from South Poland does not mention the place where the Austro-German attacks on the Russians have been resumed, but it probably is at a point south of Piotrkow. These attacks serve the purpose of preventing the Russians from detaching forces to assist their armies further to the north. These attacks as well as those of the Austrians in the south, thus far have led to no definite result.

"Advices received here from Budapest say that another attempt of the Russians to enter the Hungarian Province of Zemplin has been frustrated."

Among the items given out by the Official Press Bureau, was the following:

"It is reported from Paris that the German victory in Poland and the taking of Lodz by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army, have been made known there, while these facts are still concealed in London, the same as has been the case with the loss of the British battleship Audacious off the north coast of Ireland."

HINDENBURG'S PLAN FAILS.

Austrians in Galicia Defeated Instead of Checking Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—By a successful battle in the Carpathians the Russians have effectually upset Gen. von Hindenburg's elaborate plan for liberating Cracow and putting Russia's victorious southern army upon a pro-

Hindenburg directed the Austrians to form a new army of all available troops beyond the Carpathians, with the addition of two divisions brought from Servia and deliver an attack with all their strength on the Russian left flank. The Russians, he believed, would then be compelled to fight simultaneously on two fronts, the Austrians on the south and the combined German-Austrian Army on the west. But the Russians linked up their columns on the southern slopes of the Carpathians with a corps on the extreme left and turned the left front upon the Austrians, inflicting an irreparable defeat. Thus foiled, Hindenburg was thrown back upon the only alternative of a heavy positional battle on a difficult tract of broken ground and freezing streams.

The Russians have never lost their grip on Cracow from the northeast, and the operations there are developing favorably with diminishing resistance from Gen. Dankl's depleted army.

The Germans have been almost as unsuccessful in their determined efforts in North Poland to throw back the Russians upon the River Narew. A desperate night attack failed partly through the Russians changing their position and partly through a determined attack on the right flank of the German infantry, which advancing in close masses upon an empty space was trapped with land mines. The Germans also suffered severely from their own shrapnel in the darkness.

The Russians the following morning shot down and captured a German airship of the Albatross type.

EVIDENCE FROM 'BLACK LIST.'

Alleged German Document Held to Prove Long Plan to Invade Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Temps states that from a trustworthy source it has details of a German "black list," containing the names of prominent Belgians against whom especially severe measures are to be taken. The Temps publishes this list, composed chiefly of professors and public writers, and asserts that it is evidence that German premeditation of an attack on Belgium must have been in existence over a year because it includes the names of Firmin van den Bosch, a Ghent Magistrate and Vice President of the Société de la Française, who left Ghent several months before the war to take the Presidency of the mixed tribunal at Monsourah, Egypt; of Maurice Renard, described as a Magistrate at Bruges, who has been Military Auditor at Mons for over a year, and of Gustave Abel, "publicist of Ghent," who was during the past year Secretary of the Liberal Party organization in Brussels.

The Temps says that the original list has been placed in security abroad with full details of how it came into the possession of their informant, who is "a well-known personality in Belgium." picion of espionage. After trial by court-martial he was sentenced to be shot and was executed on the following morning, the Germans insisting that the carrying out of the sentence should be witnessed by the Burgomaster and two other civic representatives.

AMERICAN RIVAL TO BUTCHERS

Eugene Leigh, Ex-Horse Trainer, Raising Pigs for Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Cri de Paris prints a story about the American race horse trainer, Eugene Leigh. Near the Maison Lafitte stables Leigh raises fattened pigs, one of which he donated a few weeks ago to a soup kitchen.

The local butchers protested and threatened to boycott Leigh's pork, whereupon the American proceeded to hold weekly pork sales in the market place at a third below current prices. So great was the public demand that butchers are now facing ruin and are showering Leigh with abusive postcards, and even threaten to burn his stables.

RUSSIANS MAY HAVE REINFORCED SERVIANS

Report in Germany That Troops Landed at Antivari Were from Archangel.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the Servians have been reinforced by five Russian regiments, which left Archangel Oct. 27 and arrived at Antivari Nov. 29.

It has already been reported twice that Russian troops were fighting with the Servians—once on Nov. 20, from Nish, via Rome, and once on Nov. 26, from Sofia, Bulgaria, via London. The second dispatch was to The London Times from the Sofia correspondent, and declared that fifteen regiments had made the 500-mile trip up the Danube, through Rumania and between Rumania and Bulgaria. This information has apparently been confirmed by the Rumanian authorities defending the alleged breach of neutrality. The Russo-Rumanian Treaty of 1878, which gave Russia a right to pass troops through Rumanian territory, has been invoked and the ex Rumanian Premier, Take Jonesco, has said that if Russians had gone through Rumania to Servia, Germans had also gone through his country to Turkey.

On Dec. 4 a Berlin dispatch, via London, reported that a number of transports escorted by French and British warships had reached Antivari, the northern port of Montenegro on the Adriatic.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Servian victory over the Austrians is fully confirmed by the occupation of Ushitza and Valjevo. The Servians have regained most of their territory toward the Bosnian frontier, and they also have defeated the Austrians advancing from the north.

Up to Dec. 8 the Servians had captured some 25,000 prisoners, 115 guns of all kinds, and great quantities of war material. The Servians claim that the victory was entirely due to brilliant leadership and the morale of their troops, the majority of whom were veterans fighting in their third war. These qualities, they say, overcame the greater numbers which the Austrians had on their side.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Austrian Government's unofficial overtures to Servia for peace were made a few days before the last crushing Austrian defeat and before the Servians had received fresh supplies of ammunition. The Austrian offer, which was resolutely rejected, is interpreted here as evidence that Austria realizes the enormous difficulties of the advances into Servia and wishes to have her troops free for the defense of Hungary.

The Servian victory has aroused great admiration here and is considered proof of the inefficiency of Austrian strategy. Among the prisoners taken by the Servians are Italians from the Trentino.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the Havas Agency at Nish, Servia, under date of Dec. 10, transmits the following:

"Since the Servian victory at Valjevo heavy fighting has occurred to the north of Kesmaj and Parovnitza, where counter-attacks delivered by the Servians resulted in heavy Austrian losses. The Austrians fled in disorder.

"Thousands of prisoners have arrived at Nish."

FRANCE CUTS INTEREST RATES

Finance Minister Says Situation Is Reassuring.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—"The financial situation in France is reassuring," Alexandre Felix Ribot, Minister of Finance, is quoted as saying in The Matin.

"We have lived up to the present by an issue of Treasury notes," M. Ribot continues, "of which 82,000,000 francs ($16,400,000) has been placed recently and the total subscription for which exceeded a milliard francs ($200,000,000). Thus there is no need at present to have recourse to a loan.

"In fact the success of this great national operation is so great that I decided today to reduce from 5 to 4 per cent. the interest on three months notes except those, which are to be renewed on Dec. 15."

FLANDERS A "NIGHTMARE."

German Soldiers Said to Regard the Region as Accursed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Paul Chautard, a Liberté correspondent, writes from Flanders, whither he has just returned after a month's visit in Paris, that he is most struck by the deep calm pervading the district. This he ascribes first to the inundations which prevent attacks, and, second, to the abhorrence felt by the German soldiers for the "accursed" region, to enter which is now their "nightmare."

SAYS OPINION HERE TURNS TO GERMANY

German Editor Attributes the Change Largely to von Bernstorff.

AIDED BY PEACE SOCIETIES

Some of the Newspapers 'Captured,' Too, Though Others Are Still Anglophile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12.—The Daily Mail publishes a translation of an article by Prof. Ludwig Stein, editor of Nord und Sud, entitled "Change of Opinion in America," which appears in the Vossische Zeitung of Dec. 7.

Prof. Stein begins by saying that all signs indicate that a change of American opinion has taken place to Germany's advantage in the last few weeks, and asserts that this is due to Great Britain's seizure of the cables and the rigid censorship of news.

"Quiet disgust over these autocratic tactics," he says, "is gradually being converted into loud-voiced indignation among liberty-loving Americans. The American feels as if he were forcibly cut off from his relatives and from his scientific and artistic relations with Germany, the fountain-head of culture."

In addition to the efforts of Prof. Munsterberg and Dr. Dernburg, says Prof. Stein, there is a manly espousal of Germany's righteous cause by full-blooded Americans like Prof. Burgess and Prof. Sloane. "These men, as natives, know what tone to adopt to stir the American national soul to lively flights."

Speaking of the work of Ambassador von Bernstorff, Prof. Stein says that he has succeeded in inflaming the 25,000,000 Germans in America into a united whole and "in appealing to the hearts of the 7,000,000 Russian Jews in America by writing the editor of a Jewish newspaper in New York that Germany has given her Jews all civil rights."

He continues:

"We must regard it as an especially happy achievement of Count von Bernstorff that he succeeded during his visit to Hearst, the American newspaper king, in capturing this sovereign and over 600 newspapers for the German cause, thus parrying the efforts of the great press of America which is working in England's service—notably THE NEW YORK TIMES, which belongs to The London Times.

[Prof. Ludwig Stein's assertion affords perhaps as good an occasion as any for the refutation of malicious stories, circulated since the beginning of the European war, imputing to various interests the ownership of this newspaper. THE NEW YORK TIMES has no connection, financial or otherwise, with The London Times, and nobody in England has any share or interest, direct or indirect, in its ownership. THE NEW YORK TIMES is peculiarly the product of those who own it, for 86 per cent. of it belongs to men engaged daily under its own roof in the task of producing it, and none of these men has any other occupation.—Editor TIMES.]

"The manipulation of the press is the most delicate problem of the diplomacy of all countries—especially German diplomacy. Count von Bernstorff has also in this respect proved himself master of the situation. To capture Hearst is equivalent to a battle won, for Hearst is not only the head of the International News Company, (or Hearst's Service,) which dominates more than 600 American newspapers, but he is also co-proprietor of The News Pictorial, which includes all the kinemas of America. The latter throws the news on the screen twice a week.

"Since the visit of Count von Bernstorff to Hearst the whole Hearst press has come out openly for the German cause. The editor in chief of his New York papers, Arthur Brisbane—a real American—has taken up the German cause unreservedly, and has advocated its righteousness in a series of brilliant leading articles.

"Naturally attacks are raining upon Hearst from the competitive press; but they rebound without effect from this man of iron. Any ally is welcome to us in these grave times."

Prof. Stein, after declaring that America's debts to England and France "are partly responsible for American kowtowing to them," proceeds:

"The peace societies, which are very powerful over there—at their head, Carnegie, who has remorsefully renounced his early acts of misbehavior toward the Kaiser—are beginning to move tremendously in our favor.

"This spirit from below is being met more than half way by willingness from above. Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, despite the fact that his son-in-law is an English officer—Capt. Reginald Owen of the Royal Engineers—is known throughout the country as 'the Prince of Peace,' or 'the Angel of Peace'; but more important than Mr. Bryan himself are his first assistants, Robert Lansing and Solicitor Johnson, who favor an understanding on a sane basis.

"President Wilson, himself, is quietly preparing for his future rôle as arbiter mundi. It gratifies the self-consciousness of Americans indescribably once more to be chosen to play a great world-historic mediatory rôle."

Prof. Stein concludes:

"The differences between Japan and America are becoming so sharp that possibly Americans, actuated by the bitter dictates of their national self-preservation, will have to come over to our side, just as Turkey and Persia have already done, and as China eventually will do."

WALES GOES OUT INCOGNITO.

Likes to Visit Soldiers and Chat with Them Unknown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Active service seems to suit the Prince of Wales very well and he is looking fit and well in spite of the enormous amount of work he manages to cram into the hours from daybreak until sometimes almost daybreak. He refuses to allow anybody to relieve him of one iota of his duties, and manages in a most unobtrusive manner to perform many acts of kindness when he thinks he can do it without being recognized.

One of the Prince's favorite habits is to vanish, only to be discovered, possibly an hour later, calmly smoking a cigarette and interrogating wounded men in some out-of-the-way corner, which is invariably nearer the danger zone. He likes to get among men who do not know him, and the other day he was found sitting in a bus talking to a wounded Sergeant and half a dozen privates of Seaforths, where the Sergeant was explaining the methods of snipers.

A messenger came up and said something to the Prince, who turned around and wished the men, "Good-bye and good luck," and then went off.

A minute or two later the soldiers, who had been standing near by, came up to the bus and looked in.

"Who was that grenadier chap?" said the Sergeant to the newcomer.

"Why, didn't you know?" he replied with a grin. "It's only the Prince of Wales."

Here is another little episode. There is a very respectable inn of minute proportions on a certain road which shall be nameless. The proprietress is a Belgian woman, whose husband was killed at Liége under rather tragic circumstances. He was a hero whose deeds were unsung except in the little village where he was known and it became a sort of point of honor among the British troops to patronise this little inn, whenever the opportunity afforded. One day the Prince came to hear of it and stopped by the wayside with two other officers.

They went inside and ordered coffee and cognac. While they were sitting there the daughter of the landlady, a remarkably pretty child of about 6 years, began shyly to evince a great deal of interest in the Prince's uniform. He smilingly beckoned her over and began to hunt in his pocket for a franc piece. Finding one, he offered it to the child who, coming near, took the coin, looked at it, and then handed it back, pointing at the same time to his collar badges and saying, "Souvenir, all ready plait?"

One of the Prince's companions hastily started to undo one of his collar badges, but the Prince would have none of it. Unfastening one of his own, he fixed it in her dress and sent her off rejoicing to show the coveted prize to her mother.

EXILED TO SAXONY.

Four Hundred and Fifty Inhabitants of Autry, France, Transported

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Havas Agency has given out the following dispatch from its correspondent at Fecamp:

"Mlle. Morelle, a teacher at Autry, in the Department of Ardennes, wrote a letter on Nov. 22 from Zwickau, Saxony, in which she said that she and 450 other inhabitants of Autry had been taken to Zwickau as prisoners. Among them were seventy-five children.

"The trip lasted for fifteen days. The prisoners had nothing but the clothes they wore, and the children, in particular, suffered from cold and hunger."

British General Guest of Japan.

TOKIO, Dec. 11.—Brig. Gen. Nathaniel W. Barnardiston, commander of the British troops in the attack on Tsingtau, arrived today and will be the guest of the nation.

A Certified Oyster

When they reach your table on the half-shell—notice their size, how plump and appetizing they look. See how a hole has been drilled in the end of each shell and a little aluminum tag inserted. Then you are sure—sure they are

Seatag Oysters

sure you have oysters that are absolutely fresh and good. Zestful, a trifle salty, you'll find out how delicious an oyster can really be.

Seatags are grown off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland. Served at the better hotels and restaurants.

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The LORIVANA Brand

is one of the United controlled brand of cigars. A "new blend" of specially selected Havana filler gives this cigar its delightful mildness.

Special value in the Invincible size, 10c. The Manhattan—a little smaller—3-for-25c.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

BRITISH LOST ONLY 7 IN BIG SEA FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

could put in for repairs or supplies. Despite this it always obtained coal."

In a previous official statement the Admiralty reproduced the communication of the British Admiralty regarding the sinking of the German cruisers, and added:

"Our losses seem to have been great. Concerning the strength of the enemy, whose losses are reported to be small, the English dispatches say nothing."

The newspapers discuss the naval loss in a tone of keenest sorrow, but with complete resignation. They express patriotic pride in the previous achievements of von Spee's ships, and express the opinion that Coronel, where they defeated the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth, will loom larger in naval history than the battle off the Falkland Islands.

The North German Gazette says the cruisers stood an unequal contest with honor, fully meeting the high expectations that the Fatherland had placed in the squadron's efficiency and moral power.

"That England needed an eightfold preponderance in fighting five German cruisers," says the Koelnische Volks Zeitung, "illustrates better than anything else that the English Admiralty fears the German Navy. We continue to trust in the efficiency of our warships, the bravery of our bluejackets, and the pre-eminent ability of our naval leaders."

The Rhenisch Westfaelische Tages Zeitung says: "Admiral Count von Spee and his brave heroes covered themselves and Germany with imperishable fame. They achieved more than the most sanguine expectations."

The Hamburger Nachrichten says: "The ships could have taken refuge in a neutral harbor and been disarmed and their crews imprisoned, but the Germans on them would never have consented to this. They were resolved to risk their lives in achieving deeds for the sacred flag of the Fatherland under which they served so long; they were determined to show what the German Navy is made of. The heroic death of these courageous men will be unforgettable as long as Germans live on earth and cherish German sentiments."

HEARS THE DRESDEN IS SUNK.

Rumor at Buenos Aires That the British Lost Three Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 11.—The report is confirmed that the German cruiser Nürnberg was sunk in the battle of Dec. 8 after a long chase and after she had refused to surrender. The cruiser Dresden, the last of the German squadron, also is reported to have been destroyed.

According to a wireless report received here the British lost three vessels in the fight off the Falkland Islands. The German losses are estimated at 3,000 officers and men. Japanese warships are said to have participated in the fighting. The Germans say they were hopelessly outnumbered, but insist that the British losses have been far underestimated. The German Admiral went down with his flagship and all her guns were firing to the last.

A cable dispatch from Chile says that fighting has been going on near the island of Mocha off that coast. It is believed that the Allies are chasing a German auxiliary cruiser.

The British wounded from the Falkland fight are coming into Montevideo.

It is reported that the captured British steamer Van Dyck is tied up at an island off the mouth of the Amazon. She is being used as a wireless station and a cold storage plant by the Germans.

TO REPLACE THE AUDACIOUS.

Battleship Once Destined for Turkey Will Be Called by Her Name.

An officer in the United States Navy, who arrived yesterday from London via Boston, said that the reason the British Admiralty had held back the news of the loss of the battleship Audacious was that a new warship was soon to be sent to join Admiral Jellicoe's North Sea fleet in her place.

One of the two battleships that were building in England for the Turkish Government and were taken over by the Admiralty on Aug. 4 is nearly ready for sea. She will be equipped and painted to represent the lost warship as much as possible and will bear her name. The original idea was to call her the Erin.

JAPANESE TRAIL CRUISER.

Hunting for the Prinz Eitel Friedrich Off Chile.

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 11.—According to reliable information reaching Tokio today a squadron of Japanese warships is seeking the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich off the coast of Chile.

The steamer Prinz Eitel Friedrich belongs to the North German Lloyd Company. Early in the war guns were mounted on board of her and she was put into service as an auxiliary cruiser. Recently she has been active off the coast of Chile, and one of her most recent exploits was the sinking of the British steamer Charcas off Port Corral.

FRENCH YOUTH IN TRAINING.

Four Hundred Thousand in Class of 1915 to be Ready for Spring.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Four hundred thousand youths of 19 and 20 years, forming the class of 1915, went into training today in military instruction camps and barracks throughout France. Having had preliminary drills at home, they will be ready for the Spring campaign.

Cardinal Amette celebrated mass for several thousand of these young men here today at the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires. He closed the service with this admonition:

"Go in courage and confidence."

Services of prayer for the soldiers in the field are being held daily in churches throughout France. These services are being attended by extraordinarily large numbers of families of the men at the front.

SWISS-BRITISH FRICTION?

Germans Say Minister Duff Sought Wireless Privileges for Allies.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the items given out today by the Official Press Bureau, was the following:

"An American citizen living in Switzerland reports that the British Minister at Berne has requested the Swiss authorities to permit the British and French to use the wireless station on Mount St. Gothard for war purposes, and that a member of the Swiss Federal Council, exasperated at this request for a breach of neutrality, has suggested to the Swiss Government that it demand the recall of E. Grant Duff, the British Minister."

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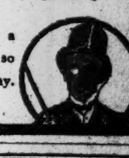
$1.25 for this beautiful Opal Humidor, filled with 100 HERBERT TAREYTON Cigarettes makes a great gift.

Dealers have only a limited number, so call on yours today.



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THE LESSON TAUGHT by THE EDISON FACTORY FIRE

is one that every prudent manufacturer and property owner should take to himself. Who knows where the next great loss from fire may occur? "Safety First" is the slogan of the day.

THE FIRE IN THE EDISON FACTORIES shows that a concrete building with UNPROTECTED openings is merely a concrete stove to burn things in. Concrete walls alone do not make a building fireproof, as every architect and builder knows. An original expenditure of a few thousand dollars for the installation of

WILSON'S FIREPROOF Rolling Steel Shutters

would have made the loss of millions impossible, not only at Menlo Park, but in the great Baltimore conflagration as well. Wilson's Fireproof Rolling Steel Shutters are to a building what bulkheads are to a ship—and just as important. When used in conjunction with indestructible building material they are impervious to heat and afford absolute protection against fire spreading beyond control.

For particulars and catalogue address,

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Patentee and Mfr. of Steel Shutters for every type of window and door.

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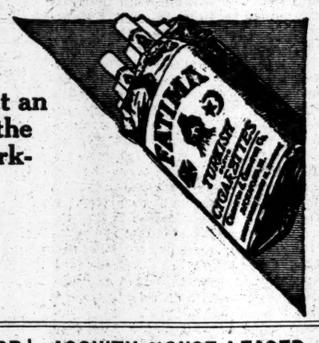

You wouldn't expect an imitation to equal the original Fatima Turkish-blend!

BELGIANS HELPLESS, ASSERTS Ppremier

Denies Alleged German Statement That Business Can Soon Be Resumed.

NO FOREIGN TRADE ALLOWED

And the Citizens Are Deprived of All Freedom of Action, So That They Cannot Earn a Livelihood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Baron de Brouqueville, the Belgian Prime Minister and War Secretary, being at present in London, the following statement was laid before him, which, in view of its importance, he courteously consented to answer:

It has been suggested in the United States through German agency that conditions in Belgium as to the destitution arising from unemployment and other evils consequent upon the German invasion have been exaggerated, and that under German administration in the coming months famine will be avoided by the reopening of factories and a general resumption of business and industry.

Baron de Brouqueville gave the following statement in reply:

"Unfortunately the actual outlook is painfully different from what is suggested, and for these reasons:

"The war levies that have been and are still being made on almost every community in Belgium have exhausted the capital resources of our country, one of the objects of these levies being to cripple and destroy Belgium's commerce and industry.

"Furthermore, no trade with any foreign country would be allowed, so there would be no market for our products during the German occupation even if our industries were revived. Some of the civil working male population have been dragged to Germany in bondage, and in Brussels, Antwerp, and other cities those who have been allowed to remain are deprived of all freedom of action or movement, so that it is impossible for them to follow any occupation or earn a livelihood.

"The food requisitions relentlessly made upon our communities in all quarters have not only been cruel, but excessive, and are in violation of the heretofore universally recognized principle of international law that the military occupation of a country entails the obligation to provide for the sustenance of the inhabitants deprived by the conditions of the occupation of the usual means of earning a livelihood.

"Famine has so far been prevented only by the food provided through the benign agency of the Commission for Belgian Relief established and supported by the generosity of the American and English pepole, and the suggestion that there is any possibility that, by a revival of industry and commerce during the German occupation, our countrymen can be made self-supporting can only be disseminated with the object of intensifying the already intolerable sufferings of the non-combatant Belgian people by stopping the only sources of relief."

OUR BONDS AID BELGIANS.

London Bankers Make Loans to Refugees on Our Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Belgian Financial Committee which has been lending money on international securities to Belgian refugees with means, has found that American railway bonds and Argentine cedulas have long been a very popular form of investment in Belgium; and much money has been advanced by London bankers through this committee to well-to-do Belgians now in London.

An official Belgian committee is working with the relief committee and under the direction of the Belgian Minister of Finance, who is now in London, has been advancing money to Belgian Government employes, pensioners and holders of Belgian Government bonds. So far, however, no agreement has been reached between the Belgian Financial Committee and the Belgian Government by which the loans can be made on mortgages given against real estate. The difficulty is to draw up agreements to pay in a way which will be legally binding after peace is restored.

It is said that this delay is due to a slight controversy between Belgian and English bankers as to who shall advance this money.

FLANDERS FEARS FAMINE.

Belgian Coast Towns Make a Piteous Appeal for American Aid.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—"If somebody does not come to our aid, God knows what will become of us," write two leading residents of Blankenberghe, West Flanders, in a pathetic appeal presented today to the representative at Rotterdam of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

These men were deputized to seek help on behalf of Heyst, Wenduyne, and several other communities, as well as Blankenberghe, in all of which they say, "the situation is so grave that if in the near future food does not arrive they will be plunged in blackest famine."

The plight of these places is particularly desperate, because they are cut off from all communication with the rest of Belgium—even with Bruges, the capital of the province in which they are situated.

Blankenberghe, the appeal says, has received no contributions of money or supplies from any source, up to the present, and has contrived to feed 1,800 persons daily; but now the funds of the community are completely exhausted.

MINES NEAR GIBRALTAR.

Germans Have Either Laid Them or Will Attempt to Do So Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just returned to Madrid after a tour to the seaports of the south and to Morocco, which I undertook with the object of investigating German activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar.

The result is that I can state definitely that if an attempt has not yet been made to sow mines in the Straits from trawlers of Spanish appearance, it will be made before long.

About three weeks ago the Intelligence Department of the British Admiralty frustrated a very mature plot of a number of Germans. They had acquired the controlling interest in a group of three trawlers, and had arranged to load them with mines, which they were to drop into the sea in the course of the first warship they might meet.

Ladies Insist on going to

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13-21 PARK ROW
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For LUNCHEON or DINNER

Choicest dishes served daintily

Popular Prices

TODAY SOUVENIRS

Music

HAVE MADE BELGIUM ONE HUGE FORTRESS

Germans' 150-mile Semi-Circle of Defenses Will Be Terrific Obstacle to Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOLLAND-BELGIUM FRONTIER, Dec. 9 (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Hints from half a dozen sources leave little doubt that the main movements of the German troops, both in and into Belgium, about which so much has been heard lately, are now completed. Germany has her pieces in position.

Every straggler over the border enlarges on the extraordinary preparations made for a fighting retreat, but it should never be forgotten that preparations even of this magnitude in a life and death struggle are only part of the game. Because plans are laid for a retreat, it does not follow that a retreat is contemplated immediately.

From what I am able to gather, I believe a German retreat through Belgium will offer the Allies one of the toughest problems in history. They must be ready for a series of terribly costly field sieges. So costly in life it may be, judging by recent experience of this kind of fighting, that the Allies may ultimately be forced to regard three-quarters of the Belgian territory as a citadel before which they must sit down in the old-fashioned way and wait for nature to complete the work of the arms.

There is a possibility that the final terms of peace must depend on the brilliance with which this retreat is executed, but it is the sort of task for which its organizing genius specially fits the German Army, so one may expect that it will result in no debacle.

Out of the welter of weird descriptions of what the Germans are doing, I gather that they have undertaken much more than the digging of trenches. Steel and concrete are being largely used in all their defense works and the barbed wire entanglements and mined areas are enormous. But a far more important point is the character of the artillery which is being placed in position. There has been such plentiful experience of the offensive efficiency of the Krupp heavy guns that there need be no surprise if their defensive worth also proves exceptional.

What Germany has done in effect is to extend the Antwerp defense system of modern earthworks in a mighty semi-circle, measuring something like 150 miles from top to top.

BELGIAN WORKERS LOYAL.

Refuse German Offer to Carry Out Legislation for Their Benefit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Kaiser recently sent an agent to the working people of Belgium and he assembled the leading syndicalists of Belgium at Brussels. He wanted, he said, to aid them in carrying out recent legislation of the Belgian Government, the Education act and laws for the protection of working women and children.

The Belgians declined the proffered help coming from a people whose soldiers were devastating the country and proposed in reference to a country where 90 per cent. of the people could find no work to do. They regarded the proposal as a grim jest. They did not, they added, see how the laws could be applied in a country loaded with the burden of Prussian exactions. In any case they could not take part in applying legislation unless through the Belgian authorities.

The German emissary was astounded. "You syndical! support King Albert and his conservative Government?" he asked.

"We are in full accord with our King and approve of all our Government has done," was the reply.

BELGIANS TRYING TO ESCAPE.

Some Fugitives Reported Shot by German Guards at Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The inhabitants of Belgium are now beginning to feel the weight of oppression. From Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent people are seeking safety in flight, and have attempted to gain the Dutch frontier, but numbers have been brought back and flung into prison. Others, it is said, have been shot on the charge of fleeing without permission. Wholesale arrests of citizens have followed their refusal or inability to comply with the demands of the conquerors.

In Ghent a German garrison estimated at 4,000 men is quartered at the expense of the citizens, who are compelled to lodge and supply rations for soldiers or pay a fixed contribution of 5f. a day.

A cordon of German soldiers is drawn around the Dutch-Belgian frontier. They shoot at sight any fugitives who seek to escape into Holland.

Bruges prison is full of suspects, men, women, and children who in some way or other have offended the Germans.

A Frenchman employed in a local steel mill was arrested the other day on sus-

GERMANS REAP FRENCH GRAIN

And Have Peasants Plant Winter Crops, as if They Meant to Stay.

FOOD DEAR IN GERMANY.

Shortage of Butter and Cheese—Restrictions on the Bread Supply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The adviser in Berlin to the Swedish Chamber of Agriculture has forwarded a report on the condition of the supply of food and other commodities in Germany.

The market for hides and skins has lately shown a considerable rise in prices. The Government has now commandeered all hides and skins and has formed a department to govern all this kind of business.

Of dairy products there is an extreme shortage, and the prices of butter and cheese are steadily rising. The Government has fixed a maximum price for potatoes.

As regards grain, new regulations have been imposed, as a result of which under certain conditions all stocks can be commandeered by the Government. Bakers are not allowed to bake after 2 P. M., and restaurants are not permitted to serve rye and wheat bread in unlimited quantities.

There is an extreme scarcity of eggs, and prices have risen sharply.

RUMANIA REBUFFS ALLIES.

Won't Aid Servia by Attacking Bulgaria, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following information was given out today by the Official Press Bureau:

"Word has reached here from Bucharest that Prime Minister Bratiano of Rumania has rejected the demand of the Triple Entente that Rumania attack Bulgaria in the event that Bulgaria should prevent Greece from going to the assistance of Servia.

GERMANS REAP FRENCH CROP

And Have Peasants Plant Winter Crops, as If They Meant to Stay.

HEADQUARTERS OF A GERMAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 11, (by Automobile Courier to Berlin, Thence to London.)—A correspondent of The Associated Press, spending a week in the field of operations, has been the guest of Gens. von Heeringen, formerly War Minister and now commanding the Seventh Army; von Zwehl, who captured Maubeuge, and von Emmich, who took Liége and Namur.

The morning was passed in an artillery observation stand opposite Rheims, where a powerful stereoscopic telescope, through which the fire of the artillery is directed, brought the observer within a hundred yards of the city and the Cathedral, and enabled him to see that the Cathedral and its towers were standing fairly intact, although blackened by fire.

A trip of inspection was made through a labyrinth of field fortifications and approaches along the Aisne, at its nearest point to Paris, where the lines are normally two or three hundred yards apart. The soldiers, even in the foremost trenches, were found living in comparative comfort in underground shelters. They are well supplied with blankets, food, water, and clothing, and are in good spirits despite their long stay in the trenches. Desultory infantry fire is always in progress here, and the rattle of machine guns breaks out now and then. The artillery on both sides has thrown tons of iron daily, but there have been no great fights of late in this section.

One striking impression of the trip was the sight of unthreshed grain, stretching for miles in every direction throughout this granary of Northern France. Over a hundred German threshing machines of the largest size are working in the region. These harvest batteries are doing work quite as important as that of the 42-centimeter cannon. The army is not only living on the supplies of flour and meat derived from this section of the country, but is actually sending wheat and flour back to Germany.

The German soldier at the front is smiling and well fed, as he has one more warm meal daily than in peace time. The lean grayhounds, seen after the dash on Paris, are again rounding out into portly Germans.

The normal soldier at the front does not sing as much as formerly, partly, perhaps, because he has sung himself out and partly because singing in the vicinity of the enemy is apt to draw fire, but he is neither discouraged nor exhausted. There is no indication that his nerves are breaking under the strain of the war.

The Germans are preparing for an extended occupation. The French peasants, under the supervision and to a certain extent the mild compulsion of the Germans, have planted Winter crops and are working in the fields. Important bridges, destroyed during the occupation operations, are being rebuilt with steel from Germany. The roads are being maintained as usual by French labor and in some cases factories are being reopened.

Order of Merit for Gen. von Morgen.

BERLIN, (via London.) Saturday, Dec. 12.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of Merit on Gen. von Morgen for his achievements in Poland.

ASQUITH HOUSE LEASED.

Sir Bache and Lady Cunard Take It for a Long Term of Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—What is believed to indicate that when Prime Minister Asquith retires it will be to the small villa recently built for him at Sutton Courtney, near Oxford, on one of the back-waters of the Thames, is the fact that the Asquith town house in Cavendish Square has been leased, according to reports today, for a long period of years to Sir Bache and Lady Cunard.

The Cunards have occupied the house for the last two years. It is really the property of the Premier's wife, having come to her through the will of her father, the late Sir Charles Tennant.

It has been thought for a long time that when Mr. Asquith retires he will not want to incur the heavy household expenses of such an establishment, as he will get only $2,000 a year. As Premier he receives $25,000 a year and a residence.

The Cavendish Square house is one of the finest examples of Georgian decoration in London. Lady Cunard is an American, the daughter of the late E. F. Burke of Chicago.

CLEMENCEAU PRAISES ELIOT.

Says Recent Times Letter Cannot Be Refuted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—M. Clemenceau devotes a two-column editorial in L'Homme Enchaine to Charles W. Eliot't letter, recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which he calls "a necessary study of national psychology, piercing the German Empire to the quick."

He compares with the memorial of German intellectuals Dr. Eliot's statement that Germany's desire for world empire was the prime cause of the war, and adds:

"Whatever happens, this simple affirmation of a noble soul desiring to speak the truth cannot be refuted."

After quoting salient passages of the letter M. Clemenceau concludes:

"Such is the judgment of a neutral, belonging to a great power. We can add nothing to this condemnation."

GREECE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

So Long as Her Interests Are Safe, Berlin Hears from Rome.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Included in the information given out today by the Official Press Bureau, was the following:

"Rome reports that Greece has resolved to remain neutral as long as Greek interests are not endangered.

DREXEL INVALIDED HOME.

American Who Served as French's Chauffeur Returns to London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—J. Armstrong Drexel, son of Anthony J. Drexel, who has been serving at the front as a chauffeur for Field Marshal Sir John French, has just been invalided home. He is staying with his mother in her Portland Place home.

Mr. Drexel's indisposition is not serious.

Saks' announces the Sale of

200 Men's Fur-Lined Coats

to be offered today at very substantial reductions on former prices

¶ These coats need but little introduction. They are magnificent garments, lined with selected skins, and the shells are finely tailored. Their former prices prove their worth. Their present prices substantiate their added value now. It is the biggest opportunity of its kind this season. Sixth Floor.

$75 Fur-Lined Coats—$49.50

Made with a fine black kersey shell, with full skin muskrat lining and large Persian collar. Tailored with far more style than is the rule in fur-lined coats.

$125 Fur-Lined Coats—$95.50

Imported broadcloth, or Burberry soft fleece shell, in heather mixtures, with lining of natural Halifax muskrat, and seal otter, natural otter, or Persian lamb collar.

$210 Fur-Lined Coats—$159.50

Handsome black shell, with finest selected natural black muskrat lining, and the choice of seal otter, natural otter, beaver or Persian lamb collar.

$375 Mink-Lined Coats—$269.50

Fine imported black broadcloth shell, lined with perfectly matched mink, and replete with collar of either Persian lamb or seal otter. A garment of real magnificence.

Special today

$2.50 and $3.00 Men's Worsted Union Suits } $1.65

Natural color worsted union garments, in medium and heavy weights. A form fitting union suit that really fits. Has closed crotch, and long or short inseams. All sizes. Fine value. Main Floor.

Special today—125

$6.50 Solid Gold Pocket Knives } $3.95

A handsome gift for the money. Set with rubies, diamonds and sapphires.

$4.50 Gold Knives—$2.50

77 of these, Roman or English finish, plain, engine turned or engraved.

A most important Sale today of

12,000 pairs Men's Hose at 29c

that are beyond question the most diversified collection of half hose yet assembled at this figure

Full fashioned hose, plain black and colors, with reinforced heels and toes.
Clocked seamless hose, plain black and colors, with double toes and heels.
Seamless hose, plain black and colors, with double heels and toes.
Silk & wool hose, in smart mottled effects, with double soles, heels and toes.
All silk hose, in hairlines, cross stripes and fancy figures. Black and colors.

Two thirds are perfect—one third are infinitesimally irregular

Sale of Dress Jewelry for Men at one-third usual prices

Get in on these—they are very, very big values.

Studs, Links & Vest Sets $2.50—*value $7.50*

Made of mother-of-pearl, or smoked pearl, with or without rhinestone or pearl centres, and platinoid or gold borders, in plain, fancy, black or white enamel.

Links & Dress Stud Sets $1.50—*value $4.50*

Made of mother-of-pearl, or smoked pearl, plain imitation diamond, or pearl set, and platinoid or gold plated borders, in plain, fancy, white or black enamel.

Men's $1.50 and $2.00 Gloves at $1.00

1,200 pairs as a feature for today

Trade-marked gloves—gloves you know and whose quality is common knowledge—in a great variety of leathers, shades and styles—affording an admirable opportunity to be liberal to others without involving undue sacrifice on your own part. Main Floor.

All Neckwear reduced a third

Our entire stock of scarfs is now reduced a full third below former selling prices, and the opportunities it affords are particularly attractive.

EARLY CLOSING DURING CHRISTMAS

Beginning today, and continuing up to December 24th, inclusive, this store will remain open evenings until seven o'clock only.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Special Sale
Best Neckwear Values in N. Y.

$1.50 and $1.00 Neckwear . . . 65c

$2.50, $2.00, $1.50 Neckwear . . . 95c

$3.50, $3.00, $2.50 Neckwear . $1.45

$5.00, $4.00, $3.50 Neckwear . $2.25

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Weber and Heilbroner

Are Conducting Today

The Largest Sale of Neckwear Ever Held in This Country

Over 108,000 Scarfs

Including Their Entire Stock of Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands

At These Reductions:

55 Cent Neckwear Reduced to 35 Cents or 3 for $1
$1 and $1.50 Neckwear Reduced to 65 Cents
$1.50, $2 and $2.50 Neckwear Reduced to 95 Cents
$2.50, $3 and $3.50 Neckwear Reduced to $1.65
$4 and $5 Neckwear Reduced to $2.35

For Christmas no more appropriate or appreciated gifts can be chosen. Special Holiday box with each purchase of 95 Cents or over.

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Avenue

NOTE: Our Store at 44th and Broadway will remain open evenings until the Holidays

Correct Dress for a Holiday Afternoon

THE coat whose style depends on a single button—and the graceful fit that radiates therefrom.

The "cutaway" or English morning coat.

Worn in America chiefly for afternoon dress—the Christmas Holiday coat, par excellence.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner present some new and extremely graceful custom models, ready to wear.

Coat and waistcoat of black or Oxford, silk-lined and flat braided — the same form-fitting thoroughbred style that the leading tailors would make you—$35.

Smart striped worsted trousers—on narrow, straight, English lines—the newest patterns, to complete the suit, $6 up.

* *

A new cutaway sack suit, also for semi-

dress—Oxford, black or blue.

As trim in its close form-fitting fashion as if it proudly displayed the tails of a frock coat—yet side-stepping the necessity of a silk hat.

Trousers of same material as coat—the suit price being $30.

* *

Silk hats of the newest block, $6 and $8.

Shirts with stiff cuffs and scarfs of rich silks, specially adapted to formal afternoon wear.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave. Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

GOOD ADVICE

One of our clients who has for many years purchased our securities, writes:—

"I have been talking to a friend about your Company, as I consider your Guaranteed Mortgages the best investment for a woman who is alone, and could I dispose of my stocks and bonds without serious loss every cent should go into your 'Guaranteed Mortgages.'"

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Give HER This Calendar

by FANNIE MERRITT FARMER
Author of The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book

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COST TRIFLING. VALUE UNBOUNDED.

A clever and original dinner menu, with special recipes for the 365 days. Handsomely printed in color, with silk tasselend cord, boxed and *prepaid*..... 60c

Limp leather cose, with loose leaf device and leather hanger..... $2.00
Order from your dealer or direct from us.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Write for FREE list of "Low Costing Holiday Gift Suggestions."

SULLY and KLEINTEICH,
371 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE
Fifth Avenue at 48th St.

The books of all publishers; gift books, illustrated books, French books, boys' and girls' books, fiction, poetry.

The quickest, most accurate, most courteous service it is possible to give, whether you call, write, wire or telephone. Early or late the service is the same.

Telephone, Murray 7880.

Charles Scribner's Sons

Serviceable Walking Shoes

made of the very highest quality leather procurable and firmly handstitched with stout waxen cords.

They are extremely flexible and firmly reinforced along the seams and the welt.

Made over standard, comfortable lasts, which permit of proper foot expansion, yet are in no way clumsy.

These shoes should appeal to those who seek comfort first.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

Skookum for Christmas

An easy and novel solution of your Christmas problem. Write for free booklet, containing handsome color plates and descriptions of apples packed under "SKOOKUM" brand, and telling why a box of beautiful, high-flavored apples makes an ideal Christmas gift. Address

Skookum | Northwestern Fruit Exchange 90 West St., New York.

The Apple of Flavor. At all grocers. Buy them by the box. Insist on "SKOOKUM" wraps.

Sole distributors to the trade,
Steinhardt & Kelly, New York.

By Florence Barclay — Author of "The Rosary"

What They Say About The Wall of Partition

"A story which demands a second reading; many will give it even a third."

$1.35 Bound uniform with "The Rosary"

Wherever Books Are Sold

Color Frontispiece. 426 Pages

$2,238,000 GIVEN FOR WAR SUFFERERS

In Addition, New Yorkers Have Donated $500,000 Worth of Food Supplies.

BELGIAN FUND IN THE LEAD

115,000,000 Seals Have Been Distributed In the Red Cross Christmas Campaign.

The various committees formed in New York for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the war sufferers of Europe have received up to date $2,238,000 in cash. This is independent of $500,000 worth of food supplies donated.

The principal funds and the approximate amounts collected for each are as follows.

Belgian Relief Committee	$651,500
Red Cross in New York	400,000
German Relief Committee	175,000
German-Austrian Bazaar	130,000
American Hospital, Paris	205,000
American Jewish Relief Committee	177,000
Prince of Wales Nat'l Relief Fund	91,000
Austrian Fund	50,000
Committee of Mercy	87,000
Central Committee for Jewish Relief	33,000
French Women and Children	43,000
French Artists	20,000
Swiss Relief	65,000
Dollar Christmas Fund	30,000
Servian Fund	25,000
Vacation Committee	15,000
War Children's Christmas Fund	20,000
Other smaller funds	50,000
Total	$2,238,000

Belgian Fund $651,666.

The Belgian Relief Fund, which is the largest of all, was increased yesterday by $4,081.43. The total is now $651,666.18. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. The subscriptions received yesterday of $10 or more were as follows:

Albuquerque Belgian Relief	$228	Citizens of Ossining, N. Y.	$17
Garrison at Fort Ontario, N. Y.	218	Trinity and Christ Church Parishes, Norwich, Conn.	15
Concert on SS. Croonland	352	Contributed through Leonie Condert	10
Women of Bath, Me.	333	Mrs. Eliza Morrison	10
Union Chretienne de Jeunes Filles	50	Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Whitford	25
Providence Journal	122	Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mount	25
Louis S. Brush	100	Abby B. Bates	10
Col. on Finland	215	Mouquin Rel. Fund	25
Citizens of Monticello, N. Y.	170	Congview S. S., W. D. Bryden	108
L. L. H.	100	Homestead, Fla.	17
Theo L. Beck	100	Anonymous	15
T. E. Baker	100	G. I. Woolley	10
Mary Bedell	100	F. J. Faulks	25
Sarah C. Hewitt	100	Elmer Northrop & Co.	25
Escondido, Cal., Belgian Relief Com.	57	Edward W. Barnes	10
H. R.	50	Miss V. M. White	10
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powers	50	Presb. Ch. of Granville, Ohio	28
E. W. T.	50	Miss E. R. Beckwith	10
In Memoriam	50	A. Hirsch & Co.	25
H. H. Flke	50	S. W. Leigh	20
Penny-a-Day Relief Fund, Manlius Schools, N. Y.	12	Irving Langmuir	25
Mrs. Allen	25	A Sympathizer	25
Melbert B. Dary	15	Dr. A. G. Foord	10
S. L.	10	Dr. E. W. Hellenbrand	10
Mrs. E. K. Taylor	10	C. H. Craigie	10
Sub. Lewiston, Me. Third Order St. Francis Dominican Parish, Lewiston	28 25	Howard Huntington Boy Scouts, Collins, N. Y.	25 42
G. B. C.	10	E. K. Bishop	20
		A Friend of M. Paul Otlet	20

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Mrs. Adair	$15	A Friend	$20
Ebenezer White	50	H. Harden	30
Mary Hendrix	10	Strong Place Baptist Church	33
Henry M. Miller	20	Brooklyn Eagle	69
John D. Butson	20	Hannah Greyson	50

THROUGH BOSSEVAIN & CO.

Miss Clara J. Gordon	$25

CHRISTMAS BARRELS.

Alex and Anna	$3	Mrs. R. Langen	$3
J. M. Lejenne	5	Anonymous	2
Mr. Withhagen	5	Loomis, N. Y.	1
W. H. James	3	Mrs. & Mrs. J. A. Barbour	10
Mrs. Wesser	3	Barrell 75	2
Miss J. E. Newkirk	3	Miss Merret	3
Anonymous	1	Three Little Sisters	7
P. S. 190	6		

Red Cross, $399,747.

The Red Cross Fund is now $399,747.02, of which amount $849.49 was received yesterday. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were as follows:

Brooklyn Chapter	$515
Westchester County Chapter	126
George Gordon Battle	50
Miss E. W. Tilmann	50
Musicale, Mystic, Conn.	27
Bureau of Immigration, Dept. of Labor	24
Geneva (N. Y.) Times	12
First M. E. Church, Roosevelt, N. Y.	10

Movies for Mercy Fund.

Moving pictures of the Committee of Mercy will be run in conjunction with the photo drama, "Damon and Pythias," in the New York Theatre, Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, on Thursday, Dec. 17. Fifty per cent. of the proceds of the theatre will be devoted to the Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund reached $56,888 yesterday. Treasurer August Belmont reported the following contributions:

GENERAL FUND.

W. R. L. Emmet	$200	G. G. Battle	$100
W. B. Johnson	25		

BELGIAN FUND.

W. G. Bryan	$100	Helen H. Newborg	$25
Herrie T. Hull	10	F. N. M.	10
J. H. B. Phillips	30		

The Dollar Christmas Fund.

Mr. Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund, announces a total of $30,775. The following contributed yesterday:

Anonymous	$500	E. S. Edwards	$23
O. G. Jennings	100	F. Skinner	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cobb	100	D. M. Sawyer	25
W. Slack	65	E. Schusinger	25
C. B. Farnan	50	W. F. Whitlock	25
G. Oenslager	50	Rev. C. H. Kilmer	16
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Pope	50	G. Skinner	15
H. Sampen Co.	40	Mrs. W. H. Merrill	15
J. C. S. & J. A. S.	30	Elias Knowles	15
C. A. Maish	25	Eliza Hicks	15
W. S. Witham	25	Miriam Converse	14
Percy Burton	25	A. Kelly	13
		So. Agriculturist	13

The following contributed $10 each: Mrs. T. P. Hueer, Miss J. Thayer, Mrs. H. Richmond, R. T. Simmes, Louis Schwab, J. E. Beebe, J. W. Gamble, and L. P. Druck.

French Fund $42,275.

The Fund for the Relief of the Women and Children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $42,275.46 Subscriptions of more than $10 yesterday were:

Miss K. G. Thomas	$10	Charlotte Renauld	$20
French-Belgian Committee	10	Marius Charanay	10

American Hospital Fund.

The contributions for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris yesterday amounted to $212. Subscriptions more than $10 were from:

Mrs. C. H. Sherrill	$50	Nat. Soc. Colonial Dames in Michigan	50
The Misses Kean	50		
Anonymous	50		

Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

British-American Fund.

The British-American War Relief Fund, 200 Fifth Avenue, has received the following additional subscriptions:

Robert E. Todd	$100	Miss Scott	$100
Miss Alice Thursby	50	Miss E. M. Walker	50
Miss G. Leach	64	Mrs. F. Osborn	100
Mrs. Slocum	100	J. P. Morgan	50
Mrs. C. Amory	25	R. M. Thompson	50
Miss Cadwalader	25	Alfred Coates	250
Mrs. A. Coates	100	Sons of St. George and Clan Stewart	128
Mrs. Shepherd	50	Mrs. Catterice	100
A Friend	456		

The British-American War Relief Fund is shipping by the steamship Minnetonka today seven cases of anaesthetics for use in the British hospitals. To these a consignment of hospital supplies were contributed by the members of Cyril Maude's company in Boston, from the ladies of Carlsbad, N. M., a large case of clothes and knitted goods. The Canadian Society of New York sent a sufficient number of socks to outfit a regiment.

115,000,000 Seals Printed.

Few people have any conception of the magnitude of the Red Cross Christmas Seal Campaign. Already 115,000,000 seals have been printed, and practically that entire number distributed to agents in almost every State of the Union. It is estimated that the army of paid and volunteer workers engaged in selling the seals is more than 100,000.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which is the local organization for fighting tuberculosis, has received 3,000,000 of the seals, and the campaign to sell them has been going on since Nov. 1 from the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue.

Five studios in the Rembrandt, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be open to the public Monday afternoon for a concert and an exhibition and sale of paintings, pottery, art toys, and colored etchings suitable for Christmas gifts, the proceeds of which will go to the Belgians. Alexander Saslavsky, Ethel Leginska, Augette Forêt, and Charles Henry de la Plâte are on the programme for the concert, which will be from 4 to 5 o'clock. Tea will be served from 5 to 6 o'clock.

The American Girls' Aid, at Pier 57, North River, will dispatch eighty-six cases of clothing for war sufferers by the steamship Rochambeau, sailing for Havre today. The shipments by the Girls' Aid already have proved sufficient for nearly 10,000 persons. It is desired to form local committees in towns outside of New York, which would undertake the collection of clothing.

The British War Relief Association, 108 East Thirtieth Street, of which Mrs. M. L. Muir is President, has received a cable dispatch from the Duchess of Sutherland, appealing for subscriptions to continue the hospital started at Dunkirk. Seven thousand dollars are needed immediately, to which Miss E. M. Clark of this city has contributed $500. Subscriptions may be sent to the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, and should be marked "for the Duchess of Sutherland's Hospital."

Jewish Appeal Day.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday that Sabbath Chanuka, Dec. 19, will be appeal day in all the synagogues throughout the United States. The committee has addressed a letter to all Rabbis in America asking that the needs of Jews in Europe be portrayed to the Jews of America on that day.

The letter, which is signed by Louis Marshall, Chairman, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary, declares that distress is so great that the aid of all the Jews of America is required.

The following contributions for $10 or more have been received by the American Jewish Relief Committee for sufferers from the war, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, New York City, is Treasurer:

Fred Nathan	$100	A. P. B. W. Blumenthal	10
Dr. J. W. Weinstein	10	Fuerst Bros & Co.	10
J. J. Frank	15	Benjamin Tuska	25
Mrs. Anna C. Wiener	10	Dr. H. S. Oppenheimer	25
Cash, H. S. Cohen	10	D. de Sola Pool	25
W. A. Openhym	50	Mrs. A. D. Straus	250
Isaac Brandon	250	M. Platzek	250
E. M. Weinberg	20	Leo Levy	10
Mrs. M. Tuska	10	Employes of A. Shuek & Sons, Limited	15
Mrs. E. L. Smith	10	Mr. and Mrs. Max Marks	10
Leon, Israel & Brothers	200	Berthold Levy	10
H. G. Enelow, care Temple Emanu-El	25	A. I. Marcus	15
L. H. Sterne	10	Meyer Stern	20
J. S. Josephs	10	P. Harris	20
H. Stranger	10	Mr. and Mrs. N. Myers	50
Harry Mayor	50	Hannah Eckstein	25
R. Lambert	50	Louis Blumgarten	100
Mrs. E. J. King	50	Miss F. Henry	10
Mrs. W. Rothschild	100	Miss St. M. Henry	10
Mrs. E. Hendricks	100	B. Eschberg	10
Anonymous	500	C. Sonfield	25
J. S. von Wozal	25	R. S. Kursheidt	10
M. L. Erlanger	10	R. Cronson	10
H. Pincus	10	G. Levor	25
W. T. Schwartz	25	Mrs. I. B. Kleinert	10
Alfred Jaretzky	500	Mrs. H. F. Frank	10
B. Friedman	10	Efrem Zimbalist	100
Dr. C. H. May	10	Daniel Speyer	25
J. Mikola & Bro.	25	Anonymous	100
J. H. Rosenthal	50	A. Bichol	10
Jacob Zadek	10	M. J. Fechheimer	10
J. Friedman	10	J. M. Kahn	10
M. Salzman	10	Mrs. M. S. Fechheimer	15
Oesterreicher Bros.	10	Florian Tobias	10
Louis Hirsch	10	Mrs. E. R. Leurs	10
Sophia Bergor	25	E. Felsenheld	25
S. Hammerslough	25	Solomon Pelner	10
B'way Taxi Operating Co.	10	A. L. Bernheim	25
H. L. Distillator	25	Louis R. Salomon	10
B. Lowenstein	50	A. Oppenheimer	25
S. Rosenthal	10	H. Brinberg & Bro.	10
C. S. Henry	10	F. Silberman & Bro.	10
Mrs. M. Jacoby	10	Max Fishel	10
R. S. Seligman	10	Mrs. H. Lewis	30
Mrs. M. Nathan	10	Stanley L. Wolff	30
Mrs. M. Danziger	100	James M. Eder	25
W. Openhym & Sons	25	G. Robinson	10
Leon Mann	25	Mrs. A. Falk	10
M. Turitz, S. Loss, and L. Tropp	75	Mrs. L. Rossman	10
Cash	10	Mrs. W. Strauss	10
Julius Sachs	50	H. A. Scholle	10
L. Tanenbaum	25	D. K. Moses	25
J. C. Kohn	20	Mrs. Harriet Weil	25
B. H. Strauss	10	Charles Schnitzer	10
Meyer London	100	Adolph Hirsch	25
M. Aronowitz	10	A. Weinburch	25
Sophia Boor	100	Anon. (J. W.)	50
M. G. Holstein	10	J. Hermann	15
J. P. Slater	10	Isidor Weis	10
Millie Bruhl	25	Abraham Cohn	10
L. Stieglitz	25	M. Shelfer	10
Samuel Cohn	25	M. S. Shelder	25
Dr. A. L. Wolbarst	15	Salomon Stein	25
Samuel Stiefel	25	Miss B. E. Plaut	25
Louis D. Cahn	25	Miss H. S. Plaut	25
Max Aronson	100	Mrs. L. S. Plaut	50
Aronson Brothers	100	L. E. Schorsch	25
D. Blustein & Bro.	10	Charles Straus	50
Anonymous, (S. R.)	250	E. E. Wise	100
R. Sorll & Co.	10	Cohen & Kass	10
I. H. Einhorn	10	Benjamin Fox	25
Voss & Stern	10	Joel Blau	10
Mrs. L. Dreyfuss	100	S. S. Cohen	10
L. N. Littauer	100	N. Wishny	10
E. Meulino	10	A. S. Rossin	25
Isaac J. Adler	25	Hyman Cohen	25
Morris Lipps	10	Leon Jaffess	10
Louis B. London	10	J. Friedland Co.	10
Mrs. Carrie Unger	10	Ethel Schechter	10
Jacob Strauss & Sons	10	Harry Zirn	10
Miss H. Lauterbach	10	L. Baraf	10
Herman Brand	10	B. H. Namm	25
Morris L. Woolf	10	S. Rottenberg	25
Jacob Elmer	10	Mrs. W. H. Nichols	25
T. Wolfson	10	Frank Pentlarge	10
L. Lauterstein	10	Frederick Seifter	25
Dr. L. C. Wallach	10	Nathan S. Jonas	10
H. C. Beerstein	25	Nathan Liebowitz	10
M. H. Friedman	10	E. Wachenheim	15
Robert Loeb	10	D. Reph	10
Misses Jennie and Ella Heyman	10	C. Lieberfeld	50
Mrs. R. Stein	10	A. Holland & Son	15
L. Gottlieb & Sons	10	Stanley Eiseman	25
J. A. Blum	50	Welsberg-Baer Co.	10
S. Gottschall	10	Hebrew Sick Benefit Association	75
Knick Leath. Novelty Co.	25	Jacob Wallach	10
M. Gurchowitch	10	Simon Long's Sons	25
Rosenzweig & Elson	10	Charles Kline	10
L. Steinhardt	25	H. Kaplan	10
H. M. Goldberg	10	J. W. Olensky	100
Adolph S. Ochs	250	Jewish Ladies' Aid Society	76
Nathan Wallach	10	J. Hallparus	10
M. Pollack & Co.	400	Jewish Ladies' Aid Society	50
Mrs. F. Hollman	10	S. Meyerson	15
J. B. Koplik & Co.	10	Etta I. Kenny	10
S. Stern	15		

Total contributions received..... $186,836

The public is warned not to recognize any solicitors for this fund who cannot present credentials signed by Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer.

BOOK SALE FOR RED CROSS.

American and English Authors Have Donated Autograph Copies.

The sale of autographed books, drawings, and cards, the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief work in Belgium, will be held in the ball room of the Hotel Plaza this afternoon. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the American Minister to Holland, has donated several autographed copies of his own books for the sale.

Nineteen volumes of Maeterlinck's, autographed on the very scenes of the Belgian catastrophes, add a special Belgian significance to the exhibition. Contributions from abroad have come from Sir James M. Barrie, Arnold Bennett, William J. Locke, H. G. Wells, Mrs. Humphry Ward, May Sinclair, and William de Morgan. The committee expects Rudyard Kipling's contributions today.

American authors who have co-operated are Booth Tarkington, Rex Beach, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Jack London, Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Gouverneur Morris, Ellis Parker Butler, Henry Kitchell Webster, Bliss Carman, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Alice Hegan Rice, Marjorie Benton Cooke, Robert Herrick, Julian Street, Samuel Merwin, George Kibbe Turner, Edith Wharton, William Hamilton Osborne, Thomas Dixon, Mary Johnston, Harris Dickson, Ednah Aiken, Meredith Nicholson, Richard Washburn Child, John Luther Long, Frederick Palmer, Margaret Deland, Basil King, Justus Miles Forman, William Dean Howells, Kate Langley Bosher, Jean Webster, F. Hopkinson Smith, Henry Van Dyke, W. E. D. Falls, and Richard Harding Davis.

Christmas cards and original drawings have been sent in by Harrison Fisher, F. Hopkinson Smith, and A. B. Frost, and Charles Dana Gibson.

The sale opens at 11 o'clock this morning and will close at 7 o'clock tonight.

HERRICK'S WAR RELIEF PLAN.

Ex-Ambassador Hopes to Open an International Bureau Here.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, plans to establish an international war relief bureau with headquarters in New York, according to an announcement made this afternoon by Parmely Herrick, his son, and Francis Drake, Assistant President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Mr. Drake came to this country to assist Mr. Herrick in the project, he said.

The plan includes the establishment in New York of an International Clearing House Committee to have charge of sending abroad all funds and articles gathered in this country for the relief of war sufferers. Mr. Herrick will try to interest Government officials in the plan when he goes to Washington next week.

DUMDUMS FOR HUNTING.

Cartridge Company Denies Making War Shipment to Canada.

In reply to an assertion made in a statement issued from the German Embassy in Washington on Dec. 8 that the Union Metallic Cartridge Company had manufactured 8,000,000 soft-nosed bullets for shipment to Canada, S. F. Pryor, Vice President of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, sent a letter yesterday to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, declaring the charge unfounded and demanding a retraction.

In view of a demand for a better sporting cartridge, with a soft-nosed bullet, he said, his company had obtained a patent on such a cartridge on March 24, 1914, and applied for another patent in October, 1914. Between those dates, he said, the company had manufactured only 117,470 such cartridges, of which 8,000 were still in stock, and not one had been manufactured since the day the second application was filed. The Ambassador is invited to assure himself of the truth of these statements by an examination of evidence which the company will furnish.

"So it is hardly necessary for me to point out how absurd is the statement that we have sold 8,000,000 of these cartridges," says Mr. Pryor. "The cartridge mentioned is purely a sporting one, used in hunting big game only, and could not be used in any of the military rifles used by any of the foreign powers."

Italian Cities to Buy Wheat.

ROME, Thursday, Dec. 10.—The Government has authorized municipalities to purchase wheat abroad. Under normal conditions such purchases are forbidden. Banks have been authorised to make loans to the municipalities for this purpose, thus relieving the situation.

K-C
(Founded 1886)
Oriental Rugs for Holiday Gifts

¶ With Christmas so near at hand we have arranged, for the convenience of hurried shoppers, hundreds of our Choicest Rugs for easy and satisfactory selection.

¶ Here are rugs of every size and for every imaginable purpose—at prices from $15 to $5000—and in every case they possess the high artistic merit for which K-C Rugs are famous.

KENT-COSTIKYAN
Incorporated
8 West 38th St.
'Phone 925 Greeley

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

If the reported capture of Roulers by the Allies should be confirmed, it would indicate the beginning of the campaign for the recapture of Belgium. The occupation of this city would form an important step in any strategic plan to force the Germans to retreat from their positions along the Yser.

Both the French and German official statements tell of successes at various points along the battle line in France; in some cases at the same point. Evidently the fighting has consisted only of minor skirmishes. The British success at Armentières, close to the Belgian border, will improve their position by tending to straighten out their line.

The further progress of the German forces in Poland south of the Vistula has carried them within fifteen miles of Warsaw. By this advance the army of Gen. Mackensen is advanced twenty miles beyond the troops next to the south.

The Russians appear to be making little opposition to this move. For the defense of Warsaw they have a circle of forts, which they may use as the French used those of Paris. By encouraging the German flank to overextend itself they gain an opportunity to strike a blow on the German flank by way of Novo Georgievsk that may have decisive effects.

The immense numbers of the Russian forces will be of important aid in carrying out such a plan. While sending against the Germans in the other parts of the battle line sufficient forces to check their progress, the Russians can still spare a strong army for any special objective that they may select.

The fortified district of Warsaw and Nova Georgievsk, on the Vistula River, twenty miles northwest of Warsaw, forms the central feature of the Russian scheme for the defense of the Province of Poland. These cities with their circles of forts protect the principal military base for the supply and reinforcements of the Russian armies. It seems unlikely that they would be surrendered except as a last resort after a crushing defeat of the field armies.

It would seem much more likely that the Russians would make use of these fortresses by falling back so as to uncover them and thus gain their strengthening value as supporting points in their defensive line. As long as the Russians hold these positions they have a safe place where they can move large bodies of troops across the Vistula and deploy them in battle order before losing the protection of their forts.

It is on account of the strength of these Russian fortresses that the German army from Soldau seems to be breaking away from the railroad north of Novo Georgievsk. An advance to the fortress would mean large loss of life and even more important loss of time.

The most important objective of this German army is not to capture forts or cities, but to prevent the reinforcement of the Russian armies west of the Vistula.

By advancing on Pultusk and Rozjan, on the Narew River, the Germans avoid the Russian fortresses and strike directly for the railroads east of Warsaw. If they can carry their raid far enough to capture these railroads, they will interrupt the Russian supply service and greatly weaken the campaign of the latter.

The immense numbers of the armies of the present day make them peculiarly dependent upon an efficient supply service. All the resources of the country occupied by the army are soon exhausted. The line of communication to the rear forms the dependence of the army for strength and nourishment, just as a limb of the human body depends upon the flow of blood through an artery. If the line of communication is cut, the army soon loses its fighting strength.

Consequently the Russians must give their first efforts to checking this move from the north, which is beginning to threaten their most important line of communication.

The fighting along the line from Piotrkow to Czenstochowa has for the time a secondary importance. The armies on both sides seem to have slackened their efforts along this part of the line to devote greater energy to the campaigns to the north and south.

The Russians say they have defeated the strong force of Austrians and Germans that has been moving against the southern flank of the Russian line in Galicia. The allied army moved forward in strong force along the railroad that joins Bielitz and Novi Sandec. By this advance, close to the Carpathian Mountains, they hope to get behind the Russian left flank and turn them out of their position. The first success lay with the Austro-Germans and resulted in the abandonment by the Russians of their advanced position, close to the Cracow fortifications. If the Russians have gained the upper hand in this fighting it should soon show in a new advance to Cracow.

Further news from Servia confirms the importance of the success of the Servians in checking the Austrian invasion. If the Servians can press forward against the weakened centre of the Austrians, the latter will be in danger of having the southern wing of their army cut off.

CHANGES IN THE "GOTHA."

War Has Caused Numerous Alterations in Famous Almanac.

BERLIN, (Via The Hague and London,) Dec. 11.—The new edition of the Almanach de Gotha has appeared. It presents numerous changes as a result of the war. Names in a number of places appear in small type, with the simple comment that the person has fallen in battle, the date and place being given.

A noticeable change is the fact that sovereigns generally have divested themselves of titles and decorations conferred by nations with which they are at war, but Emperor William is still carried as a Doctor of Oxford and a Knight of the Garter, while Prince Henry of Prussia is given as a chief of a Russian Hussar regiment and as a British Admiral. The Russian Emperor is no longer titled as a chief of Austrian regiments, but, like King Albert of Belgium, is still credited as a Knight of the Black Eagle. The King of Montenegro is carried as an honorary commander of an Austrian regiment and as a Knight of the Black Eagle.

In the records of non-sovereign houses Miss Leishman's marriage to the Duke of Croy again appears as one of "unequal birth," but their son, Karl Emmanuel, born at Düsseldorf last Oct. 10, is recognised as Hereditary Prince of Croy.

WARNS DUTCH OF WAR PERIL.

Minister of Finance Says They May Become Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In defending the war loan of 275,000,000 guilders ($137,500,000) the Minister of Finance, Dr. Treub, declared in Parliament that there was still a possibility that the Netherlands might be involved in the war. He said it was as much necessary now as at the first moment of the crisis that Holland be ready both in a military and economic sense.

The Minister said that the position of the Bank of the Netherlands was very strong.

HARD TO GET PASSPORT NOW

E. P. Carpenter, Born in Boston, Can't Prove American Nationality.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A peculiar instance of the present rigid enforcement of regulations surrounding the issue of passports by United States diplomatic officials is found in the failure of the Embassy here to grant the application for such a document of Edwin Potter Carpenter, who claims to have been born in Boston, Mass.

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Carpenter, who has been a resident of London for many years and is in business here, is not entitled to claim American citizenship, except his inability to find any one among his many friends here able to swear that he is a native of the United States.

It has been suggested that Mr. Carpenter cable to relatives or friends in America in order to get them to lay the necessary proof before the State Department, but he is unwilling to take that step lest his request give rise to the idea that he is in some kind of trouble. Instead, he has deposited with Ambassador Page a mass of letters and other papers which, he insists, clearly demonstrate his American nationality. Among them are documents which show that he was a judge at the Chicago World's Fair and a member of the American commission to the Antwerp Exposition some years ago. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the American Luncheon Club, is widely known in the American colony here, and is a Freemason of high degree.

It is probable that the Embassy will communicate with Washington concerning the case. Mr. Carpenter is desirous of having a passport so that he can go to France to attend to business interests there.

PASSPORT LED TO PRISON.

German Governess Obtained American Protection by Fraud.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The permanent court-martial today sentenced Louise Zach, a German woman, to serve six months in prison and to pay a fine of $140 on the charge of using an American passport which was obtained by a fraudulent declaration.

The woman was a governess in the employ of an American family. She got a passport at Geneva by representing herself as the wife of an American named Appel, and on the strength of this came to Paris.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN DEAL?

Reported Plan for New Company to Run Ships Here to South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Rome, under Thursday's date, says:

"I learn that the private secretary of Herr Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line sailed for New York last week charged with instructions to negotiate the formation of a new company there to take over the Hamburg-American Line ships, which are lying in American harbors, in order to carry on trade with South American States.

"Herr Ballin's secretary, who is a woman, obtained her passage without going through the formality of acquiring a passport. She posed as the maidservant of an American lady, who was returning to the United States, and paid her own first-class passage."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen, dated Thursday, says:

"The Hamburg-American line states that it is untrue that the company is willing to sell its ships, anchored in American ports, to Americans, but I learn on the best authority that Herr Ballin made all possible efforts to sell his tonnage, but failed.

"American business men, who have arrived here, are starting business via Copenhagen, which is a free port, thus avoiding in future doing business with the Allies' countries via Hamburg, as before the war commenced."

HELD ON A SECRET CHARGE.

Canada Officials Arrest Men for Singing German Song at Banquet.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Dec. 11.—V. O. Ryckman, General Manager of the Dominion Chain Company, and Frank Pfeiffer, also an official of the company, are being held by the military authorities at the armory here on a secret charge. The arrests followed a banquet of the Chain Company employes at which Ryckman was toastmaster. Pfeiffer was called upon for a speech and replied with a German ditty.

The son failed to make a hit, and the banqueters dispersed after a heated war argument. The arrests followed. The men are not allowed to communicate with their friends and their attorneys have appealed to Ottawa for information relative to the charge against them.

Votes for a Dutch $100,000 Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that the Dutch Government's proposal for an emergency loan of 250,000,000 florins ($100,000,000) was adopted today by the Second Chamber of the States General.

Howard's Appointment Announced.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—It is officially announced that Sir Henry Howard has been appointed British Minister to the Vatican.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out, Today, Special Groups of

$35 & $45 Coats at $19

Plain Colors—Plaids—English Mixtures
Fashionable models for Misses and Small Women

Clearance of Street Hats
Values to $25—at $7.50

A closing out of
$15 to $25 Suit Blouses at $7 & $9
Of chiffon, lace, net, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and tailleur silks—a grouping of odd lots.

Holiday Furs Reduced
$125 to $175 Fashionable Fur Sets at $95
Dyed Blue Fox, Skunk, Black, White, Natural and Silvered Fox.
$75 to $95 Black Fox Sets at $45
$135 to $195 Fashionable Fur Coats at $85 and $125
$75 to $95 Misses' Fur-trimmed Wraps at $55
$75 to $95 Fashionable Fur-trimmed Suits at $45
$55 and $65 Suits at $25

B. Altman & Co.

Specially Prepared Sales Offering Unusual Advantages For This Day (Saturday)

Men's Overcoats and Stormcoats

in comprehensive assortments, at considerably less than current prices.

Men's Overcoats of novelty double

SAYS ENVER PUSHED TURKEY INTO WAR

"Dominated by Quasi-Napoleonic Ideal of Pan-Islamism," According to Sir Louis Mallet.

TRUSTED IN GERMAN ARMS

Talaat Bey, Most Powerful Civilian, Also Won Over—Praise for American Ambassador and His Staff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11. In the course of a long dispatch to Sir Edward Grey describing events at Constantinople which culminated in Turkey's rupture with the Allies, Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, pays a warm tribute to the members of the United States Embassy for services rendered to British and French subjects, whose departure from the capital was being hindered by Turkish military authorities.

"It would be impossible," says Sir Louis, "to exaggerate the assistance which I have received from Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador, during the last two days, especially. The difficulties arising out of the abnormality of the situation would have been immeasurably greater had it not been for his invaluable help and his untiring efforts on behalf of myself and my staff. We are heavily indebted not only to Mr. Morgenthau himself, but to every member of the United States Embassy. It is entirely owing to their exertions that British and French subjects who were detained at the station on the night of my departure were allowed to leave on the following evening."

In an earlier portion of the dispatch Sir Louis tells how, despite all his warnings, the Grand Vizier maintained confidence in his ability to prevent Turkey from being involved in the conflict, but how eventually the influence of the war party proved too strong for him.

"In pursuance of a long-prepared policy," he says, "the greatest pressure was exercised by Germany to force Turkey into hostilities. German success in the European war was said to be assured. The perpetual menace to Turkey from Russia might, it was suggested, be averted by a timely alliance with Germany and Austria. Egypt might be recovered, for the empire of India and other Moslem countries were represented as groaning under Christian rule and might be kindled into a flame of infinite possibility for the Caliphate of Constantinople. Turkey would emerge from war the one great power of the East, even as Germany would be the one great power of the West.

Enver Pasha's Schemes.

"Enver Pasha, dominated by a quasi-Napoleonic ideal of political pan-Islamism and by the conviction of the superiority of German arms, was from the first a strong partisan of the German alliance. How far his several colleagues and other directing spirits outside of the Ministry entered into his views, is to some extent a matter of speculation, but it may be taken as certain that the Sultan, the heir apparent, the Grand Vizier, Dejavid Bey, a majority of the Ministry, and a considerable section of the Committee of Union and Progress were opposed to so desperate an adventure as a war with the Allies.

"At what moment Talaat Bey, the most powerful civilian in the Cabinet and most conspicuous of the committee leaders, finally threw in his lot with the war party, cannot be ascertained precisely. His sympathies were undoubtedly with them from the beginning, but the part which he actually played in the earlier stages is shrouded in mystery. I have reason to think that for some time he may have thought it possible by steering a middle course to postpone the decision until it was clearer what would be the result of the European war, and he may well have been anxious to gain time and to secure in exchange for Turkey's adhesion to the German cause something more solid than promises.

"These were tendered, indeed, on a lavish scale, but I am not aware that they were given in a form which could be considered binding. It is certain, in any case, that Talaat Bey's hesitations were overcome and that he had definitely joined the conspiracy to bring about war this Autumn some three weeks before the crisis was precipitated."

War Plans Carried Out.

Sir Louis goes on to recount the steps which the war party, with German help and unchecked by the Cabinet, took to complete plans for military operations until the rupture was finally precipitated by the incursion of Bedouins into the Sinai Peninsula and the bombardment of Russian ports in the Black Sea. Following these events, Sir Louis had another interview with the Grand Vizier, which he described as of a painful nature. The Grand Vizier beseeched him to believe the situation even then was not irretrievable, but Sir Louis replied that the time had passed for assurances, and unless some adequate satisfaction was immediately given by the dismissal of the German missions war with the Allies was inevitable. The Vizier informed him there would be a council that day, at which he would call upon his colleagues to support him in the determination to avoid such a result.

"The council was duly held," he says, "and, as he had predicted, the majority of the Ministers supported the Grand Vizier, who made a strong appeal in favor of peace, and was seconded by Dejavid Bey, but the powerlessness of the Ministers to do more than vote in the council chamber was evident. The question of dismissing the German naval officers was discussed, but no decision was taken, and no Minister ventured even to propose the expulsion of the military mission.

"In the interval the war party had sealed their resolution to go forward by publishing a communiqué, in which it was stated that the first acts of hostility in the Black Sea had come from the Russian side. Untrue and grotesque as it was, this invention succeeded in deceiving many of the public. It is not possible to establish by proof which of the Ministers had pre-knowledge of the German Admiral's coup, but it may be regarded as certain that Enver Pasha was aware of it, and it is highly probable that Talaat Bey was also an accomplice."

TURKS' AMAZING ENDURANCE.

March Barefooted Through Snow—Dread Only Bayonet Charges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Wounded Russian officers in Tiflis hospitals describe the extraordinary physical endurance of the Turks, who march barefooted through the snow and shoot standing or kneeling, but rarely from trenches. They dread only bayonet charges.

The Turks are said to have lost very heavily.

SHIITE CHIEF FOR WAR.

Sheik Influential in Central Asia Proclaims Holy Campaign.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—The following was contained in the information given out today by the Official Press Bureau:

"Sheik Kiazim, Chief of the Shiites, who is influential in Persia, Beluchistan, and Afghanistan, has proclaimed a holy war.

"Constantinople says that Ismail Yaahija, formerly the Turks' relentless enemy in Yemen, has decided to fight against the English.

"Telegrams from Turkey announce the occupation by Ottoman troops of Geda, which is a further step toward the investment of the Russian fortified seaport of Batum from the land side. It is added that the communications of the Russians between the upper and lower parts of the Adschara Valley have been cut."

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Dec. 11.—An official statement issued here says:

"Under cover of a man of war the Russians attempted to disembark on Thursday near Gunish, south of Batum, Transcaucasia, in order to outflank our troops.

"They were compelled to retreat with heavy loss."

CHINDA FINDS AN ERROR.

Word "Treaty" Omitted in the Pending Immigration Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, called Secretary Bryan's attention today to a clerical error made by the Senate in its action in Committee of the Whole on the pending Immigration bill. In the third section of the act, the requirement that regard must be had for treaty stipulations in the matter of passports was passed without the word "treaty," although this has been inserted by the Senate Committee on Immigration in the House bill.

Secretary Bryan promised to call the attention of the Senate to the matter at once.

AMERICAN CARGO HELD.

The George Hawley Among Ships Listed in Contraband Report.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The American steamer George Hawley, which sailed from New York on Nov. 15 for Copenhagen and reached Falmouth on Nov. 30, is among the vessels "whose cargoes, or part of them, have been detained," according to an official announcement in The London Gazette.

The George Hawley, Capt. Moses commander, is recorded in shipping registers as belonging to the Boston and Virginia Transportation Company.

DEMAND BELGIAN PROOFS.

German Newspapers Call on a Diplomat to Confirm Atrocity Charges.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (By wireless telegraphy to Sayville.)—The following was contained in the information given out by the Official Press Bureau today:

"German newspapers are calling upon G. Allart, Belgian Minister to Denmark, to prove the charges that atrocities have been committed by the Germans by giving the names of the victims, otherwise these charges will be branded as calumnious."

CARNEGIE OPPOSES TRUCE.

Would Be Unchristianlike to Stop War for Holidays Only, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—With the first snow of the season swirling about him and with the pavements wet and slippery, Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh philanthropist, was hiking along Pennsylvania Avenue this afternoon on his way to the White House. He is in Washington to attend a meeting of the Carnegie Institution, and following his custom of years he was going to pay his respects to the President.

On the street he was met by a delegation of Pittsburgh men, including ex-Mayor W. A. Magee. During the conversation which followed Mr. Magee said something complimentary about the Carnegie Technical School and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh.

"Yes," replied the Iron Master, "I was just figuring up the other day how much these institutions in Pittsburgh had cost me. I found that I had spent more than $24,000,000 on them. Now here is a real citizen of Pittsburgh," patting himself on the chest.

At the White House Mr. Carnegie found that the President had gone out to play golf and would not be back until late in the day. When asked his opinion of the suggestion that the warring European nations declare a truce during the holidays, Mr. Carnegie expressed opposition to the plan. He said he did not believe the suggestion was made in good faith, and it would be unchristianlike to stop the war temporarily and then begin it all over again. He praised President Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace, and said if he were asked to serve on a peace commission he would do anything in his power to bring the war to a close.

Discussing the responsibility for the war, Mr. Carnegie said:

"You must not blame the German people, who are fighting at the behest of their superiors. You must not blame the Emperor himself, who for twenty-six years prided himself on the fact that his hands were unstained by human blood. You must blame the circle of military men about him, whose profession it is to kill, kill, kill. There are no men of letters, no philosophers, no inventors at the Court of Berlin. There are, and there have been, only men whose palms have itched with the feel of their sword hilts.

"If I were God I should suspect that there was no religion in men who would agree to a truce over the season of Christmas, only to start in afresh at the end of that season to butcher each other in the abhorrent orgy of murder which has swept over Europe."

NO TRUCE, SAYS RUSSIA.

Berlin Hears That the Pope's Proposal Has Been Declined.

BERLIN, Dec. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The proposal of Pope Benedict for a truce among the warring nations during the Christmas holidays is said by the Official Press Bureau today to have been declined by Russia.

The German Press Bureau has announced Germany's willingness to agree to a Christmas truce, on condition that the other nations at war give their assent to the proposal.

To Form a New Portuguese Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A message to the Havas Agency from Lisbon says that Victor Coutinho, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has undertaken the formation of a new Cabinet in place of the Ministry which resigned on Dec. 5.

STATE WILL SUE MAYOR.

Indiana to Take Terre Haute Executive's Overdrawn Salary to Court

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 11.—Gov. Ralston has instructed Attorney General Ponan to take charge of a suit to recover from Mayor Donn Roberts $800 overdrawn salary. The State Board of Accountants directed Roberts to report at its office in Indianapolis, but he refused to appear, whereupon the Governor acted.

Today there was placed on the records of the Circuit Court here a decision by the Supreme Court upholding a sentence of thirty days in jail and a fine of $100, imposed by Judge C. M. Fortune on Edward Holler, Mayor Roberts's Chief of Police. The Judge issued an order forbidding a raid on a law office, where election documents were being examined by a Special Prosecutor and Holler was held guilty of violating that order.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

German Silver Mesh Bag with 10 fittings, silk lining, $15.

French Sautoir Watch—actual size; Silver and enamel, $10.75

GIMBEL Jewelry and Silverware

Finest Quality *Reasonable Prices* *Artistic Designs*

This is an International Jewelry Store, for it presents and not merely reflects the newest and finest creations of Paris and of all Europe—there are even some Brooches from Turkey. In a word, you may select from hundreds of appropriate gifts for men, women and children.

Women's Solid Gold Watches, $13.50 to $350
Swiss Bracelet Watches, $7.50 to $1000. Men's Solid Gold Watches, $18 to $255.
10-kt. Gold Jewelry for Men and Women, $1 to $15.

Black-and-White "Silhouette" Jewelry, 25c to $150.
German Silver Mesh Bags—many styles—$2 to $15.

Sterling Silver Vanity Cases, $5 to $40.
Manicure Sets of Sterling Silver, $3.50 to $8.
Sterling Silver Toilet Sets, $9.50 to $32.50.

Special—$12 Necklaces of Oriental Pearls, $6.95.

Main Floor

The Christmas Sale of Furs

$75

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, with the Cheruit "Flare," $75—Illustrated
Hudson Seal Coats in other Lengths, $85 and $95
Hudson Seal Coats with Skunk Collars, $75, $85, $110
Arctic Seal (dyed coney) Coats, $55; with Skunk Collars, $62.50
Persian Lamb, 40 to 45 in. lengths, $95, $145, $195
Coats of Russian Marmot, with Beaver Collars, $47.50

Fur-lined Coats, $38.50 and $42.50
In Scotch homespun, lined with natural muskrat and with collars of skunk-opossum; in black broadcloth, lined with gray German lock squirrel, with collars of natural raccoon or skunk-opossum, $42.50.

Scarfs and Muffs Which Match

$12.50, $19.50	Ermine	$55, $70
$19.50, $12.50, $20	Skunk	$20, $25, $29.50
$9.50, $12.50, $19.50	Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)	$10, $15, $19.50
$10, $12.50, $15	Beaver	$18, $20, $22.50
$25, $29.50	Pointed Fox	$25, $29.50
$9.50, $15	Black Fox	$15, $17.50
$14.50, $22.50, $27.50	Black Lynx	$15, $19.50, $35
$12.50, $15	Taupe Wolf	$15, $19.50
$12.50, $18.50	Rose Wolf	$15, $18.50
$7.50, $9.50, $13.50	Black Wolf	$13.50, $15, $17.50
$7.50, $9.50	Natural Raccoon	$7.50, $12.50
$7.50, $9.50	Skunk-dyed Opossum	$14.50

Third Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

A particularly important sale today of

Men's and Young Men's Winter Overcoats, at $25.00

Regular Values $30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Standard full silk-lined Dress Overcoats of Carr's melton and soft finish vicuna, in dark gray or plain black; many fine London-made Box Coats and Raglans, also desirable Ulsters and Great Coats, in sizes 33 to 52 chest measure.

Men's and Young Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats, at $18.50

Regular Values $25.00 to 28.00

Full silk-lined Chesterfield models, in dark gray or black, also many new Raglans and Slip-ons and smart two or three button form-fitting coats for young men, all sizes from 33 to 48 chest measure.

Men's and Young Men's Sack Suits, at $18.50 and 22.50

Regular Values $25.00 to 32.00

This season's favored styles and fabrics, in extreme or conservative models, sizes from 33 to 48 chest measure.

Men's Raccoon Fur Coats at $46.50

Well matched, full piece skins; wool lined; Venetian yoke.

Men's Fur-Lined Coats at $47.50

Excellent plain black or gray coatings, lined with natural full piece skins of muskrat or marmot; Persian lamb or beaver collar.

Also for Today,

An Extraordinary Sale of

Men's Fine Quality Silk Scarfs at 65c and 85c

made in extra large shape, in all the latest designs,

Values $1.00, 1.50 and 2.00 each

Men's Imported Velour Hats at $6.75 each

Regularly sold at $10.00 and 12.00 each

Men's Fashionable Shoes at $4.50 a pair

Regular Value $6.00

The models consist of button and laced styles in patent coltskin, black and tan Russia calfskin.

Today, the Next to the Last Saturday Before Christmas, Is the Day to See the

TOYS DOLLS GAMES

The Big Specials for Today Include:

$28 Cabriolet at $20

A child's Push Cart, with a fine, real skin horse in front. The reed body is safe and high; upholstered in white leather cloth.

Milk Wagons at $1.50 to $2.50
Painted red and loaded with cans; cloth covered horse attached.

Milk Wagons at $5
White Milk Wagons, finely finished, with pair of plush horses and six cans.

Slate Easel Black Board, $2.75

$1.50 Dolls' Beds, $1
White enamel beds; 24 inches long; wood.

$2 Loaded Truck, $1.50
With genuine skin horse; imported.

$5 Morris Chairs, $3
For children; some are of reed.

$1 Children Scooters, 75c
With four wooden wheels and steering device, safe and strong.

$1 Wheelbarrows, 75c
Made of strong ash highly polished.

$7.50 Life Size Doll, $5
Baby Character Dolls, dressed in short or long dress outfit; unbreakable head.

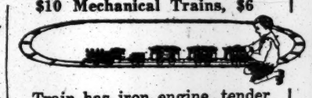
$2 Doll's Push Sleigh, $1.50
Painted red, complete with fur robe.

$3 Heinrich Handwerk Dolls, $2

Genuine Heinrich Handwerk Dolls, 22 inches tall, fully dressed in gingham, play dress or romper; with shoes and stockings complete.

$5.50 Children's Bureaus, $3
White bureaus with glass mirrors.

$10 Mechanical Trains, $6



Train has iron engine, tender and 3 passenger cars, on circular track, with brake.

$2.50 and $2.75 Shoe Flys, $1.50
Light and dark oak finish.

50c Doll's Metal Furniture, 25c
Desks, Book Cases, Chiffoniers, China Closets, etc., at half price.

$1.25 and $1.50 Play Suits, $1
Cowboy and Broncho Girl Suits; also Indian Chief and Squaw.

$1.75 Doll and Trunk, $1.25
Fine jointed Doll and her Trousseau in braided straw trunk.

$2.75 Baby Character Dolls, $2
With fine long dress, beautifully made.

Children's Golf Sets, $1
Two clubs and 2 balls in special Khaki golf bag.

Doll's Pullman Sleepers, $4.75
With reed body and hood and rubber tired wheels; tan upholstery.

Doll's Folding Go-Cart, $3
With leather cloth hood and rubber tired wheels; large upholstered body.

$13.50 Automobile Racers, $9
A beauty, with two extra tires on back. Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 and $2 Gloves $1.15 Pair

Most of them are Tan, outseam Cape, although there are some Gray Mocha styles in the assortment.

The $2 qualities predominate, just the style gloves that men most prefer, offered now at nearly half the regular value. Main Floor

More of Those Fine Men's $5 Shoes $3.95 Pair

Tan Russia Calf. Gun Metal Calf. Patent Coltskin. Button and Lace models.

Also a smart boot in mahogany Russia Calf, lace only, with blind eyelets running to the top.

Sensible English styles, with broad, flat heels and wide shanks predominate.

Second Floor

"In moderation lies prosperity."

Truly said. And we are proud that the moderate man is our best customer.

It is especially for him that we make a wonderfully mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson*—*Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Immense Selections of

Oriental Rugs

Appropriate for Holiday Gifts

Extraordinary Values For Today (Saturday)

Several thousands of

Small Rugs

of all the best weaves, ranging from a Hamadan Rug at $5.00 to the fine Kirman and Sarouk Rugs at $95.00

Silky Beluchistan Rugs

Rich shades of dark blue, red and ivory

$8.50 to $22.50

Usually $12.50 to $35.00

About 300 Fine

Bag-Dag Mosuls

These are extra heavy long pile silky rugs of exceptional wearing qualities, in dark rich colorings. Sizes up to 5.0 x 8.0.

$30.00 & $35.00

Usually up to $60.00

Fifth Floor

Park & Tilford

Chocolates and Bonbons Are Best

Here are FACTS to support this definite assertion:

1. Quality analysis by expert analysts prove that they EXCEL in purity and excellence and are temptingly delicious.

2. Dealers, men of keen judgment and experience themselves, emphasize this as THE POPULAR VERDICT they have received.

3. The purchasing public of to-day, on a higher plane of discrimination than ever before, continue their support in a meed of largest measure which is evidenced by our greater sales and here acknowledged with appreciation.

Park & Tilford
Chocolates and Bonbons
Are Best

SAFETY AND HEALTH EXPOSITION

All the latest improved devices and appliances pertaining to Accident Prevention, Fire Prevention and Sanitation exhibited and demonstrated by manufacturers from all over the country.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

46th St.—LEXINGTON AVE.—47th St.

Under the Auspices
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY
Arthur Williams, President. Wm. H. Tolman, Director

Opens To-night 7 o'Clock

DEC. 12–19

ADMISSION 50¢

DAM TO 11 P.M.

BIG WAR CONTRACT STOPPED BY WILSON

Charles M. Schwab, Deferring to President's Wish, Will Not Deliver British Submarines Now.

GONE ABROAD TO EXPLAIN

Wilson, Bryan, and Lansing All Agree That $7,000,000 Contract Endangers Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Charles M. Schwab's sudden return to England has to do with his agreement, at the persuasive instance of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, not to fulfill the contract he made with the British Government to construct twenty submarines in this country for delivery to Great Britain during the period of the war.

It has not been determined, however, whether work on these submarines, which already has begun, shall be stopped on account of the objection of the President and the Secretary of State to the delivery of the vessels while the war is on, and Mr. Schwab's personal assurances to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Schwab told Mr. Bryan that the work might be continued with the intention to deliver the submarines after peace had been restored. It is understood here that he has gone to England to discuss this phase of the matter with the British Admiralty.

In this connection it has become known that the United States Government is by no means satisfied that continuance of the work of constructing the submarines for Great Britain, even under the assurance that they will not be delivered until the war is over, is in accordance with the spirit and perhaps the letter of the neutrality laws. For the present, however, the Government will not take any action. It will await developments with a view to ascertaining whether work on the submarines is to be suspended or continued.

In asking Mr. Schwab to cancel his contract, Secretary Bryan did not base his plea entirely on the patriotic necessity of maintaining neutrality. He indicated that what was contemplated in the construction of the submarines appeared to be in violation of law. Robert Lansing, the counselor of the State Department, a noted authority on international law, sustained this view. However, Mr. Schwab disposed of the matter by agreeing not to carry out his contract while the war was in progress.

Admiralty Sent for Schwab.

According to the understanding here the British Government first approached the English shipbuilding firm of Armstrong & Whitworth with a view to making a contract for the submarines. The firm found itself unable to agree to make deliveries within the time suggested by the British Government, and the Admiralty then sent for Mr. Schwab on account of his connection with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass. To Mr. Schwab it was explained that the British Government wanted twenty submarines and wanted them in a hurry. Mr. Schwab offered to undertake the construction of the vessels. He explained that while the price of building similar craft in the United States under normal conditions was about $250,000 each, the unusual circumstances due to the war and the necessity for haste would require him to charge $350,000 each for the vessels. In consideration of this price Mr. Schwab agreed to have the first of the submarines ready in four months and all of them within one year. As the story is told, Mr. Schwab agreed that the Fore River Company should be penalized $125,000 a week for any delay, but should receive a bonus of $250,000 for each week of time gained over the contract periods. The British Government, it was said, was so pleased over Mr. Schwab's offer that it agreed to make the bonus $250,000 a week.

From England Mr. Schwab, it is said, cabled to his representatives to begin work on the submarines immediately, and within three days some of the material to be used in the construction of the vessels was delivered. Part of the contract, it was said, was given to the Union Works of San Francisco, which has had extensive experience in building warships. Mr. Schwab then returned to the United States, and about the time of his arrival in this country received a message from Secretary Bryan asking him to come to Washington.

The phase of the matter which Secretary Bryan took up with Mr. Schwab contemplated the construction of the submarines for delivery during the period of the war, but with the important distinction that the delivery should be made in parts and sections of the submarines which would be put together after delivery at a British port and not delivered as complete units. It was believed in some quarters that there would be no violation of neutrality unless the submarines went abroad completed.

Cite the Alabama Case.

This view was contested at the State Department, however, where, as one argument, it was pointed out that in the case of the Confederate commerce destroyer Alabama, that vessel, while built in England, was not fitted with arms and ammunition until she reached Portugal. But it was held by the Court of Arbitration in the Alabama case, which awarded damages against England amounting to about $15,000,000 for the injury inflicted on American commerce by the Confederate cruiser, that the mere fact that the vessel was not thoroughly equipped and armed at an English port did not mitigate Great Britain's offense against a neutral nation.

It is contended that this same principle may also be applied to the shipment of the submarines in parts for complete construction when they reach a British port. Counselor Lansing is firm in that view. He held that completion, arming, and outfitting of the submarines within the limits of the United States was not necessary to show a case of violation of neutrality.

As the story of the transaction involving the contract obtained by Mr. Schwab for the construction of the submarines is related here, the State Department, about the time of the publication in newspapers of the report that the contract had been made, received a call from Mr. Schwab's Washington attorney, who frankly admitted that the newspaper report was correct. It is acknowledged at the State Department that he gave the department officials considerable information. With this information in his possession, Secretary Bryan brought the matter to the attention of President Wilson. The President expressed the view that the construction of submarines in this country for delivery to a European belligerent during the progress of the war, even where the delivery was to be made in separate parts, was a violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the pledge given by the United States to observe strict neutrality. After his conversation with the President Mr. Bryan asked Mr. Schwab to come to Washington for a conference.

Schwab Visits Bryan.

Mr. Schwab arrived on Dec. 2, and had a long talk with the Secretary of State. He freely gave information concerning his contract, and, according to high officials, appeared entirely willing to furnish all the facts. It was agreed between Secretary Bryan and Mr. Schwab that Mr. Bryan should have a further conference with President Wilson on the subject and should let Mr. Schwab know the President's conclusion at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Bryan was not able to arrange a conference with the President for two days. But he had a talk with Mr. Wilson on Dec. 4, and found that the President adhered to his previous conclusion that the fulfillment of the contract, as Mr. Schwab had himself explained it, would be an infraction of the agreement of this Government to preserve a strictly neutral position.

Returning to the State Department from the White House, with the intention of notifying Mr. Schwab immediately of the President's position, Mr. Bryan had hardly been in his office five minutes when Mr. Schwab called him on the long distance telephone. Mr. Bryan supposed that Mr. Schwab was in New York, although it was said afterward that he telephoned from Montreal. At the outset Mr. Schwab told Secretary Bryan that he was returning to England, and he followed this with the statement that he had decided to bow to the President's views and not carry out his agreement to build the submarines and ship them to the British Government in sections. Mr. Schwab gave this information before Mr. Bryan had the opportunity of telling him what had been said by President Wilson that afternoon. Mr. Schwab said also that it might be decided to continue the work of building the submarines during the progress of the war, with the intention of delivering them to the British Government after peace had been made. He explained that in no circumstances would his shipbuilding company build any war vessels for any belligerent power for delivery during the war, either as complete units or in parts. Mr. Bryan thanked Mr. Schwab cordially for the attitude he had taken.

TO OPPOSE ALIEN LABOR.

Central Federated Union Will Fight to Have Law Upheld.

The Central Federated Union, representing 850,000 workers in this city, put itself on record last night at a special meeting, against the employment of alien labor in the subway construction work. More than 200 delegates attended and cheered the speakers, who urged unanimous action in seeking to have upheld by the courts the constitutionality of the alien labor law.

A committee of five was appointed to work with other committees in directing and managing this legal fight, and on behalf of the Federated Central Body, which represents 550,000 workers here and in New Jersey, it was said by the Secretary, that similar action would be taken by the larger organization at a meeting on Wednesday next.

VON HORST CASE PUZZLE.

Captive Californian Baron May Have Lost American Citizenship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Decision as to whether Baron von Horst, a wealthy resident of California, now incarcerated in a British detention camp, is an American citizen and as such entitled to the protection of the United States Government must eventually be made in Gotha, the capital of the German Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The whole question hinges on whether in accepting the title of Baron from the ruler of that small country in 1901 von Horst swore allegiance to the Duke, and hence to the German Empire, and thus sacrificed the American citizenship he obtained through the naturalization of his father during the present Baron's minority.

Von Horst denies that in becoming a Baron he also became a subject of the Saxon Duchy, but at the Embassy it is stated that he told the Second Secretary, Mr. Bell, who called on him recently, that in taking the title he had stipulated that he must not be called for military duty in Germany. The State Department must now determine whether such a stipulation was necessary and whether von Horst continued to be a citizen of the United States. A definite answer to the puzzle can be found only in the archives at Gotha.

BELLOC ON WAR'S DURATION

Will End Within Three Months When Allies Invade Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Hilaire Belloc, the author and critic, speaking before the American Luncheon Club today, said:

"Three endings to the war are possible. It may result in a Latin-Slav victory, or a Prussian victory or a draw. Of these three possibilities a draw is the worst, for it would hold over the head of Europe the dread of a cycle of wars.

"I receive many letters and more spoken inquiries every day as to when the war will end. I do not know, nor does anybody else, but I think it may be taken as a rule of the thumb that it will end within three months after the foreign troops have obtained a firm foothold on German soil.

"The year 1915 will be a year of great economic distress. The belligerent nations are living now and bearing the great cost of the war upon their reserves, and the lean time of payment will follow, whoever wins and at whatever time peace is made."

TOLD TO KILL WOUNDED?

Affidavits of German Prisoners as to Order by von Stenger.

Affidavits of German prisoners in French concentration camps, some of which support the charge that Gen. von Stenger of the Fifty-eighth German Brigade ordered his troops to shoot all prisoners and "finish" the wounded, have been obtained by the French Minister of War, who forwarded them to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Copies of the report and affidavits were given to the newspapers yesterday by Dr. A. G. de Lapradelle, French Visiting Professor at Columbia University, who is staying at 411 West 117th Street.

The affidavits were procured by Jules Picard, a Police Commissioner of Paris attached to the Bureau of General Control for Judiciary Research.

Joseph Haefflinger, 24 years old, a non-commissioned officer in the supplementary battalion or reserve of the 112th German Infantry Regiment, interned at Bontheon, near St. Etienne, said under oath:

"Since I have been a prisoner I have heard my comrades of the active battalion speak of this order, (to give no quarter.) It seems that the order had already been given to Gen. Stenger on Aug. 9, after the Battle of L'Isle Napoleon, where the Germans suffered great losses."

Michael Schmitt, 22 years old, of the 112th Regiment, swore that the French wounded along the road from Thionville to St. Benoit, were killed by order of the commander of the First Battalion of his regiment.

Jean Gluna, 24 years old, also of the 112th Regiment, Second Company, said under oath, he had heard Capt. Curtius of the Third Company of his regiment issue orders that no more French wounded be made prisoners. He added that soon afterward the wounded along the roadside were fired upon.

It was only after he had been made a prisoner that he heard from his comrades about the alleged order of Gen. von Stenger, according to the affidavit of George Kress, 28 years old, of the 142d Regiment of Infantry, interned near St. Etienne. He said he did not know how far that order was carried out.

The affidavit of Joseph Richert, 22 years old, of the 142d Regiment, interned at the Mont Brizon Concentration Camp, says:

"Last Aug. 26, about 3 o'clock, the Second Battalion, to which I belong, was in the vanguard in the Forest of Thionville, when the order to kill the wounded and to take no more prisoners was passed through the ranks and repeated by each man to the next. Immediately after the order was given ten or twelve French wounded soldiers who were lying around were killed. Two hours later I was wounded myself and taken prisoner, so I do not know what happened afterward."

Other German prisoners heard of the command through their comrades after becoming prisoners, and their affidavits were obtained by Commissioner Picard.

LEFT $50,000 TO SERVANT.

Mrs. Burchard's Only Daughter Joined a Church Order in 1878.

To her servant, Tillie Anderson, Mrs. Catherine A. Burchard, who died last August at 489 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, left an estate valued at $50,000. A clause in the will, which was made on Jan. 9, 1896, and was filed for probate yesterday, said the domestic was made the beneficiary because Mrs. Burchard's daughter, Cora Josephine, had left her in 1878 to become a sister in an order of the Protestant Episcopal Church against her mother's wishes.

The daughter was regarded as dead because nothing had been heard from her since her departure. The estate goes to Miss Anderson during her lifetime, and at her death is to revert to Daniel D. Whiting, son of ex-Mayor Whiting of Brooklyn, who was Mrs. Burchard's counsel.

Mrs. Burchard's will was drawn in the office of Almet F. Jenks, now presiding Justice of the Appellate Division. Justice Jenks said last night he recalled the will, but he did not remember the circumstances under which it was prepared and signed. He was unable to say whether the daughter of Mrs. Burchard was still living.

RICHARD CANFIELD KILLED BY A FALL

Continued from Page 1.

roulette tables, he seldom refused to raise it when a plunger wanted to make the betting big.

Canfield's resorts flourished until 1902. He had places in Newport and Boston for a time. Then District Attorney William Travers Jerome went after his exclusive house next to Delmonico's, and on Dec. 1, 1902, Mr. Jerome in person, with Police Inspector Brooks and a squad of policemen and detectives literally smashed their way into the palatial establishment with axes.

Canfield was in Europe at the time. When he returned to America he gave himself up, saying in effect, "Stop bothering my patrons. I'll plead guilty." He was arraigned as a common gambler, pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of $1,000.

His house in Forty-fourth Street was soon closed. Canfield had his Saratoga club, and for five years he prospered there. A great park that cost $25,000 a year in maintenance was laid out, an elaborate dining room was opened in connection with the gambling rooms, and the place became the centre of gay living. Altogether Canfield put $800,000 into his Saratoga venture and made much more at it. Public disapproval of gambling grew, and in 1907 he closed the place and offered it for sale. In 1911 the building and grounds were bought by the town of Saratoga for $150,000, a price far below the value of the property.

Canfield acquired a wide reputation as an art connoisseur, his judgment in ceramics and paintings being recognized everywhere. His collection of ancient vases, bas-reliefs, and pottery of all kinds attracted attention wherever it was exhibited. He made the second largest collection of Whistler paintings in America. It was sold to M. Knoedler & Co. last March for a price in the neighborhood of $300,000.

Canfield is survived by his widow, who has lived in his Providence home for many years; a daughter, Mrs. Grace M. Hannan, and a son, Harold, who is still in college. Mrs. Hannan lives in the city and was a frequent visitor at her father's home.

PROVISIONING GIBRALTAR.

This Is Revealed in Last Month's Outward Shipments from New York

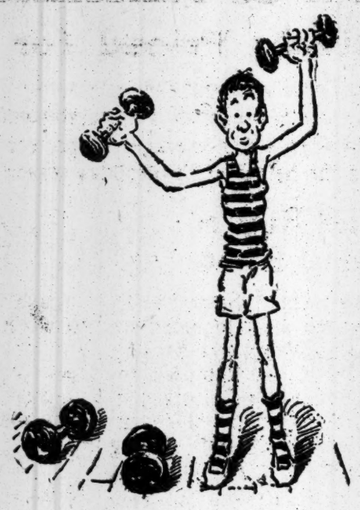
Heavy buying of foodstuffs by the allied nations and neutral countries continued during the period Nov. 1 to Nov. 10, according to an export statement released yesterday at the Custom House. The report reveals that England is provisioning Gibraltar on a large scale. The shipments from this port to the British fortress included 141,265 bushels of wheat, 2,240 bags refined sugar, and 1,499 bags wheat flour.

Direct shipments made to England from New York in the period covered included 143,743 bushels wheat, besides unspecified quantities of Canadian wheat in transit; 19,774 bags wheat flour; 58,197 bags and 692 barrels refined sugar; 2,250 bags corn sugar, and 44,474 quarters fresh beef. French exports were 65,469 bushels wheat and 5,350 bags wheat flour. To the Netherlands there were shipped 281,990 bushels wheat; 63,898 bags wheat flour; 35,208 bushels corn, and 12,005 bags and 1,976 mats of rice. Denmark took 130,979 bushels wheat; 61,820 bags wheat flour, and some corn meal.

Canadian wheat in transit from this port to Norway aggregated 12,971 bushels, while other items included 50,000 bushels rye and 1,800 bags rye flour. Sweden's share in the local export trade in the period was 74,225 bushels wheat and 39,695 bushels rye. Italian shipments included 209,898 bushels wheat and 8,050 bags wheat flour. Greece took goodssised shipments of wheat, wheat flour, and 139,424 bushels barley. Wheat flour exports to Turkey in Asia are set down at 18,028 bags.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU'RE NOT SATISFIED.

"GET THE HABIT"



Please Note the Figure!!

$14.50

For $25 Overcoats Suits & Balmacaans

Walk into one of the Big Busy Brill Stores today, look at some of the extraordinary values offered in this Sale and

JUST "EXERCISE" YOUR JUDGMENT.

Included at $14.50 You Will Find

Some of the most remarkable Clothes offered at this price in many a day. BALMACAANS in a wide variety, including Tartan Plaids, Glen Urquharts and smart Scotch Mixtures. IN OVERCOATS—Black and Gray Kerseys, Gray Shetlands, Brown, Blue and Oxford Chinchillas. AND IN SUITS, Tartan Plaids, Overplaids, Glen Urquharts, Pencil Stripes, Gray Cassimeres and Scotch Mixtures.

$19.50
For $28 & $30 Values

Single and double-breasted form-fitting Overcoats, Chesterfield Coats and Storm Ulsters. IN BALMACAANS—Scotch Mixtures, Tartan Plaids and Velvet Collar Chinchillas. IN SUITS—Glen Urquharts, Tartan Plaids, Blues, Grays and Pencil Stripes, with braided edges.

$24.50
For $30 & $32 Values

Smart form-fitting Overcoats, with 3 buttons, one or two to button; Chinchillas, Black and Gray Kerseys and Thibets, with self or velvet collars. IN SUITS—Some of this season's choicest products. Gray Stripes, Shadow Stripes, Donegal Tweeds, English Worsteds and Silk Mixtures.

Famous Dutchess Trousers
$1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $3.50
The best wearing trousers you can buy—if a button comes off you get 10c, if they rip you get $1.00.

Carr's Melton Overcoats Ordinarily Sold at $50.00, Now $30
A Carr's Melton Overcoat, with a Skinner's all-silk satin lining, at $30.00—is the very superlative of real value-giving in clothes.

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th Street, Corner Third Avenue — Open Evenings

Union Square Store Open Saturday Evening Until 9 o'Clock.

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS

"GET THE HABIT" GO TO BRILL BROTHERS "GET THE HABIT"

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

☞ In addition to New York's biggest values:—
We give 2½c Green Trading Stamps. TWO 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON. ONE 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

MAIN BUILDING

Bring the Lads and Lassies to See "Santa" at the Popular "Big Store"

Steinfeld's Celebrated Steerable Sleds—made of hardwood; put together with rivets; regularly 95c; today, at..... 69c

Toy Electric Motors—one of the newest styles; has reversing lever; mounted on enamel base; regularly 89c, 29c

Dolls' Reed Pullman Sleepers—Made in exact imitation of a baby carriage, extra strong gears; all with rubber tires, wheel brakes and nutless wheels.

Natural Color Pullmans

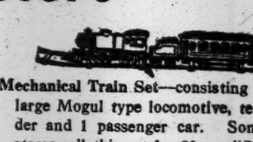
Former Price	Sale Price	Former Price	Sale Price
$6.95	$5.50	$11.75	$8.75
9.95	7.50	13.50	9.50

Gray Color Pullmans

$7.45	$5.75	$12.25	$9.00
10.45	7.75	14.00	9.75

American Dressed Beauties—

Splendid full-jointed dolls, dressed in American styles; large ribbon bow in hair; every doll with sleeping eyes and eye-lashes. Regularly $2.95; today, at..... $2.29



Mechanical Train Set—consisting of large Mogul type locomotive, tender and 1 passenger car. Some stores sell this set for 89c; a "Big Store" Special, today, at..... 59c

Child's Japanese China Tea Set—large pieces; decorated with quaint Japanese designs; regularly 39c; today, at..... 29c

MAIN BUILDING

A Thousand and One Sensible Gifts for Your Choice

In Our Annex Building
Which is Devoted Exclusively to Home Furnishings.

Special Sales Today In

Furniture
Cut Glass
Bric-a-Brac
Lamps
Curtains
Draperies
Framed Pictures
Oil Paintings
Floor Coverings
Copper, Nickel, Aluminum and Brass Wares

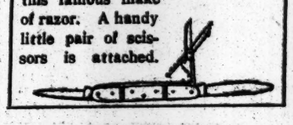
MAIN BUILDING

Look at This $1.50 to $2

"Wm. Elliot" Pocket Knife

With 2 Blades & Scissors Combined, for 98c

You have a choice in these splendid knives of 2¼, 2½ and 3-inch size. The handles are made of selected pearl, the blades of Elliot's fine steel—a steel which is known to every man who uses this famous make of razor. A handy little pair of scissors is attached.



MAIN BUILDING

A Special Purchase!
1,000 Gift Boxes of Gainsborough Initial

Writing Paper

Each at 69c

Dainty Christmas presents. Very attractive hinge cover cabinets, covered with old rose cover papers, containing 24 gold edge correspondence cards, 24 sheets of cloth finish writing paper, both stamped in gold with a beautiful old rose panel effect background, and 48 envelopes to match. Reg. price $1.

MAIN BUILDING

Sweaters *For Men & Youths*

Warm, serviceable, stylish, good-looking Sweaters in newest weaves, styles and colors, AT CLOSE TO HALF REGULAR PRICES! All sizes for men and youths.

$3.50 Sweaters at $1.75
Jumbo rope stitch and ruff-neck coat styles. Not one made to retail for less than $3.50.

The Sweaters Usually to $5; at $2.95
Highest grade Norfolk Coat Sweaters, V-necks, Byron collars; ruff-necks with large shawl collars.

Sweaters Usually Priced $6 to $7.50 Today at $4.95
Here we include "Hylo" Convertible Collar Coat Sweaters.
This sweater, which is a "V" neck sweater, can easily be turned into a high-neck sweater.
ANGORA LONG WOOL SWEATERS also included in this lot. QUANTITY LIMITED—SALE TODAY.

MAIN BUILDING

Fine Cigars *and Smokers' Articles*

Such Well-known Standard Brands as MI HOGAR; F. GARCIA & BROS.; ALONAS; ROBERT BURNS, BANKNOTE, ETC.

Greenhut's Cigar Department takes second place to none in the city with these exceptional offerings for lovers of the "weed."

ROBERT BURNS—usually $3.50; box of 50..... $3.15
LORD TIVERTON—a high-grade, blended Havana cigar; FAVORITAS—box of 50..... $2.50 CAMELIAS—box of 25..... 1.25 PERFECTO EXTRAS—box of 50 3.25 PERFECTO GRANDE—box of 25 2.60
$1.50 BRASS SMOKERS' STANDS—excellent Christmas gift; at..... 98c
At Almost Half Price.
$8 HUMIDORS—solid mahogany; dull finish; inlaid brass name plate; porcelain lined; at..... $3.50
$1.50 ASH TRAYS—pierced brass; removable heavy glass tray; with cigar rests; at..... $1
TOBACCO JARS—fancy glass and heavy brass tops; fitted with sponge cups; $1 at.....

MAIN BUILDING

Women's and Misses'

Small Solid Gold $10 Watches

So Popular Now, Today Only, at $6.50

Wonderful little timepieces, and as dainty as they are accurate. Plain polished cases, with open face and guaranteed movements. Stem wind and set.

MAIN BUILDING

These Extraordinary Sales for Men!

Overcoats, Balmacaans, Raincoats & Suits, $10

$15, $18 and $20 Grades, Today, at --

Several attractive under-price purchases of high-class garments from our best makers are offered in this sweeping one-day sale.

Complete Style and Size Ranges

Judged from any standpoint—this is one of the greatest sales of men's and youths' clothing New York has ever seen at $10.

The Balmacaans at $10
Splendid and fashionable coats of finest foreign fabrics; new kimono style. Here we also include the conservative cut Balmacaan in handsomest patterns and weaves of popular gray and brown materials. Usual prices to $20.

The Handsome Suits at $10
More than 1,000 wonderful suits in all sizes, patterns and fabrics. Big men who wear up to 54 will also be fitted perfectly. All regular sizes included, of course.

The Overcoats at $10
These lines include black shawl collar Chinchillas; black all-wool Kerseys, Oxford all-wool Kerseys, fancy plaid-back overcoats. In fact, overcoats of every description; overcoats for all kinds of weather, for all occasions; all sizes. Usual prices to $20.

The Raincoats at $10
More than 600 guaranteed raincoats in tans and browns, also dark Oxfords. All sizes. Usual prices to $20.

$10 and $12 Winter Overcoats $5
Today, at.....
Choice of belted-back overcoats, shawl collar overcoats, double-breasted overcoats, patch-pocket overcoats, Chesterfield overcoats and convertible collar overcoats. All sizes to 44.

Overcoats, Balmacaans and Suits $15
Usually Priced Up to $25, Today, at.
At least 100 patterns. All new, popular styles. Description here is simply out of the question.
All regular sizes; also "stouts" up to 54.

$30 "Skinner" Satin-Lined "Kirschbaum" Chinchilla Overcoats, Today, at $17.50
Here we also include "Kirschbaum" black and Oxford satin-lined overcoats and hundreds of others from other celebrated makers. All sizes.

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets, Today, at $3.45
(Cannot Be Duplicated Elsewhere Under $5)
Newest colors and styles in all sizes.

Men's House Coats, Smoking Jackets and Mackinaw Coats, Today, at $4.95
(Usual Selling Prices to $10)
You have never before seen such handsome and serviceable garments at such a low price. All sizes and styles.

"Kingly" Trousers, $2.50
Usual Prices to $5, today at
Finest dress and business kinds. Cuff bottom trousers for young men. Full range of materials. All sizes.

"Kingly" Trousers, at $4.50
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These are made of highest-priced STRIPED WORSTED, BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGE, BLACK DIAGONALS.
Ten times as many materials as any custom tailor can show.

Final Selling of the J. Leibel Stock of

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At About ½ Regular Prices!

Almost everybody in New York knows the details of our purchase of the exclusive Men's Furnishing Store, located at West 23d Street for more than ten years.
And every bit of these goods would have been disposed of earlier in the week had the weather been clear. You have another opportunity to get your share of these bargains today.

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GIGANTIC STOCKS OF SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS—from the "Tango" tucked bosom to the pure all-silk shirt; also plenty of flannel shirts and negligees; usual selling prices 75c to $7.50; your choice today at, 39c, 79c 98c $1.25 $1.35 and $2.95

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PAJAMAS ARE SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—and tomorrow you can buy the very best kinds which are usually priced at $1.25 to $2.75, this sale today, at..... 65c, 98c and $1.65

HE IS SURE TO APPRECIATE A GOOD BATHROBE—then why not take advantage of this sale tomorrow, when you can buy $3 to $5.50 ROBES, at..... $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS IN SUSPENDERS—usually priced 50c to $1; today, at..... 25c and 49c

NO MAN EVER HAD TOO MANY PAIRS OF HOSE—this is especially true if they are of the right grades; 19c to 75c qualities; today, at..... 10c, 12½c, 19c and 35c

IMMENSE LINES OF MEN'S UNDERWEAR—light and heavy weights; popular styles in cotton and wool; today's prices are less than wholesale; choice of shirts and drawers, today, at..... 29c, 49c 79c and 98c

MEN'S FINEST COMBINATION SUITS—here the special prices are considerably less than ½ in many instances; take your choice today, at..... 50c, 98c and $1.95

MEN'S FINEST KNITTED AND SILK REEFERS—most welcome Christmas gifts; choicest qualities at prices you have never heard of before; sale today, at 39c, 49c, 79c and upward

TODAY IS POSITIVELY YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SHARE IN THESE BIGGEST-OF-ALL SALES OF MEN'S HIGH-CLASS FURNISHINGS AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE 2½c GREEN TRADING STAMPS

500,000 RESERVISTS WEEKS'S ARMY PLAN

Massachusetts Senator Opposes Inquiry as Likely to Reveal Military Secrets.

SHORT TIME WITH COLORS

The Men Then to Pass to a Paid Reserve—Similar System for State Militia at Federal Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, Republican, spoke at length today in favor of the establishment of a reserve army that would enable the President on short notice to put in the field the force of 500,000 men asked for by the General Staff in its last report. Mr. Weeks is a close student of military and naval matters, and his address received the Senate's serious attention. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was a Captain in the Naval Militia in the Spanish war, and volunteered for active service a year ago when affairs in Mexico wore a critical look.

While Mr. Weeks advocated important increases in certain branches of the military establishment he sided with President Wilson in his opposition to a formal public inquiry into the unpreparedness of the United States for war. In this respect he took direct issue with his colleague, Senator Lodge, and another Republican member of the Massachusetts delegation, Representative Gardner, who has stressed the need of an investigation to show the needs of the army and navy and rouse the country to a realization of them. The necessary information, according to Mr. Weeks, is already available, while too many military and naval secrets have already been put into the hands of foreign Governments.

Mr. Weeks's idea of the needs of the army is thus summarized in the closing paragraphs of his speech today:

"I believe that laws should be passed at once which will reorganize the regular army. This reorganization should give to the mobile army the proper proportion of infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal, sanitary troops, the needed ammunition and supply trains, and provide for properly equipped depots. The law must provide that the men serve the shortest time with the colors necessary to train them as soldiers, and then pass them as soon as trained to a reserve, and that while serving in this reserve the men must be paid. Make the enlistment age 18 to 21, with consent of parents, and 25 as limit for first enlistment.

"Permit no man not a commissioned officer, musician, mechanic, horseshoer, bandsman, or one specially recommended as instructor for recruits to re-enlist in the line of the mobile army. Provide that soldiers have no legal right to their uniforms or clothing; what they save on the clothing allowance to pass to their credit on discharge, as at present, but that upon discharge they must have a serviceable overcoat, service uniform, shoes, and other articles prescribed as field and surplus kit—these to be appraised by a board of officers and their value passed to the man's credit; these clothes to follow the reservist to the depot where he reports on mobilization.

"Have reservists report their address four times a year, but as the reservist is a trained man it is not necessary to recall him to the colors during the first term of enlistment in the reserve, and he should not be so recalled, but should be permitted to go anywhere in the United States upon giving notification of his new address. If regiments are assigned to certain localities near centres of population, they will draw their recruits from these centres and the reservists will return to their homes. If, however, they do desire to move away, this privilege should be accorded them as a right, the only restriction being that they report four times a year to their organization commander or the Adjutant General of the army, giving their addresses. Provide that service in the reserve shall be at least three times the service with colors, and this can be best done by dividing the reserve into three classes—the first to be composed of men who will be used to mobilize the organizations, the service in this class to be about three years and the men to be preferably unmarried; second class to be composed of men who will supply the wastage of a six months' campaign, service in this class to be three years, and the men to be preferably unmarried; the third class to form the depot troops, service in this class to be approximately three years.

"A similar reserve to be provided for the militia, and as this reserve is a Federal and not a State asset, the militia reserve should also be paid by the National Government. Laws should also be passed to provide trained commissioned officers for the reserve and for such volunteers as may be needed. A finite body of such reserve commissioned officers can probably be obtained from the discharged non-commissioned officers of the regular army by paying them such part of $300 as may be needed to purchase their uniforms and equipments."

Mr. Weeks admitted that it might be held with reason that a standing army of strength sufficient to repel an enemy might be too expensive. But a reserve force, he said, could be maintained at little cost—$36 to $40 a year a man, as against an individual basic cost of $326 a man a year for regulars serving with the colors. The cost of the regular army, including permanent overhead charges, is now about $600 a man. The establishment of a reserve would make it possible to reduce the number of men with the colors without weakening the real strength of the army for war, while this strength through reserves could be greatly increased without additional cost.

Mr. Weeks thought that the number of officers graduated from West Point should be doubled at once, as it is very difficult to supply officers on short notice. Many of these officers, in his opinion, might at once be put into the reserve, while other reserve officers could be drawn from non-commissioned officers of the regular army retiring after a period of enlistment. He also thinks the field artillery should be increased, and that a fixed ratio should be observed as to the relative strength of the different branches of the service.

NO STATE UP TO STRENGTH.

Some Militia Organizations of No Value, Says Gen. Mills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—"In no State is the prescribed minimum peace strength of all organizations of the organized militia maintained, and in many instances the deficiency has reached such a figure as to leave the corresponding organizations such in name only—organizations of no value as a military asset to the Federal Government."

This is the way Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department, characterizes the citizen soldiery of the country in his annual report today.

Gen. Mills points out that his criticism is entirely impersonal and is made "for the sole purpose of setting forth an accurate statement of existing conditions with the view and in the hope of leading to a needed reform." One method of providing this reform is to be found, in Gen. Mills's opinion, in the passage of a bill for the compensation of the militia by the Federal Government.

At the close of the last fiscal year the militia consisted of 119,251 enlisted men and 8,792 officers. Due to the operation of the requirements of the much-controverted "Circular No. 8," the enlisted men were increased by 7,579 over the preceding year, while there was a reduction in officers numbering 338. Circular No. 8, sustained by the legal authorities of the War Department, called for the reduction of the number of Generals and other higher officers in the militia to a number more nearly corresponding with the total enlisted strength.

Gen. Mills reiterates his plan for the creation of militia reserves, pointing out the inevitable delay that would hamper the country in the event of war in obtaining recruits unless a trained reserve exists from which to supply the needed increase.

BIGGER NAVY PLAN URGED ON DANIELS

Continued from Page 1.

within eighteen days to deal with any hostile craft that might succeed in running the gauntlet of American submarines from Manila and Honolulu. Moreover, the Secretary announced, that a small fleet in the Pacific would end next March, when the Panama Canal was formally opened.

Mr. Daniels explained to the committee that there were no dreadnoughts on the Pacific Coast and the only battleship there was the Oregon, which was about to be transferred to the active list again. He said the active naval strength on the Pacific now included nine cruisers, two gunboats, one transport, five torpedo boat destroyers, three submarines, and one tender, while the reserve fleet comprised five armored cruisers and twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers, and two submarines.

"Do you think these vessels are adequate or sufficient preparation to the Pacific Coast for war?" asked Representative Stephens of California.

"No."

"You do not think trouble could arise and very material damage be done before any fleet could arrive on the Pacific Coast?"

"I think the odds are the other way. One of the reasons, perhaps a chief reason, why we built the Panama Canal was to make it possible to have a fleet to defend both coasts."

"Have we a fleet sufficient to defend both coasts?"

"Yes, Sir, altogether sufficient to defend both coasts."

"But it cannot defend both coasts?"

"Not at the same time."

"If we are going to have war," the Secretary added, "we can get a fleet to the Pacific Coast. The day when the Pacific has a small fleet, and with no chance of the fleet's being on that coast, will end next March. We shall keep the fleet where it seems best to keep it for the protection of the country. As a matter of fact, there is hardly a possibility of our being attacked on both sides at once.

"I think that with the opening of the canal, enabling us to get ships through to the Pacific very quickly, the people of the Pacific Coast will feel that they are taken care of as much as the people on the Atlantic. I would not want one or more dreadnoughts on the Pacific Coast. I would rather have a division with the opening of the canal."

War With Dahomey.

Earlier in the hearing Mr. Hensley of Missouri asked:

"What war are we expecting? What country have you in mind with which we may have war?"

"Oh, Dahomey," replied the Secretary, starting a general laugh. He added: "I don't think we ought to build for a war with any particular country. We ought not to consider war with any one country. We are not, as I have said, building against any country. We simply ought to prepare for any emergency in the best way we can. We should prepare for defense from whatever quarter attack may come. We should think of the matter as a question of defense.

Of course, when you get into war you go in to win. But I hope we shall never take another foot of land anywhere on earth. But you have got to go out to win if you are to defend yourself. That is in the strategy of war. We are not simply going to wait for the enemy to come to our shores and attack us. We should do as we did at Manila. We should fight the enemy anywhere and everywhere we could effectively. We never thought the United States would take the Philippines when the war with Spain broke out. I am sorry we ever took the Philippines, but I want to say that Admiral Dewey acted in the most wise and statesmanlike way. There was not a single act he did there that committed the United States to any policy. His course of restraint and wisdom left everything to a civil Government."

Going on with his remarks about the capacity of the various yards, Mr. Daniels said that it was true that results could be had from the Government yards at very much less expense, and on that account he believed that every Government yard should be made ready to build ships. As long as we build ships by contract with private yards, he said, the Government yards would make no progress. But inasmuch as everything that the navy built in Government yards was obtained cheaper than in private yards, for the sake of competition the Government yards ought to be ready to construct. The Secretary did not say that all yards should be ready to build dreadnoughts, but inclined to the view that different types of vessels might profitably be constructed at some of the yards. The Portsmouth Yard he thought might specialize on submarines to advantage, the League Island Yard could build transports, Norfolk could build supply ships, and Boston tenders and other auxiliaries.

Representative Witherspoon tried to gain support from the Secretary for his own belief, that without so many more dreadnoughts the United States could be protected from foreign attack by mines and submarines, and referred to a statement of Rear Admiral Fletcher that the German fleet did not crush the small Russian fleet because of fear of mines and the English fleet kept away from the German fleet for similar reasons, in which submarines were included.

Our Fleet for the Offensive.

"I think," said the Secretary, "that the opinions of Admirals Badger and Fletcher ar entitled to greater weight than those of any other two men in this country on that matter. But if we should be attacked we should not depend on mines and submarines to defend our very great extent of coast. Germany has a very limited coast to protect with mines and submarines. She can do it successfully when we could not here. We could protect our cities, no doubt, with our fortifications, but if we are attacked we shall send our fleet right out into the ocean to meet the enemy and give battle. That does not mean that we should not have regard for strategy or that we should let an enemy choose his battleground. We should seize every advantage we could get. The battleships are the central power of our navy and we shall always use them as the first line of defense in case of foreign invasion from the sea. Then, if we should be defeated, we would still have the mines and submarines to protect us, until we could prepare further defense."

Over and over Judge Witherspoon tried to get the Secretary to agree that the navy should be restricted to its present proportions.

"Suppose Germany and England lose half their navies?" said he.

"Not unless we could get an agreement that would be permanent as an agreement for a limit on armament," said the Secretary.

"Suppose England and Germany should without an agreement have their navies cut down to fifteen battleships?"

"Not then unless we had the agreement."

"You said we had a powerful navy. What need to increase it?"

"It would not be powerful a year unless you added new ships."

Opposes $5,000,000 for Aviation.

Coming to the subject of aviation, for which branch of the service the General Board urges an appropriation of $5,000,000, Secretary Daniels said:

"I appointed a board on aviation a year ago, and we went on and established an aviation school at Pensacola. We have tried to get a good type of machine, but so far have not succeeded. If I had $5,000,000 now I could not spend it. I think that if we get a successful aeroplane we shall have to build it ourselves. I would not now advise setting up a plant to do so, but we should have to provide a plant ultimately I think. All we need now we can spend under the appropriation of $300,000 provided in the allowances for the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering. At present the money might better be spent in experimentation. Next Winter we may be able to present a programme."

"Well, Mr. Secretary," said Mr. Roberts with an accent of irritation, "we have in all, in the service, but twenty-three aeroplanes, and Great Britain has 1,400 aeroplanes and twelve dirigibles; Germany has 1,400 aeroplanes and sixty dirigibles; Russia has 1,000 aeroplanes and twenty dirigibles; France has 900 aeroplanes and thirty dirigibles. Belgium has sixty aeroplanes; Austria has 600 aeroplanes and eight dirigibles. There is no great hope we shall ever get what we need in this matter unless the department makes progress and is pushed from this end."

"Well, we have no type of a machine yet," said the Secretary, "and until we have I do not see how the money can be expended. What we have is enough for all that can be done."

Mr. Roberts took up the criticism of the General Board that not enough gunboats were being built, and asked why it was that eighteen battleships were kept at Vera Cruz after the large landing force was put ashore. Secretary Daniels said that it was a demonstration, and told how President Taft was advised to send small warships to Mexico, and decided that battleships would be more impressive. Later the Secretary said that the Navy Department had kept the battleships at Vera Cruz in co-operation with the army, and they had been gradually withdrawn. He said there were two theories as to the use of gunboats. An illustration was afforded by the necessity recently to maintain order at the election in Santo Domingo.

It took the cruiser Washington and the transport Hancock with a detachment of marines to furnish enough men to watch every voting precinct and voting place. A gunboat, he said, could never have done it at all. But for much of the duty required in the Caribbean gunboats would be best.

Mr. Roberts read from the report of the General Board criticism as to the personnel of the navy. The board declared that the want of a trained personnel was a matter of even more serious import than construction.

"The personnel of the navy," was the reply, "is under the Commander in Chief of the fleet. We have a trained personnel great enough to man every ship in use. I do not think the board would have put that in if they had known the facts."

Mr. Roberts brought up the matter of oil ships, destroyers, tenders, and transports, but the Secretary held to views he has heretofore expressed that oil could be supplied from shore stations an dthat one new oilship had been asked for, which was enough for present purposes, while the matter of tenders was being met with reasonable progress, as was also the matter of transports. The experience of the army in moving troops to Vera Cruz, the Secretary said, showed we could get all the transports we needed on occasion.

"Can you tell how many transports were engaged for that service and what price was paid for them?"

Mr. Daniels said he could not, and Mr. Roberts said he understood that the War Department paid $1,000 a day for three months, or $120,000 for each ship.

Secretary Daniels will appear before the committee again Monday.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S REPORT

Suggests Two-Ship Programme and Tells of Economies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In his annual report to President Wilson, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, recommends that the naval building programme for the next fiscal year shall be as follows:

Two dreadnoughts.
Six destroyers.
Eight submarines or more, one to be of sea-going and seven or more to be of coast defense type.
One gunboat.
One oiler.

This programme differs little from that recommended in the annual report made by Mr. Daniels last year. He says that he follows the policy recommended by the General Board of the Navy, but reduces the number of ships. In a report to the Secretary of the Navy the General Board reiterates the opinion consistently held by it that "command of the sea can only be gained and held by vessels that can take and keep the sea at all times and in all weathers and overcome the strongest enemies that can be brought against them." It declares that "other types are valuable and have their particular uses, but the backbone of any navy that can command the sea consists of the strongest sea-going, sea-keeping ships of its day or of its battleships."

In line with its views the General Board recommends a building programme embracing four battleships, sixteen destroyers, three fleet submarines, sixteen coast submarines, four scout ships, four gunboats, two oil fuel ships, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender, one navy transport, one hospital ship, and one supply ship. It recommends also that $5,000,000 be appropriated for "air service."

"The fact," Mr. Daniels says, "that there has been no encounter between these powerful ships does not justify the conclusion that their further construction should be discarded in favor of the smaller craft which has astonished the world by its ability to sink cruisers and other craft, giving its severest and most fatal blows before its presence is discovered."

For Large Increase of Submarines.

In view, however, of the demonstrated power of the submarines, Mr. Daniels says he would impress upon Congress "the importance of making a larger increase in the submarine craft, appropriating generously therefor without reducing the appropriations for other craft." It has been roughly estimated, he mentions, that in July of this year there were built or building eighty-four submarines for England, seventy-six for France, thirty-one for Germany, and seventeen for Japan, while the United States at that time had built or building fifty-one submarines exclusive of eight or more subsequently authorized. He points out that when the relative size of the fleets of the great nations mentioned are considered it will be seen that the United States has a submarine flotilla relatively and actually very powerful.

While Mr. Daniels refers several times in the course of his report to the war in Europe, he does not discuss the matter of military preparedness. He says, however, that the Navy Department, owing to the financial condition of the Treasury, does not ask for more enlisted men this year, but intends by the distribution of the personnel to the best advantage not only to maintain the effective fighting strength of the navy, but to increase it proportionately as ships now under construction are completed, and added to the navy list next year. The present authorized personnel, he says, can take care of the new ships that will be added to the navy during the next two years by withdrawing from service old vessels of little or doubtful military value. Later on, however, increase in personnel, Mr. Daniels believes, should keep pace with new construction, but he makes known that he will forward for the consideration of Congress, at its next session, a plan for the organization of a naval reserve force from the honorably discharged men of the service. These reserves are to be so organized that they will constitute an immediate effective force for war.

Poetical and prose quotations lighten the report of the Secretary of the Navy. He says that the work of the navy in aeronautics has realized the dream of Tennyson, and he quotes Tennyson's verse. Submarines, he mentions, have translated Jules Verne's vision of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" from the realm of fiction to the realm of fact. Mr. Daniels waxes enthusiastic over the provisions he has made for the promotion of enlisted men. "It must be true in the American Navy," he remarks, "that every sailor carries an Admiral's faig in his dittybox, as Napoleon said was true of the army of France that 'every soldier carries a Marshal's baton in his knapsack.'"

He quotes a reference of President Poincaré of France to the intimacy that was being established between officers and men through the war, to justify his own endeavor to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding between the commissioned and enlisted personnel of our own service.

Economy Last Year.

Coming to more practical things Secretary Daniels notes that his efforts at economy have resulted in a saving to the Government in the last fiscal year of $2,427,339, that being the amount of unexpended balances of moneys appropriated for the navy. He makes a strong plea for Government plants for the manufacture of certain materials needed by the navy, and points out that there has been a considerable saving to the Government through manufacturing torpedoes, smokeless powder, and other materials by the Government. It is not the policy of the department, however, Mr. Daniels says, to extend manufacturing by the navy to all that it needs, but to continue buying the bulk of its supplies from private manufacturers and business men.

"Each year marks more distinctly the passing of coal," says Mr. Daniels in discussing the question of fuel for fighting ships, and mentions the interesting fact that henceforth all the fighting ships added to the fleet will use oil. He says that a report will be made to the Senate on an investigation that has been conducted concerning the proposed operation by the Government of a pipeline from an oilfield in Oklahoma to some point on the Gulf of Mexico, so that a supply of fuel for the Navy can be provided. He renews his recommendation of last year for the enactment of legislation that will set aside Government petroleum land for the navy. "I am still of the opinion," he says, "that the navy should own its oil lands and ultimately produce, transport, refine and store its own oil."

It is recommended by Secretary Daniels that the policy of constructing ships in navy yards should be extended. This is necessary, for one reason, Mr. Daniels says, in order to keep down the prices charged by private shipbuilders and enable the Government to build its own vessels.

A strong defense is made by Secretary Daniels of his policy of establishing schools on board warships. He asserts that the navy is coming to be "the biggest university in America," and that "every ship a school is now literally true."

Mr. Daniels goes at considerable length into a justification of his order abolishing the wine mess on warships and shore stations.

While making no recommendations, Secretary Daniels says that the development in the manufacture of air craft, which have become an indispensable naval adjunct, needs to be stimulated, and he mentions that an aeronautic school for officers and men had been established at Pensacola, Fla., that a board has been appointed for the development of aeronautics in the navy, that orders for some foreign-built aeroplanes could not be filled on account of the war, and that "the best types of American manufacture have been ordered, and the department will develop this modern branch of the service steadily and rapidly." Owners of air craft, he says, have placed themselves and their flying machines at the command of the Navy Department should they be required for war service.

A good word for disarmament is said by Mr. Daniels. He repeats the hope expressed in his last annual report, that the day would come when the big navy nations would reach an international understanding to put an end to the feverish competitions in the building of costly engines of destruction. The war in Europe, he thinks, does not render such an international agreement impossible.

Mr. Daniels concludes by saying that "this has been a proud and solemn year for the American Navy," and congratulates the President on the record it has made.

PEACE CONGRESS TO BE HELD.

Warring Nations Will Be Invited to Send Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—All nations, including the warring powers of Europe, will be invited to participate in the biennial peace congress of the American Peace Society. The directors of the society, meeting here today, determined after considerable discussion to proceed with its plans for the congress, and to extend the invitation to send delegates to the countries of the world without reference to the great war now in progress. The executive committee will select the place and date for the meeting.

A resolution offered by Representative Slayden of Texas, and unanimously adopted by the board, denounced agitation in favor of strengthening the military and naval establishments of the United States, declaring that "America cannot advance the cause of humanity by carrying the lamp of peace in one hand and a steadily rising and advancing sword in the other."

WELCOME NAVY AERONAUTICS.

Men Interested in Flying Hope for a New Interest.

The news that the naval authorities were in favor of obtaining a real aeronautic equipment for naval use was gladly received among aeronauts here last night. At the Aero Club of America President Alan R. Hawley said the recommendation was the "most stimulating suggestion made in many years."

"Our aeronautical interests in America," he said, "had almost wholly lapsed because of the persistent neglect by the Government. After county fairs ceased to bid for aeroplane men the industry languished, because nobody was willing to forge ahead in any direction. Abroad the wonderful advance in aeronautics was directly due to Government aid and inspiration.

"Given in America a flying corps of real size, with laboratories for inventors to work out new ideas, and in two or three years our present achievements will be almost forgotten. We have been waiting for this call from the Government ever since hte air game opened, and some of us had almost lost hope as we tried to keep interest alive until the Government should act."

NO INQUEST FOR MERRIAM.

Law Requires Only Sign Post at Crossing—Engineer Blames Chauffeur.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 11.—There will be no inquest into the death of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Merriam of the Auburn Street Congregational Church, Paterson, who was killed last evening in Hackensack when a train on the Lodi branch of the Susquehanna & Western Railroad crashed into the auto, in which he was riding, at the Essex Street crossing.

County Physician Samuel E. Armstrong of Bergen County says he consulted Prosecutor Wendell J. Wright as to the advisability of an inquiry, and was told that, according to the law as it now stands, a mere sign post is sufficient warning at a railroad crossing, and as the Essex Street crossing boasts of such a post, and nothing more, he considered no blame is attached to the railroad.

"This view doesn't conform exactly with the Public Utilities Commission's plan to wipe out even all protected grade crossings," remarked a reporter to County Physician Armstrong.

"It doesn't seem to, and I have determined to write a personal letter to the Public Utilities Commission telling them that I think that crossing gates and a flagman, and a danger light at night, add more protection at this particular crossing, now a dangerous one because of the increasing auto travel over the new amiesite road," replied Dr. Armstrong.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Merriam, Mrs. Hamilton, and James Kane, the chauffeur of the auto, who are all suffering from severe injuries, were reported as comfortable this evening.

"No one in our party is to blame for the accident," said the Rev. Dr. Hamilton. "This driver was exceedingly careful all the way over. There was no light and no warning bell at the crossing, and there are no gates there. I want to sa ythe driver is not to blame at all. No warning was given us to let us know that we were approaching a railroad crossing."

The chauffeur declares he saw nothing o fthe approaching train nor heard any warning whistle. Engineer Montanyi in his statement, said: "This was purely an awfulaccident, but I am as sure the whole think can be attributed to the carelessness of the chauffeur, for I certainly blew the whistle as I approached the crossing, for when I saw the lights of the auto approaching something seemed to tell me the car was going pretty fast and that the driver might carry to get across the tracks ahead of me."

5,000 Gas Employes at Ball.

Five thousand employes of the gas companies and their wives, daughters, and friends attended the annual entertainment and ball given by the Gas Companies' Employes Mutual Aid Society of New York last night at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. In the audience that witnessed a vaudeville performance were George B. Cortelyou, Robert A. Carter, Walter R. Addicks, Lewis B. Gawtry, William H. Bradley, George W. Quane, W. Greeley Hoyt, Frank R. Barnitz, William Cullen Morris, George W. Parkhurst, and W. C. Besson, officers of the various gas companies in this city. The society has a membership of more than 3,500.

WOMAN WATCHMAN GETS SECOND CAPTIVE

Mrs. Ryan Captures Another Alleged Fruit Thief and Takes Him to Court.

CAUGHT AFTER A CHASE

Corners 280-Pound Negro on Elevated Platform and Overcomes Him Unaided.

Mrs. Ethel Ryan, who on Nov. 26 appeared in the Tombs Court as complainant against a fruit thief and told Magistrate House that she had caught the man herself and that it was only part of her duties as night watchman, came into the Tombs Court again yesterday with a six-foot negro and asked that he be held for petit larceny.

"He's the man who stole some fruit from Mr. Hoffman of 275 Washington Street, one of my employers, on Thursday night," Mrs. Ryan told the Magistrate. "There was a box of apples and a box of grapes missing. This afternoon I saw the negro prowling around downtown, so I followed him.

"Soon after 2 o'clock I saw him walking along Washington Street with a big box under his arm and I concluded that it was part of the stolen fruit. There didn't happen to be any men around to help me, so I had to go after him alone. He saw me and started to run along Washington Street to Chambers and then to the Greenwich Street Station of the elevated road.

"All the while I was gaining on him, but he didn't throw the box away. He took it up the stairs with him and just as he reached the top a train left the station. Then he had nowhere to go and I caught him. He threw the box into the street then. When I picked it up I found that it contained Mr. Hoffman's apples."

"Did you arrest him all alone?" the Magistrate asked.

"Yes," Mrs. Ryan said. "I threw myself on him and held him while I blew a police whistle. Patrolman Crowley of the Beach Street Station came up and helped me to take him to court."

"Do you carry a revolver?" the Magistrate asked.

"Yes, I got a permit a few days ago and went out and bought a .22-calibre revolver. Of course, I wouldn't use it unless I had to. In this case it was an easy job. He is big, but he was easy."

"How much do you weigh?" Magistrate Freschi asked the negro.

"I weigh about 280 pounds," was the reply.

The prisoner said that he was William Jackson, 27 years old, of 250 West Sixty-second Street. He was held in $500 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Mrs. Ryan will appear against him.

DENIES SAVINGS BANK SUIT.

Justice Mills Censures Methods of Mrs. Francolini, Its President.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Justice Mills found today for the defendant in the action brought by the Italian Savings Bank of New York City against Joseph and Mary Compomenosi, the Halley Land and Improvement Company, and others. A decision for the plaintiff in effect would have wiped out everything Compomenosi owned, and the court, referring to Mrs. Francolili, the head of the savings bank, said:

"The general situation as proven awakens a strong suspicion that the plaintiff's President, a relative of the woman President of the Halley Land and Improvement Company, knew her methods of doing business, of which this transaction here appears to be a fair sample. Moral justice will, I am sure, be promoted by a decision for the defendant."

The papers in the case set forth that the mortgage on the Compomenosi property, bought from the land company, was held by "dummies" for "the purpose of defrauding the purchasers," that it was assigned to the savings bank plaintiff in this action, and that the plaintiff claimed there was $9,250 due.

The land company operated extensively in Harrison and in this village, and several suits have developed as a result of its operations. This is the first decision in any of the cases. Mrs. Francolini is under indictment in New York for forgery in connection with her other real estate transactions there.

Her real estate operations attracted the attention of real estate brokers throughout this section for some time and somewhat of a sensation was caused when the offices in Harrison were suddenly closed, and a search was begun for Mrs. Francolini and her associates.

Interest Rates Are Tending Downward

Money is now reported "on call" as low as 3½%.

We still have some Guaranteed First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate netting 5%, and a few at 5½%.

Call or Write Now.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

Under supervision of New York State Banking Department.

Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000.

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Store Opens 9:00 A.M.

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Store Closes 6:00 P.M.

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A Rug is a Gift which will keep the donor in mind for years. An opportunity to buy extra heavy, thick and durable Wilton and high-grade Axminster Rugs at a concession which averages 25 per cent. under regular prices, is not often found in the height of the Holiday season.

Wilton Rugs in Oriental Effects

These Rugs are about the best wearing Rug on the market. Included are Serebend, Kazak, and Khiva designs, in deep red, tan, rose, and brown, together with a number of Oriental patterns in tan, brown, red and blue combined. Adapted for libraries, dining rooms, dens, and living rooms.

	Standard Price.	Sale Price.
36 in. x 63 in.	$8.00	$5.89
6 ft. x 9 ft.	$34.50	$23.74
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$45.00	$30.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$50.00	$33.75

Axminster Rugs Reduced ¼ to ⅓

Each size is represented by from 50 to 300 Rugs in designs appropriate for any room in the home. This is a special purchase, which accounts for the unusual saving. The patterns are such as to make excellent Christmas Gifts.

	Price Elsewhere	Macy's Special Price.
18 in. x 36 in.	$1.15	84c
36 in. x 72 in.	$4.25	$3.24
6 ft. x 9 ft. seamless	$15.50	$11.48
9 ft. x 12 ft. seamed	$24.50	$17.89
9 ft. x 12 ft. seamless	$27.50	$20.48

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Silk Brocade TABLE SCARFS

Size 18 in. x 54 in. (each) $5.94

Holiday offering in Fancy Table Scarfs, size 18x54, made of Silk Brocade, in French and Chinese patterns, combined with silk velour and trimmed with fancy tinsel galloons and fringe. Predominating colors—Brown, Rose, Blue, Light Green, Dark Green and Olive.

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Mahogany Tea Wagon $12.24

(As illustrated.) Has separate glass tray with brass handles, bottom shelf, wood spoked wheels and rubber tires; beautifully finished.

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(As illustrated.)

Cane seat and back; large tray; Chair can be adjusted to three positions—Rocker, Chair and Wheel Chair.

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(As illustrated.) Top of table is 40 inches; has four chairs which fit under the table; finished in fumed oak; well constructed.

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What They Say About The Wall of Partition

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COMBINATION LAMP AND SMOKER'S STAND

THE PROBLEM OF CHOOSING EXCLUSIVE GIFTS AT MODERATE COST IS EASILY SOLVED AFTER INSPECTING OUR OFFERINGS IN USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLES.

DESK SETS, LEADED GLASS SHADES, TIFFANY LAMPS, CANDLESTICKS, FURNITURE, RUGS, MIRRORS, BRONZE AND TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS NOVELTIES.

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"SUGGESTIONS FOR GIFTS" SENT UPON REQUEST.

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100 American Automobile Ambulances Wanted at the Front

Cables from Paris call for one hundred ambulances urgently needed at once for the

American Ambulance Hospital in Paris

Letters and cables have told of the splendid work of mercy done by these ambulances, which, flying the American flag, carry the wounded from the battlefields to the hospitals. They are saving lives and relieving suffering in the surest, most practical manner.

It costs $1,100 to send an ambulance, fully equipped, and to maintain it for six months.

Old cars can be used if in excellent condition. Contribute your old car or money to buy a new ambulance. The need is immediate.

This is the hospital established by Americans in Paris, acting with Ambassador Herrick, for the care of wounded of all nationalities. It has come to be recognized as the highest type of military hospital in Europe, and has won the admiration and praise of England, France, Germany, Belgium, and the other European nations. It is conducted by Americans and must be maintained by contributions from Americans.

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Information can be obtained by writing to Manager American Ambulance Hospital Fund, 14 Wall Street, New York City. Telephone 2954—Rector.

OUR PROTESTS FAIL TO SAVE SPANIARDS

Two Executed at Tampico and a Third Sentenced to Die—No Explanation Given.

GEN. BLISS WITHOUT ORDERS

Gutierrez Sends Word to Stop Naco Attack, but Another American Trooper Was Wounded Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Two Spaniards have just been executed by the authorities at Tampico and a third is imprisoned there under sentence of death. This fact was reported to the State Department late last night, and was a communication to Señor Riaño, the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, with assurances that the department had given directions for vigorous action by its representative on the scene.

Today Señor Riaño called at the Department and thanked Secretary Bryan for the efforts of the American Government now being bade to prevent the execution of the third Spaniard.

The information regarding the plight of these unfortunate Spaniards was conveyed to the department in a dispatch from American Vice Consul Bevan at Tampico. He stated that the two men executed were Vincente Vidal and Eduardo Basugal, and that the man still in prison under sentence to be executed was Julian Zorilla.

Vice Consul Bevan said he was now making an effort to have the life of Zorilla spared, and instructions have been sent to him by Secretary Bryan directing that strong representations in behalf of Zorilla be made to the responsible authorities in charge at Tampico. These representations will be made to Gen. Caballero, a Carranza leader. According to information transmitted by Vice Consul Bevan, he had for seven days been interesting himself in the case of the Spaniards, and as long ago as Dec. 3 he had endeavored to learn from the Constitutionalist authorities at Tampico just why the Spaniards had been imprisoned and what charges had been filed against them. Bevan reported to the State Department that he had been unable to obtain any satisfactory explanation from the Tampico authorities.

Positive denial of reports that Gen. Tasker H. Bliss had received any orders whatever relative to the situation at Naco, on the Mexican border of Arizona, was made late today by Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the army. When Gen. Scott was asked what orders had been given to Gen. Bliss, and what Gen. Bliss's understanding of the purpose of sending him there might be, Gen. Scott said:

"No orders whatever have been given to Gen. Bliss, who was ordered to Naco with instructions to await orders. No such orders have been sent to him in any form."

The three batteries of the Sixth Field Artillery, ordered from El Paso to Naco, have arrived on the border.

Gen. Gutierrez, provisional President by selection of the convention, has responded to the telegram from this Government by ordering the Maytorena forces to discontinue their operations at Naco unless they can be carried on without firing across the line. No answer has been received from Carranza.

The War Department today received this message from Gen. Bliss:

"On my arrival here I found a written statement signed by the Deputy United States Collector of Customs and all the citizens of Naco to the effect that the troops have given all protection possible under existing conditions."

This was the only message which the department admitted having received during the day from Naco. Gen. Bliss's message meant, it is believed, that the people of Naco were convinced that the American Army could do nothing more to correct the situation at Naco without a change of policy at Washington. News dispatches reaching Washington today said that more bullets fell over the line today. No official confirmation of this was received by the State or War Departments.

A more definite idea of the messages of warning sent to Carranza and Gutierrez was obtainable today from an official source. Both messages were plain in meaning and said substantially that unless the firing across the line at Naco was immediately stopped the United States Government would take such measures as it deemed necessary to protect its citizens at Naco, and the messages added that both Carranza and Gutierrez might understand that such measures would be not aggressive, but purely defensive.

The State Department's announcement regarding the character of Gutierrez's response to the above message was:

"The department is in receipt of an official dispatch from the department's representative at Mexico City stating that he had had a conference with Gen. Gutierrez in his sick room, and that from his bed the General dictated a telegram to the commander at Naco, giving him instructions, in view of representations from the American Government, to positively avoid such firing as might be dangerous across the border, and to suspend operations until further orders if this could not be done. The dispatch was sent to the department Dec. 10, 6 P. M."

TWO MORE CASUALTIES.

Bullets Fly Across Border as Artillerymen Go Into Camp.

NACO, Ariz., Dec. 11.—Fighting between the Mexican factions around the border town of Naco, Sonora, continued today unchecked by the arrival of three batteries of United States artillery from Fort Bliss. Bullets flew over the border while the troops were going into camp. One United States cavalryman was wounded, a bullet went through a stove pipe in an officer's tent, and a Mexican woman was shot in the head while in her home in the American town.

The two wounded today brought the total casualties on the American side to fifty-one during the two months' siege of Naco, Sonora.

No order has been received from Provisional President Gutierrez of Mexico for Gov. Maytorena to cease firing in order to avoid a clash with the American troops, it was said here tonight by C. Ramirez, agent for the Convention Party.

One soldier in Gen. Hill's garrison defending Naco was wounded today, it was reported.

VILLA GOES NORTH AGAIN.

Eleven Trains of Troops Leave Capital—Fighting in Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 10, (via El Paso, Dec. 11.)—Eleven trains of Convention troops left for the north today. The special train of Gen. Villa is waiting at Buena Vista to take him to Irapuato, a junction point between the capital and Guadalajara.

According to his Chief of Staff, Gen. Villa will leave for Iraputo before midnight. He will be accompanied by George C. Carothers, the Special Agent of the State Department at Washington.

While secrecy is being maintained regarding the movements of the main force under Villa's command, serious fighting with Carranza forces is expected to occur first at Saltillo, or Monterey. Zapata will command the forces of the South. Gen. Juan Cabral will be sent to the Sonora region.

EL PASO, Dec. 11.—Fighting between the Carranza and Villa troops has been in progress south of Parral, Chihuahua State, according to reports received here. Persons arriving here today said that the Carranza troops under Gen. Luis Herrera had captured the town of Balleza, exterminating the entire Villa garrison of about 500 men.

Later Villa reinforcements numbering about 2,000 men engaged the Herrera troops, which numbered 1,800. Heavy fighting was in progress when the refugees left the region. The Villa agents here today issued a denial that Carranza troops had captured any of the towns where Carranza victories have been reported.

THREATEN CARRANZA AGENT.

Consul Here Asks Permit to Carry a Revolver.

Ignacio C. Enriquez, Consul General in this city for the Carranza interests, went to the West 125th Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and said he wanted to make application for a permit to carry a revolver.

For several weeks, the Consul said, he had received repeated threats of bodily harm. He said he had noticed men loitering in the vicinity of his office who, he believed, were Villa agents.

The Consul General was directed to make application to the Chief Magistrate.

Seven Filibusters Executed.

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 11.—Seven Mexican filibusters from Texas, whose capture was reported yesterday, have been executed by Carranza soldiers, according to messages today to the Carranza garrison at Matamoros, opposite here. These reports say other bands are being pursued along the lower Rio Grande section.

T. Braniff Exiled from Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 11.—Tomas Braniff, member of a wealthy Mexican family, has been expelled from the country because he extended financial and political assistance to the Huerta government. He is on board the Spanish liner Reina Maria Cristina bound for Havana.

DADDY LONG-LEGS DOLLS.

Child Actors Will Sell Them When Shop Opens Today.

Miss Jean Webster, author of the book and play, "Daddy Long-legs," will be at the opening of the Daddy Long-Legs Shop, 734 Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-seventh Street, today, and the child actors of the play will act as clerks and sell little orphan dolls dressed in checked ginghams and red petticoats for 50 cents each. The shop is under the direction of the Children's Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, on which are, among others, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, and Joseph H. Choate. The money raised will help to find homes for 25,000 orphan and friendless children of New York State.

Dolls ready to dress are distributed to women who wish to help by making little clothes for them. Dolls are also being placed for distribution to would-be dressers in the different hotels. Clubs and organizations are co-operating, and Vassar College girls are dressing little orphans to aid the work. "Drills in dressing Daddy Long-Legs dolls" is a sign over the shop. Materials and patterns have been donated.

RESERVE BANKERS MEET.

Governors, at First Session, Defer Action on Check Clearings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks got together today for the first time, and up to a late hour tonight were in session at the Willard Hotel. They hoped to straighten out a system of check clearings that would do for all the districts, but after a long meeting with the Federal Reserve Board it was decided to make no change in the system now followed for at least another month.

All of the Governors were present except Archibald Kains of San Francisco, who was represented by the Federal Reserve agent for the Twelfth District. After matters had been talked over at a preliminary meeting a committee consisting of Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York, Charles M. Sawyer of Kansas City, J. B. McDougal of Chicago, and Oscar Wells of Dallas, Texas, went to the Treasury to confer with the Reserve Board. All of the visiting bankers were present in the board room at the Treasury Department until 11 o'clock tonight, when the meeting broke up to reconvene a few minutes later at the hotel. The Governors are to join the board members again tomorrow morning. All of the time at the first evening session was spent in a discussion of the check-clearing problems.

A committee of five of the Governors, headed by Benjamin Strong, Jr., who presided at the meeting this afternoon, was named to formulate suggestions for broadening the functions of the regional banks. The committee will report to the Governors at another meeting to be held in Washington on Jan. 22, and it is planned to hold similar gatherings at monthly intervals thereafter.

It had been reported that a breach had occurred between the leading Reserve Bank heads, who wanted to retain the present system of Clearing House Associations, and the Reserve Board members, who were anxious to have all of the regional banks begin clearing for the member banks and for each other at once; but nothing of this nature developed at today's meetings. Governor Hamlin said tonight that the only conclusion which had been reached so far was that the Reserve Banks should continue under the same restrictions for another month.

Three banks—in Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City—are clearing checks now, and it was reported to the board today that the system was working smoothly.

Governor Strong said that his institution was not prepared yet to begin clearings, an dthe other Reserve Bank heads seemed inclined to wait until the experiment begun by banks in the Middle West had had a more thorough trial.

The protest of bankers and business men of Baltimore, who want that city named as a reserve centre instead of Richmond, will be heard by the board here on Jan. 6. After that similar protests are expected on behalf of New Orleans and Denver. There is not the slightest chance of the board's agreeing to a change in any of the reserve cities at this time. Following the appearance of advocates of these cities, protests will be lodged on behalf of cities and counties which want to be transferred to districts where they will be more conveniently located in respect to their reserve cities. A strong fight is expected on behalf of Jersey City and the adjacent towns, which want to be transferred from Philadelphia to New York.

MAY FORCE GENERAL USE OF STEEL CARS

Service Commission to Start Inquiry Into Interborough's Methods of Operation.

RESULT OF 116TH ST. WRECK

It Is Estimated $17,500,000 Would Be Required to Strengthen Elevated Structures.

A rigorous inquiry into all the conditions surrounding the operation of the Interborough's lines is to be undertaken by the Public Service Commission as a result of the fatal collision on the Ninth Avenue elevated on Wednesday evening, in which two persons lost their lives. It will begin next Wednesday afternoon. The question of steel cars, as well as the kindred subject of the strength of the present elevated structures to support steel-car trains, will be part of the general subject of inquiry.

The commission is already inquiring into the use of composite cars in the Subway. After the fire, which occurred on Election night on the Lenox Avenue branch, in which the terrific conditions of heat engendered by a blaze in the tunnel were demonstrated, an investigation was instituted and is to be continued after New Year's. Meanwhile, the commission had a similar question before it yesterday in connection with the Long Island Railroad.

That company was ordered some time ago to equip itself throughout with modern cars so as to do away with all wooden cars. The Long Island Railroad has still fifty-three of the old wooden cars, to which objection has been taken.

When Chairman McCall was asked yesterday what was the policy of the commission with regard to steel cars, he said that by the contract for the Dual System lines all the cars to be supplied would be of steel, and that these would be run upon the new elevated lines as well as in the new subways.

Moreover, there had arisen the question of the strength of elevated structures in Manhattan. An investigation some years ago made by the engineers of the commission had shown that not even the Second Avenue line, which is the sturdiest, was capable of taking trains of steel cars.

Another matter, which the Chairman discussed, was the question of signals. He stated that whereas on the Subway express stracks a trip system was in use, which made a collision practically impossible, on the elevated lines under the present conditions the trains follow each other too closely to make it possible to employ it. He had often compared, he said, elevated operation to that of street cars.

Commissioner Williams broke in to remind the Chairman that whereas up to the present it had been impossible to use a trip system for trains running so close together, in the last few weeks two new systems had been invented which might make it possible. The commission was now investigating them and might order their adoption if they should prove to be able to accomplish what they promised.

"I should like to point out," said the Chairman, "that not a single newspaper has been fair to the Interborough. This is only the third fatal accident in their operation of the elevated lines. They have carried millions of passengers in safety week after week for years and this should not be forgotten now."

The problem involved in the suggestion that all the elevated cars be made of steel is shown by the fact that there are now 1,780 cars which would have to be replaced. As each steel car costs $10,000, this would involve an expenditure of $17,800,000. Moreover, to bring the present elevated structures in Manhattan up to the standard of the new elevated lines now being built would cost $17,500,000.

Fire Marshal William Finn, who is investigating the accident, will, it is understood, report that if there had been no wooden cars there would have been no fire from the third rail. Coroner Reardon is conducting an investigation into the collision on his own account and expects to hold an inquest on the two killed in two weeks' time.

MICE IN MUSIC'S HOME.

Unused Hotel Organ Scene of Seventeen Evictions.

An eviction took place yesterday at one of the big hotels about which considerable secrecy is being preserved, although it affected no fewer than seventeen. In one of the storerooms an organ has reposed ever since early last Spring. The other day the orchestra leader decided his music needed a little more substance than the stringed and brass instruments had been able to put into it, and he asked that the organ be brought down from its resting place and cleaned up.

The instrument was placed in the lobby, and the cleaner got to work. After dusting the keys with a damp cloth he began to press them, at the same time working the pedals. As the first chord sounded, a squeak came. The musical cleaner pressed on, with feet and fingers. Then came a chorus of squeaks, and, looking down, he saw the protests came from a mother mouse and a papa mouse and a large family of children. By the time the cats had been brought to the spot the cleaner counted seventeen rodents.

Inventions Show Opens Tonight.

All the available space allotted at the Grand Central Palace for the Exposition of Inventions, which opens there tonight and will continue throughout next week, has been taken. There is something applicable to every profession or trade, from a patent button fastener to the most complicated lace and embroidery machine; from a patent horseshoe nail to an automobile engine.

ACTRESS SUES FOR $50,000.

Alice Lee Says Maurice Jacobs Jilted Her for Another.

Maurice Jacobs, theatrical manager and member of the Butler, Jacobs & Lowery Amusement Company of this city, is defendant in an action for $50,000 for breach of contract to marry brought by Miss Alice Tuckley of Dean Street, Brooklyn, known on the stage as Alice Lee. That the suit had been commenced became known yesterday when Martin T. Manton, representing Miss Tuckley, obtained an order from Justice Garretson in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City setting the case for trial next Monday.

Miss Tuckley alleges that early in 1911, while playing a professional engagement in Toronto for Mr. Jacobs's company, he proposed marriage and she accepted him. She was terribly shocked, she says, when she learned that on June 3, 1912, Mr. Jacobs was married to Miss Ida Hertzberg at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. Henry Moore, at 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, this city. She was compelled, she says, to give up her professional engagements on the stage and has suffered to the extent of $50,000. At present she is teaching dancing in Brooklyn.

Mr. Jacobs enters a general denial to the allegations of the complaint.

PHILADELPHIA IN DARKNESS.

Low Hanging Clouds Cause Unusual Spectacle in City.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Darkness settled over Philadelphia this afternoon and from 3 o'clock on street lamps in all parts of the city were lighted, trolley cars and automobiles were obliged to use their headlights, while lights were necessary in all the stores and other business establishments. The phenomenon, which was due to low-hanging clouds laden with moisture and the absence of wind, was unprecedented in Philadelphia. Several times it has been dark in the middle of the day for a brief period preceding a storm, but city and electric light officials say it was never before necessary to turn on the street electric lights at such an early hour and continue them until natural darkness set in.

A peculiar feature of the unusual spectacle was that no rain fell during the afternoon and that normal atmospheric conditions prevailed. There was only a four-mile breeze and the barometer and thermometer remained steady, the latter registering 39 degrees.

Conditions in the suburbs of the city were normal, the weather forecaster explaining that the phenomenon was entirely local and was caused by the approach of colder atmospheric strata pressing down the clouds.

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By Tennyson. Large quarto, cloth, gilt. Twenty-four colored and twelve black and white drawings.

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Illustrated by Wily Pogamy. Printed on hand-made paper with thirty color plates; cloth, gilt.

$1.50 A Voyage to the Arctic, 50c
By C. W. Townsend. A record of the author's personal experience as surgeon on board the Aurora.

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By Helen A. Clark. A beautiful gift book, illustrated in color; cloth.

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By John C. Van Dyke. A commentary on the place and its people. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

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IMMUNITY HEARING IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Pleas of ex-Directors Billard, Elton, and Skinner Up Before Judge Grubb.

FEDERAL INQUIRY CITED

Indicted for a Conspiracy Continuing Up to November, Government Contends.

Judge Grubb heard yesterday in the Federal District Court argument upon the pleas of immunity from the indictment charging twenty-one Directors of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad with having conspired to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, which had been interposed by John L. Billard, James S. Elton, and William Skinner. They relied on the fact that they had been called upon to testify with regard to New Haven affairs before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington.

Other pleas of immunity have been filed by Edward D. Robbins, general counsel of the New Haven, because he was examined by the Grand Jury which indicted Charles S. Mellen, then President of the New Haven; Edson J. Chamberlin, President, and A. H. Smithers, Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, who was also a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission. George F. Baker is contending that he should not have been indicted, because he gave testimony before the Pujo Money Trust inquiry, and T. De Witt Cuyler is also trying to escape prosecution on the ground that he went before the Federal Grand Jury and supplied a copy of the traffic agreement between the New Haven and the Grand Trunk Railway Companies. No date has yet been set for the argument on these pleas of immunity.

Before the argument on the pleas filed by Messrs. Billard, Elton, and Skinner began counsel for Mr. Billard requested permission to file a plea in abatement of the same nature as that already refused, when put forward by William Rockefeller and eight other defendants. Counsel said that he was doing it realizing that the court would immediately overrule it, as Judge Sessions had overruled the others, but he wished to place Mr. Billard in the same situation as his colleagues.

Assistant District Attorney Robert W. Stephenson protested vigorously at such action being taken at so late a period in the proceedings, and so Judge Grubb refused permission to file the plea.

Then Assistant Attorney General Swacker began to argue the demurrer which the Government had interposed to the defendants' pleas of immunity. After quoting from the decisions of the Supreme Court in a number of notable immunity cases, he called the attention of Judge Grubb to the fact that whereas the defendants were witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission as far back as May and June last, they had now been indicted for a continuing offense. The Grand Jury had charged, Mr. Swacker said, that the alleged conspiracy was in existence up to the date of the filing of the indictment on Nov. 1.

Moreover, he wanted to know why the defendants, when they were examined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, had not pleaded privilege and the right of any man to refuse to incriminate himself. As they had not then done so he maintained that they could not now claim immunity.

Clarke M. Rosencrans began the argument in support of the immunity pleas. The argument of Mr. Swacker, based on the fact that his clients did not plead privilege, he characterized as absurd. Under the statute they were forced to testify when subpoenaed by the Interstate Commerce Commission or be held in contempt, and it seemed to him that thereby they obtained immunity automatically. Moreover, this was the first opportunity they had had of claiming it.

Furthermore, Mr. Rosencrans argued, the Interstate Commission itself had at its hearings in Washington admitted that testimony before it could grant immunity, for it had stated that it had only called such witnesses who were likely to acquire immunity, as it was absolutely necessary for its investigations to examine, as, for example, Mr. Mellen.

The Interstate Commission's hearing was also, it was argued, merely a continuance of a prior hearing on rates and traffic conditions in New England, and so any witness called at that hearing would be exempt from criminal prosecution.

Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Mr. Billard, then began his argument, and will continue it this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

G. O. P. LEADERS DINE.

Penrose and Hilles Guests of Barnes —Not a Conference, Says Host.

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, who was re-elected to the United States Senate by one of the biggest Republican pluralities his home State has ever rolled up, and Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, were entertained at dinner last night by William Barnes. The dinner was given in one of the private dining rooms at the Biltmore, where Mr. Barnes makes his home while in this city. There were no other guests present.

"I asked Mr. Hilles to drop in and take dinner with me and, hearing that Senator Penrose would be in town today, I asked him to come, too," said Mr. Barnes, when he was asked about the dinner for three at which he was host. "It had no political significance whatever and was very informal. Of course, we were discussing politics, but it was not in any sense a conference, and nothing in our talk across the table is of any immediate interest to the public."

Mr. Barnes was asked if the discussion had any bearing on a reported prospective movement to bring the Progressive following of Col. Roosevelt back into the Republican fold.

"Huh!" said Mr. Barnes. "I should think the voters attended to that pretty thoroughly in the last election all over the country."

It is known that prior to the recent Chicago Conference of the Progressive leaders, at which it was decided to continue the Bull Moose organization as a separate political party, National Executive Chairman George W. Perkins of the Progressives paid a visit to Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee. It was rumored at the time that a plan looking to a "get together" movement was broached. This has since been denied by Mr. Perkins, but no denial has come from Mr. Hilles.

Mr. Barnes has declared his intention of withdrawing as rapidly as he can from political activities, and, according to all reports, has not taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican State organization since election. He still retains his position as Republican National Committeeman from this State, however, and is looked upon at present as by far the most influential member of the National Committee, in which capacity he is likely to become a dominant figure in the Republican National Convention in 1916.

Amherst Wins Triangular Debate.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Dec. 11.—Amherst debating teams carried off the honors in the Amherst-Williams-Wesleyan triangular debate tonight, winning in Middletown, Conn., from Wesleyan, and in Amherst from the Williams team. The Wesleyan debaters who competed with a Williams team here were successful. In each case the decision of the judges was unanimous. The question was, "Resolved, that the United States Government should own and operate the telephone and telegraph lines of the country," the home teams supporting the affirmative.

DEFENDS INSURANCE HEADS.

Attacks on Accumulation of Large Assets Unjustified, Says Hasbrouck.

Supt. of Insurance Hasbrouck, in addressing the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, whose annual meeting ended at the Hotel Astor yesterday, spoke of the attacks sometimes made on insurance companies because of the large assets they accumulate and said:

As representing the department of New York, with many life insurance companies, large and small, domiciled here, I feel it is the Superintendent's concern when these companies are pilloried for the very success which attends them. One of the stock arguments which seems to be used over and over again on the theory, perhaps, that it gets stronger with age, is the statement that these companies are a menace to the peace and order of society because of the immense sums which it is alleged they are piling up in Wall Street or its near vicinity. Protest and answer as they may, explaining the fallacy of this and showing the real facts of the matter, the companies' defense is immediately discounted, as they are held to be interested parties and their officials special pleaders. It seems to me that in common justice the department, which follows their activities closely, may well speak as a disinterested third party and call attention to the fact that the money received in premiums by the companies beyond the amounts used to pay their maturing obligations on policies, their employes, office rents, and all the expenses of conducting business—which include the payment of the taxes annually imposed—must be placed at interest, that is, invested. In this process Government bonds, real estate mortgages, and corporate securities are purchased. Thus the money which seems to give the offense has been distributed. It is not in Wall Street, but is being used throughout the country in the operations of the governments of the States and municipalities, in the improvement of the cities of the nation, in the development of its farms and in the building of its transportation systems.

Other addresses were made by John B. Lunger, Vice President of the Equitable Life; J. S. Darst, President of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners; W. H. Davis, general counsel of the Pacific Mutual; R. W. Stevens, Vice President of the Illinois Life; William C. Johnson, Vice President of the Columbian National, and Edward D. Duffield, Vice President of the Prudential.

OPPOSE SHEARN FOR BENCH?

Tammany Hears Washington Is Seeking to Prevent His Appointment

According to a report in Tammany circles yesterday pressure had been brought to bear on Gov. Glynn from Washington to dissuade him from appointing Clarence J. Shearn, who is the attorney for William R. Hearst and has been closely affiliated with Mr. Hearst in his various political ventures, to one of the two vacancies on the Supreme Court bench. The objections from Washington are based, it was said, on Mr. Shearn's close relations with Mr. Hearst, who, though a Democrat, has lost no opportunity to criticise the Wilson Administration in his newspapers.

Until this report became current the appointment of Mr. Shearn to one of the vacant places was looked upon as practically settled. Tammany Hall is quite reconciled to an appointment pleasing to Mr. Hearst, who of late has refrained from assailing Tammany Leader Murphy or the organization. For the places there are a number of other candidates, including Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions, ex-Judge Warren W. Foster of that court, William J. Amend, a brother of the late Justice Amend, through whose death one of the vacancies was created; Roger Foster, Public Service Commissioner Edward E. McCall, and Francis P. Garvin.

SULLIVAN DEMANDS HEARING

Cables the President a Denial of Santo Domingo Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—James M. Sullivan, American Minister to the Dominican Republic, today cabled to President Wilson a denial of the allegations that he was involved in improper conduct and a demand for a rigid investigation of any of his public or private acts which had been brought into question. He also cabled to Secretary Bryan, asking for an investigation of the charges contained in a letter written to President Wilson by Walter W. Vick, who was formerly American Receiver General of Customs in the Dominican Republic. Mr. Sullivan's dispatch to Secretary Bryan inquired when and where the investigation would begin.

In response to questions from newspaper men, Mr. Bryan said late this afternoon that plans for the investigation had not been completed in detail.

Minister Sullivan's message to President Wilson read:

"I cheerfully invite the most rigid examination of any or all my public or private acts at this post and will be glad to meet any definite charge made against me. I deny emphatically and unqualifiedly having any interest to serve except the interest of my Government, which service has been made difficult by sinister influences to exploit here without restraint."

ROW IN SPANISH CHAMBER.

Minister of Instruction Resigns After a Riotous Scene.

MADRID, Thursday, Dec. 10.—In a discussion of the budget in the Chamber of Deputies today Francisco Bergamin, the Minister of Instruction, in upholding the appropriations for his department expressed regret to see them opposed by "those who lead the country to ruin."

Count Romanones, ex-Premier and Minister of Public Instruction, but now a Deputy, considering that the Minister of Instruction was referring to him, declared that the Chamber could not continue the debate while Señor Bergamin remained in office.

Amid great uproar the Liberal minority threatened to leave the Chamber, and Señor Bergamin then announced his resignation, whereupon the session was closed.

AVIATOR FALLS 100 FEET.

W. Leonard Bonney Breaks Ribs and Collarbone as Machine Upsets.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY AVIATION FIELD, Dec. 11.—As W. Leonard Bonney, 211 West 101st Street, was flying this afternoon in the freak monoplane called Huntington's Owl, it capsized at the height of a hundred feet. Bonney was trying to make a turn, but the monoplane did not answer its helm. It came to the ground, breaking two of the aviator's ribs and his collarbone.

The machine, which was wrecked, belonged to Howard Huntington, Secretary of the Aero Club of America. The Nassau Hospital ambulance took Bonney to the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Cleghorn.

MORO RAID IN PALAWAN.

Scouts and Constabulary Sent to Avenge Looted Settlements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—One hundred Scouts and four companies of Constabulary, under Col. Nathorst, have been ordered to Palawan.

It appears that on Nov. 14 a fleet of eighty Moro vintas raided and pillaged the wild tribe settlements in southern Palawan and escaped.

Palawan is the most westerly of the larger islands of the Philippine group.

Mutiny on British Merchantman.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 11.—A mutiny in the Captain's cabin of the British full-rigged ship Dudhope today resulted in seven seamen being placed in irons. The ship put to sea to escape an attachment. The second officer and cook of the Dudhope were barred by the United States immigration officials.

INCOME TAX TOTAL IS $28,253,535

$15,525,497 Realized from Incomes of Over $20,000, Subject to Surtax.

NORMAL TAX $12,728,038

Internal Revenue Receipts from All Sources $380,008,894, Largest in Our History

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The first complete compilation of returns under the income tax law was made public today in the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It showed returns for the collection year of 1913 by 357,598 individuals, as follows:

Net Income.			Number of Returns.
$1,000,000	and over		44
500,000	to	$1,000,000	91
400,000	to	500,000	44
350,000	to	400,000	64
300,000	to	350,000	94
200,000	to	250,000	145
150,000	to	200,000	311
100,000	to	150,000	735
75,000	to	100,000	905
50,000	to	75,000	2,618
40,000	to	50,000	2,427
30,000	to	40,000	4,553
25,000	to	30,000	4,194
20,000	to	25,000	6,817
15,000	to	20,000	11,977
10,000	to	15,000	26,818
5,000	to	10,000	101,718
3,333	to	5,000	114,484
2,500	to	3,333	79,426

Returns were made by 278,835 married persons, 55,212 single men, and 23,551 single women. The normal tax of 1 per cent. on all taxable incomes produced $12,725,038. Incomes over $20,000 a year subject to surtax produced $15,525,497. Of this latter amount $2,934,754 came from incomes of between $20,000 and $50,000, $1,645,639 from those between $50,000 and $70,000, $1,323,038 from those between $75,000 and $100,000, $3,835,048 from those between $100,000 and $250,000, $2,334,583 from those between $250,000 and $500,000, and $3,437,850 from those over $500,000.

Tables giving statistics for each collection district indicated plainly that most of the individuals with large net incomes lived in the districts near the Cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Detroit. Of the incomes over $500,000, New York collectors discovered eighty-two, while Connecticut, where hundreds of New Yorkers live, produced five more. The first Illinois district showed returns from thirteen individuals in this class, the first Michigan six, the first Pennsylvania eight, the Maryland, Massachusetts, and first Missouri districts each three.

More single women, as well as more single men, paying the tax were found in New York than anywhere else. Married women made separate returns in every collection district, except in the Fifth North Carolina. The Second New York District produced the largest number of all returns, 26,965, with the First Illinois a close second, 25,671. The Porto Rico District had only one return, that in the class from $3,333 to $5,000. The Eighth Kentucky District made only 225 returns, and the Sixth Kentucky 395.

Returns were filed by 1,426 Americans residing abroad, representing a total net income of $19,843,396, and 425 returns were made by non-resident aliens, representing income amounting to $7,817,842.

There were 316,909 corporations doing business in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30. These corporations, in making returns under the income tax law, reported capital stock aggregating $64,071,819,185, an increase over the previous year of about $2,333,000,000, reported by 305,836 corporations. The net income of the corporations for the year was $4,339,550,068, or nearly 7 per cent. on their capital, with bonded and other indebtedness amounting to $37,136,215,096. The net income reported for the year showed an increase of more than $500,000,000.

The Commissioner announced that failures to make proper returns were few, and cases of false or fraudulent returns still fewer, though more than $2,000,000 of taxes was collected from corporations in excess of the amount assessable on the basis of first returns.

Total receipts of the bureau for the year, the Commissioner reported, were the greatest in its history, amounting to $380,008,894, of which $308,627,619 came from ordinary sources. He estimated the collections for the fiscal year ending next June at $439,000,000, of which $54,000,000 were to come from the war revenue tax and $80,000,000 from the income tax. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the estimates were $434,000,000.

The Commissioner pointed out that "bootlegging" had increased to a marked degree in States with prohibition laws.

SAY HE RIFLED LETTERS.

Inspectors Arrest Post Office Clerk as He Opens Decoy Note.

Charles S. Higgs, 62 years old, of 708 West 178th Street, a clerk in the general delivery department of the Post Office, who has served for thirty-eight years in the service, was arrested last night by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and James, charged with robbing the mails.

Complaints were received regarding the loss of letters containing money, and a watch was placed on Higgs. A decoy letter, addressed to Miss May Hogan, care of general delivery, which contained four marked dollar bills, was mailed by the Post Office Inspectors, and they claim that they saw Higgs open the letter and pocket the money. When searched in Police Headquarters the police say they found two other letters said to have contained money.

POSED AS DRUG FIEND.

Policeman Uses Disguise to Catch Alleged Drug Seller.

Disguised as a cocaine fiend, Policeman Louis Noennich, who is attached to the special vice squad organized by Police Commissioner Woods to drive out of business the persons who have been selling drugs, yesterday, at Grand and Catherine Streets, Williamsburg, arrested Frederick Weidman, 20 years old, of 805 Grand Street, after Weidman had sold him two packages of cocaine.

Noennich, shabbily dressed, with his hands in his pockets, and occasionally giving a convulsive shake of his body to denote that he was in need of some stimulant or drug to quiet his nerves, was accosted by Weidman, who asked him if he wanted "yens," the byword for cocaine. Noennich nodded, and Weidman handed over two packages of the drug, and Noennich paid 70 cents to Weidman. Thereupon Noennich seized the man, and as he did so Weidman turned upon him and a scuffle followed.

When Noennich drew his revolver a dozen friends of the prisoner appeared. Detective Waltwood, who was in the secret, ran out from a hiding place and with his pocket stick he scattered the drug seller's friends and helped Noennich take Weidman to the Herbert Street Police Station, where he was locked up under the Boylan law for selling cocaine. He was arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court, where he waived examination and was held by Magistrate Folwell in $500 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

NEW ZEALAND NOT YET 'DRY'

Movement for National Prohibition Fails in the Elections.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 11.—The election returns, though incomplete, indicate that the licensing position is unchanged, and that national prohibition has not been carried. The Prohibitionists suffered a setback in several places.

The returns give the Government thirty-eight members of Parliament, the Opposition thirty, and the Labor Social Democrats eight. As the last named support the Opposition Party, the strength in Parliament is equal, though the votes of the soldiers abroad are yet to be counted and may affect the result.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Continuing Today Our Great

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Offering in Addition Choice Selections of Novel and Useful Articles Especially Appropriate for Holiday Gifts at Attractive Concessions from Regular Prices

Women's and Misses' Celebrated Rubberless "Waterberry" Raincoats

TRADE MARK

Owned and controlled exclusively by us in the United States

In Tan Shade Only

Regularly $15.00

9.50

These popular practical coats are made from a light weight silky, waterproof material.

Women's Winter Coats

Made of the famous "Auto-Loden" Coating, extensively used in the Alps.

A generous and smartly cut model ideal for Motor, Travel and general Winter and Rough Weather wear.

Colors:—Olive, Oxford and Brown.

Special 29.50 Price

Special Lots from the Great Clearance Sale of

Fine Wool Blankets

At These Decisive Reductions in Price	*Value Pair*	Sale Price Per Single Pair	Sale Price In 10 Pr. Lots
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—60 x 80 inch	*$6.25*	4.75	4.50
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—60 x 80 inch	*9.00*	7.25	7.00
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—70 x 82 inch	*6.25*	4.75	4.50
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch	*9.50*	7.25	7.00
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch	*11.75*	9.25	8.75
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—78 x 86 inch	*12.75*	10.25	9.85

Women's Knit Underwear

Most desirable makes, for Winter Wear, offered at these very decided savings in price. Regular sizes only.

	Formerly each	NOW Each	3 Pieces	6 Pieces
UNION SUITS—Light weight; low neck; silk trimmed	*75c*	55c	1.55	3.00
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; high or low neck; long or short sleeves; Winter weight	*1.25*	95c	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Winter weight; fine ribbed merino; long or short sleeves	*1.75*	1.35	3.90	7.75
UNDERVESTS—Winter weight; fine ribbed merino; long or short sleeves; tights to match	*1.00*	75c	2.20	4.30
VENETIAN SILK UNDERVESTS—Plain, reinforced	*1.75*	1.35	3.95	7.80
BLOOMERS—Glove silk; white or pink	*2.50*	1.95	5.75	11.25
SPENCERS—Extra fine wool; "cross over" style; one button at back; very elastic; white, pink or sky	*3.50*	2.50	7.35	14.50
TIGHTS—Winter weight; fine quality; black wool	*2.25*	1.50	4.35	8.50

Women's Hosiery

At prices assuring a marked saving.

	Formerly pair	NOW Pair	3 Pairs	6 Pairs
BLACK COTTON—Winter weight	*40c*	29c	80c	1.50
BLACK COTTON—Imported; Winter weight; extra fine Maco Yarn; ribbed tops	*50c*	39c	1.10	2.10
BLACK LISLE—Imported; medium weight	*50c*	39c	1.10	2.10
FIBRE SILK—Plaited; finest quality; medium weight; black, white or tan	*50c*	39c	1.10	2.10
PURE THREAD SILK—Black; some with cotton tops	*1.00*	68c	1.95	3.85
BLACK SILK—Pure thread with handsome hand emb. instep	*3.50*	2.00	5.85	11.50

Men's Overcoats for Dress and Business

New Coats for Young Men

Distinctive styles for dress or business, including new athletic or form fitting models in dark grey and blacks, single or double breasted and velvet collars.

Made to sell at $35.00

24.00

Dark Oxford Greys

Made from soft finish vicuna and soft nap coatings. Best hand tailored, full silk lined or lined yoke and sleeves. Velvet or self collars.

Made to sell at $35.00 and $39.00

24.00

Black Dress Coats

Conservative styles that are in good taste anywhere and any time. Self or velvet collar. Button through or fly front; all silk or quarter silk lined.

Made to sell at $35.00

24.00

SPECIAL

1200 Pairs *"Regis"* Real Kid Gloves

For Women and Misses

This Glove has all the distinctive features of the finest Real French Kid Gloves.

Soft, pliable skins, beautiful in fit and finish—unsurpassed in wearing qualities.

2 Clasp—in black, white and smart winter shades, with Paris point stitching.

6 pairs at 1.10 pair.
3 pairs at 1.15 pair.
Single pair, 1.25.

Fashionable Gloves

For Christmas Giving

Unusually large and complete assortments are now offered, in many instances decidedly below present market value.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

DOESKIN—1 clasp and 1 button; white only. Pair, 1.15

CAPE GLACE—1 clasp, P. X. M. seams; Paris point stitching; in tan. Pair, 1.15

GLACE P. K.—2 clasp, in tan and white with embroidered backs. Pair, 1.15

GLACE—3-button length, in grey and mode; best quality; sizes 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼. *Value $2.00.* Pair, 95c

WOOL GLOVES—Shoulder length, in white. Pair, 1.00

Dainty Blouses

For Women and Misses

Effective Models for Afternoon or Evening Wear.

CHIFFON CLOTH BLOUSES—Lined, long sleeves, silk collars.
SATIN BLOUSES—Tailleur models, high collar.
CHIFFON BLOUSES—Embroidered and lace trimmed.
CHIFFON TAFFETA BLOUSES—Lace trimmed.
Regularly $6.00 } 3.95

CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—Hemstitched and embroidered, military collar.
LACE BLOUSES in gold and cream tints.
CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—All-over embroidered pattern, long sleeves.
VOILE BLOUSES—Lace trimming, long and short sleeves. *Regularly $4.50* } 2.95

Fine Umbrellas and Canes

STRICTLY HIGHEST GRADE UMBRELLAS FOR MEN AND WOMEN—Several of the best and finest silks to choose from. Handles are without exception the very newest shown this season. Hardly any two alike and all are sterling inlaid, solid sterling and sterling trimmed. Also a great many gold filled, stag horn, cape horn, pearl and other novelty handles.

9 Pure Silk Umbrellas. *Real Value $7.50*
47 Pure Silk Umbrellas. *Real Value $6.00*
163 Pure Silk Umbrellas. *Real Value $5.00*
22 Pure Silk Umbrellas. *Real Value $4.50* } 3.45

NOTE—*Any of the above Umbrellas will be engraved free of charge.*

PURE SILK UMBRELLAS—Best natural handles, with very fine and serviceable taffeta or twill silk covering. Handles and styles for men and women. *Real Value $2.95* 2.15

WALKING STICKS—200 of this season's canes in all the very newest of woods. Light, medium and heavy styles, all with sterling trimmings. Mostly the popular Prince of Wales crooks. *Real Value $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50* 75c, 1.00, 1.50

Women's Negligees and Boudoir Robes

5 FLORENTINE SILK PULLMAN ROBES—*Formerly $5.75* 4.95
2 MILANESE JERSEY PULLMAN ROBES—*Formerly $12.50* 9.50
1 CHALLIE FIGURED NEGLIGEE ROBE—*Formerly $12.00* 9.50
5 ALBATROSS EMBROIDERED ROBES—*Formerly $10.50* 8.95
3 EIDERDOWN DOUBLE-FACED BOUDOIR ROBES—*Formerly $13.50* 10.50
6 SILK HAND EMBROIDERED BOUDOIR ROBES—*Formerly $15.00* 12.75
2 CREPE DE CHINE MANDARIN BOUDOIR ROBES—*Formerly $35.00* 25.00
7 ZANANA "ALBATROSS LINED" BOUDOIR ROBES—*Formerly $25.00* 19.75
2 ZANANA SILK LINED BOUDOIR ROBES—*Formerly $50.00* 38.50

Men's Furnishings

Special Holiday Assortments at Decided Price Concessions.

HIGHEST GRADE SILK CRAVATS—All from foreign silks of the highest character; colorings and designs the very newest shown this season; all practically hand made. *Regularly $2.00, $2.50* 1.50

EXCLUSIVE FANCY CRAVATS—The smartest of the season's new silks, color combinations and shapes; all with "Slip Easy" bands. *Regularly $1.50, $2.00* 1.00

SPECIAL PLAIN COLORED CRAVATS—Large and wide folded end four-in-hands; from the most popular pinproof bright rep pure silk cravatings; quality and shapes are strictly high grade. *Regularly $1.00* 50c

DRESS OR MOTOR SCARFS—Pure bright silk knitted scarfs in the two-tone accordion effects. *Regularly $7.50* 5.00

SILK PLEATED SHIRTS—Styles especially for Winter wear; all choice fancy satin striped shirtings, made in the finest custom manner. *Regularly $5.50* 3.75

FINEST SILK DRESS SHIRTS—All that we have of these very fine heavy crepe, embroidered and pleated shirts. *Regularly $10.00* 6.50

HEAVY SILK PAJAMAS—Specially made for us from our own high grade silk shirtings; neat fancy effects. *Regularly $10.00* 6.50

MERCERIZED SEA ISLAND PAJAMAS—Plain colors. *Regularly $2.50* 1.45

MERCERIZED PAJAMAS—Plain colors. *Regularly $1.50* 95c

BLANKET BATH ROBES—Excellent colors. *Regularly $4.50* 2.95

BLANKET BATH ROBES—Heavy weight. *Regularly $6.00* 4.25

Broadway & 19th Street

GEORGIANS URGED TO PLEAD FOR FRANK

Members of Society in New York to Ask Gov. Slaton for a Pardon.

COMMITTEE TAKES ACTION

Convinced of Condemned Man's Innocence, Many Have Already Written to Executive.

A committee of the Georgia Society took first steps yesterday in a general movement on the part of Georgians in this city to secure executive clemency for Leo M. Frank, who, thought stoutly maintaining his innocence after a conviction on circumstantial evidence, has been sentenced to die on Jan. 22, 1915, for the murder of Mary Phagan, a young factory girl in Atlanta.

With many of the most prominent members of the Georgia Society firmly convinced of Frank's innocence, a committee which met at the Waldorf on Thursday night, composed of John Hart Gress, President of the Society; Percy C. Magnus, Vice President; Powell Crichton, Secretary; William Harman Black, an ex-president, and Fire Commissioner Adamson, a member of the Board of Governors, agreed yesterday on a letter which is being sent out to every member of the Society. The letter, which was drafted by Mr. Black and signed by the President and other officers, follows:

The Georgia Society of the City of New York.
Dec. 11, 1914.

To the Members of the Georgia Society in the City of New York.

Gentlemen: At an informal meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon we decided to recommend to our fellow-Georgians in New York that they write Gov. John M. Slaton requesting him to pardon Leo Frank.

We do not intend by this suggestion to express any opinion at the course of the trial because we assume that it followed the rules of law. We feel, however, that the jury may have been mistaken in their verdict, and the evidence was so largely circumstantial that to refuse to pardon Frank might amount to a denial of justice; and that we believe the benefit of every doubt should be given to a man charged with a crime the penalty for which is death.

In response to a request of the editor our views on the position appear in today's NEW YORK TIMES.

If you intend to intercede in Frank's behalf, please do so at once, as the date for the execution is set. Faithfully yours,

J. HART GRESS,
P. C. MAGNUS,
WILLIAM HARMAN BLACK,
ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

Percy C. Magnus said yesterday that he would write a letter to Gov. Slaton, with whom the final decision in the Frank case now rests, since the lawyers of the condemned man feel that all means of obtaining his vindication through the courts have been exhausted. Gov. Slaton has stated recently that he would go over carefully every scrap of evidence that was presented by both sides at the Frank trial, as well as everything in the line of proof that was brought forward in support of the various motions made before the Georgia courts with a view to getting a new trial. It will rest with Gov. Slaton either to let the decree of the courts stand or to pardon Frank or commute his sentence. Mr. Magnus said he would urge the Governor of Georgia to grant a full pardon to Frank.

"I am a business man, and do not profess to have a grasp of the legal technicalities involved in the various motions and court decisions in the Frank case since the trial," said Mr. Magnus. "As a former Georgian I have followed the case with a certain amount of interest and I have read a great deal of the evidence.

"Without any desire to reflect on either the Judge or the jury, I venture to express the opinion that it must have occurred to others as it has occurred to me that the evidence was not presented to the court on the trial of Frank in the light justified by the facts. Frank was convicted on circumstantial evidence which was verified by an ex-convict. On the other hand, the evidence on behalf of Frank came from sources that could not be suspected. Under the circumstances I find it difficult to become reconciled to the verdict.

"All legal means for Mr. Frank's vindication having been exhausted, I believe that the Governor of Georgia undoubtedly would be doing the right thing by granting him a pardon."

"My talks with people from Georgia have convinced me that the Frank case undoubtedly was tried in the newspapers before it was tried in court," said Powell Crichton, Secretary of the Georgia Society. "If the newspapers are guilty of creating an atmosphere about this case which led to a miscarriage of justice, it is their duty now to do what they can to undo the evil. If there is the slightest doubt about Frank's guilt the Governor is in duty bound to give him the full benefit of that doubt."

President Gress of the society wrote a letter to the Governor yesterday urging him to pardon Frank.

PRESS PLEAS FOR FRANK.

Southern Newspaper Says There Is Too Much Doubt to Permit His Execution.

Additional protests against the execution of Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan are voiced by the newspapers of the country. Here are two extracts from the editorial comment on the case:

Expects a Commutation.

From The Wayeross (Ga.) Journal.

The friends of Frank may rest content in the belief that he will never be hanged. There is too great an element of doubt in his case to permit his meeting such a fate. Even if he loses his case in the United States Supreme Court, (and we venture the guess that he will do so,) he will not die on the gibbet. The final appeal will, of course, be to the Prison Commission and the Governor, and no matter whether that Governor is Jack Slaton or Nat Harris, or some man yet unnamed, the sentence will be commuted to life imprisonment. That, in our opinion, is to be the final determination of the Frank case, so far as the result of his trial is concerned.

And when he has served a few years in the State Penitentiary there will be started a movement for his complete pardon, which will be successful. This is the way we read the future of the Frank case.

On a Level with Russia.

From The Portland Oregonian.

If, in the face of these facts, Georgia should execute Frank, it will put itself on a level with the Black Hundreds of Russia who hunt Jews in their pogroms and with the hate-crazed Frenchmen who for years hounded Dreyfus. No State which under the forms of law executes a man at the dictation of the mob can cast a stone at the murderous fanatics of Turkey, who slaughter Armenians in hope of winning a place in the Moslem paradise.

By Florence Barclay — Author of "The Rosary"

What They Say About The Wall of Partition

"I love her writings. It is almost impossible for me to express the extent of the enjoyment and the service derived from her books."

Wherever Books Are Sold

$1.35 Bound uniform with "The Rosary" — Color Frontispiece. 426 Pages

LINKS RICH BROKER WITH PAJAMA GIRL

Mrs. Andrew McKinney's ex-Butler Says He Found Them in Hotel Room.

DETECTIVES MANAGED RAID

Divorce Complainant, Prominent in Society, Sat Outside in Her Limousine, Overcome.

A fleeting glimpse of a pair of pajamas and a pink hair ribbon, all of which were covered the next instant by a blanket, was all the view John T. Campbell, formerly butler for Mrs. Ida Blackstone Riley McKinney, had of a woman Mrs. McKinney mentioned in her suit for divorce against Andrew McKinney, a wealthy stock broker, which was begun yesterday before Justice Guy.

But Campbell knew the pajamas and hair ribbon didn't conceal Mrs. McKinney, for he had left her outside the Navarre Hotel in a limousine awaiting the developments of his investigations on the night of Sept 17 last, and so he was Mrs. McKinney's first witness yesterday.

The ex-butler told of following Mr. McKinney and the pajama girl into the Navarre, where Mr. McKinney registered, and went with her to Room 232. Several private detectives and Campbell followed. The witness said Mr. McKinney opened the door in response to a knock. He, too, was in pajamas. The detectives brushed past him, turned up the light, and told Campbell to take a good look at the woman. It was then that the blanket obscured his view.

The detectives had planned to have Mrs. McKinney follow them into the hotel, but she was so overcome by her experience that she was unable to leave her automobile.

The marriage of the McKinneys in 1908 was a society event. Mr. McKinney is a member of the New York and New York Yacht Clubs and the Stock Exchange. His brokerage office is at 52 Wall Street.

Mrs. McKinney is a member of a wealthy Washington family, prominent socially. Since her marriage to Mr. McKinney she has figured in society in this city.

Efforts were made to keep the suit as quiet as possible. Mrs. McKinney filed her summons on Oct. 17, but the complaint was locked up. Mr. McKinney failed to appear when the suit was called yesterday, but hurried into court, apparently nervous and upset, in response to a subpoena. He sat as far away from his wife as he conveniently could. He offered no defense, and Justice Guy reserved decision.

WOODS SEES END OF GANGS.

Police Going After Them with Clubs, He Tells Broadway Association.

Police Commissioner Woods, who was the guest of the Broadway Association at luncheon at the Martinique yesterday, told his hosts that he was going after the gangsters with clubs.

"What we are trying to do in wiping out the gangster is to get at the root of the evil," he said. "The gangster is the product of the drug fiend, or else a necessity for the politician. If he does not make his living by repeating he is apt to be a white slaver or to be supported by women.

"The Gangster Squad of the Police Department has been organized, and it has been very successful. If it is allowed to continue its work, the gangster will cease to exist."

Commissioner Woods said that in most cases of petty crime the bottom of the trouble is unemployment. While it was not expected that the Relief Committee would find employment for all who needed it, he said, it could report cases of unemployment to the proper authorities.

BIG TERRY ESTATE IN COURT

Heirs Contest Bequest of $500,000 to Found a Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 11.—Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court at White Plains which involves the $5,000,000 estate of the late Mrs. Tootie McGregor Terry of Mamaroneck-on-the-Sound. It is to test a bequest of $500,000 to found a home.

The action is brought by E. L. Barber and others against the executors to declare invalid a bequest of certain real property in Mamaroneck to the A. M. McGregor Terry Home in Cleveland.

It is contended that the home cannot receive this bequest of realty in this State, and the action is brought to partition the property among the heirs at law.

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Illustrated Gift Books

MEMORIES By John Galsworthy. Illustrated in color by Maud Earl. Postage extra; net 1.50

IN DICKENS'S LONDON By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated by the author. Postage extra; net 3.50

FABLES By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by E. R. Herman. net 3.00

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Travel and Exploration

THROUGH THE BRAZILIAN WILDERNESS By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. Postage extra; net 3.50

THE END OF THE TRAIL By E. Alexander Powell. Illustrated. Postage extra; net 3.00

TEN THOUSAND MILES WITH A DOG SLED By Hudson Stuck, D. D., Archdeacon of the Yukon. Illustrated. net 3.50

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Poetry Essays and Drama

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GIDEON'S BAND By George W. Cable. Illustrated. Postage extra; net 1.35

THE WOMAN IN THE ALCOVE By Jennette Lee. Illustrated Postage extra; net 1.00

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A Collection of the Utterances of Representative Germans, Statesmen, Military Leaders, Scholars, and Poets, in Defence of the War Policies of the Fatherland.

Compiled and Analyzed by John Jay Chapman

16°. 75c.

In analyzing this series of expressions of German ideals, German standards and German aims, Mr. Chapman reaches the conclusion that a craze or madness has come upon the people, such, for instance, as in 1789 came upon Revolutionary France, and 1806, in a somewhat different form, came upon the Imperial France.

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Author of "Voices of the Dunes and Other Etchings"

With Illustrations by the Author

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The book is intended for the student. It adapts and condenses methodically the most reliable information and data now available on the subject of etching, as a means of line expression, for the benefit of the practical worker.

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CARRIES SUITCASE FULL OF SILVER COIN

H. A. McBride of American Consulate in Belgian Congo Arrives Here.

HIS FUNDS IN BELGIAN CASH

Opportunities for United States to Send Exports to Africa—Importation Received.

H. A. McBride entered the Martinique yesterday carrying a suitcase that bent him over.

"It's silver," he explained.

"Family silver?"

"No, coin."

It came out that Mr. McBride was probably the largest private owner of Belgian silver coin now in New York. It represents what he has saved out of his salary the last year and a half as American Vice Consul General in the Belgian Congo. In his suitcase was all the coin he was able to get from the local bank in Boma, on the Congo, when he left there about four weeks ago, together with what silver he had been able to hoard since.

Mr. McBride arrived here two days ago on the American steamship Hawaiian direct from Boma. The Hawaiian took over to Boma food which saved the colony from starvation, and she brought back 100 tons of cargo, ivory, rubber and cocoa principally, worth about $150,000. Mr. McBride brought with him samples of European goods sold in the Congo country, and is going to be at the Custom House on Monday and Tuesday to tell American exporters of the opportunity of extending trade to a big region that suddenly has been cut off from its source of supply in Europe.

There have been sanguinary fights up the Congo, a French expedition having passed through Boma some time ago to capture those two "fingers," which Germany seized on the river about the time of the Agadir incident. Of these Mr. McBride declined to speak, except to say that the 5,000 native troops in the Belgian Congo had been on the qui vive ever since the war started, and all the white inhabitants of Boma, to the number of 150, had formed themselves into a civil guard. Every ship bound up the river had to stop and pass examination.

Brings Native Curios.

In Mr. McBride's baggage is a lot of curios of which he will offer the choice to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, idols and fetiches of various sizes, hardwood pipes that are as big as idols and shaped like them, curious axes and knives, native straw cloths of wonderful texture and colors.

"When the war started paper money became worth almost nothing," said Mr. McBride. "Everybody began hoarding silver, and food became scarce. The country produces practically no foodstuffs, and as the Belgian liners and the French liners stopped coming we were soon facing a famine. So the leading men of the place came to the consulate and got me to order a shipload of provisions from New York. With this supply the Hawaiian got there none too soon. It was Oct. 23, and every white person in the community turned out to welcome her. Actually we had no potatoes, no vegetables, and no flour left.

"We got a little flour from the Portuguese colony of Angola, but it was of inferior quality, and after that the colonies shut down on exporting foodstuffs. A really big opportunity has developed in the Congo and Angola on account of the war. Only an occasional English boat or a Portuguese stops there now. The trade of that region is worth about $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 a year. Both colonies have been getting from the United States hitherto less than $100,000 worth of goods a year, and they have been sending nothing over here."

Mr. McBride took out some of his curios.

"This is a kassi, or mutilating knife, from Central Africa," he said, displaying what looked like a battle-axe, with a short handle, the blade, like that of a meat chopper, being fastened to the handle by "fingers" of metal. On these "fingers" were carved or stamped fifty-eight heads.

"These do not represent men who have been killed, necessarily, but persons who have had their fingers or their hands cut off or otherwise mutilated by the owner of the implement," he explained. "Here is a smaller one, with only two heads on it. The natives mine the iron ore and make these themselves.

Surprised by a Leopard.

"This is the skin of a leopard I shot myself," he said, unrolling a perfect specimen measuring about seven feet. "I wasn't leopard hunting at all, but after antelope, and I had gone into the interior about 100 miles south of the river with a small gun, not knowing there were leopards in the country. I was rather scared when I saw the beast coming toward me, but by good luck I managed to put a bullet through one eye.

"The goods brought over by the Hawaiian gave great satisfaction to the buyers. It was the first time American foodstuffs had ever been seen there. We bought them over here at war prices and had to pay big insurance, but we got them cheaper than such supplies used to cost coming from Europe.

"There is only one American in Boma besides myself. He is a missionary. We had a Fourth of July dinner, however, for two miners, a Texan and an Armenian, happened to strike Boma just in time on their way to the diamond fields. Usually my closest companion is a chimpansee, Mike Murphy, who, except that his speech is somewhat different, is like a real human, and he does lots of things. One odd trait of Mike's is that I have to tie him up when any of the little negroes are about, as he insists upon biting them.

"In the back of the consulate yard is a tree on which Henry M. Stanley cut his name and the date of his expedition into Africa. It is possible still to make out some of the letters.

"After the war broke out we had no mail for two months, but owing to the excellent cable and wireless service we received bulletins every day. But Boma was a sad place for the Belgian residents there. They could hear nothing from home until some day a stray paper would come in, and the name of some relative would appear in it as among the dead. The few women in the place were in terrible distress."

Nathan Straus to Usher In Chanuckah.

Nathan Straus will welcome the Young Judaeans at the Academy of Music to usher in the festival of Chanuckah, celebrated by Jewish children everywhere. The entertainment at the Academy will be only one of a series of similar gatherings held by Young Judaea, the national league of the Zionist youth, in various sections of this city and in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, and throughout Connecticut. William Fox has extended to the league the use of the Academy of Music, of the Star Theatre in Harlem, and of the Comedy and Folly Theatres in Brooklyn. The use of the Burland Theatre of the Bronx has been extended by David V. Picker

TELLS OF NURSE'S THREATS.

Miss Green, on Lawyer's Complaint, Held for Carrying Pistol.

Thomas B. Bresnahan, a lawyer of 163 West 130th Street, said yesterday in the Harlem Court that he had been threatened with death several times by Miss Margaret Green, 27 years old, of 340 West Fifty-fifth Street, a nurse, whose alleged case for slander against a nurses' organization of this city he had refused to take up. Miss Green was arrested on Bresnahan's complaint on Thursday evening after she had threatened him over the telephone. In her muff the police found a loaded revolver.

Last Sunday, the lawyer said, the woman gained entrance to his rooms and hid in a clothes basket until his arrival. When he confronted her, he said, Miss Green pointed a revolver at him and boasted that she had her victim at last. Before she could fire, Bresnahan said, he knocked the gun from her hand. He allowed her to go home, he said, on her promise that she would not molest him again.

Miss Green admitted that she had a revolver in her muff when arrested, but refused to say whether she had intended to shoot Bresnahan. She pleaded that the charge be dismissed so that she might return to her home in England. The lawyer asked that she be sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Magistrate McQuade, however, held her for trial on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

Contract for Subway Station.

The contract for the reconstruction of the De Kalb Avenue station, Brooklyn, on the Fourth Avenue Subway, was granted yesterday by the Public Service Commission to Samuel Beskin of Beacon, N. Y., the lowest bidder, for $133,947.46. He will have seven months to complete the work.

STARVING COUPLE RESCUED.

Too Proud to Beg After Old Man Is Thrown Out of Work.

A fireless stove, an empty cupboard, and an old man in bed, starving, with his wife endeavoring to comfort him, was the scene that Policeman O'Hara of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found when he entered the two-room flat of Mr. and Mrs. Mary Vigo at 242 West Sixtieth Street yesterday.

Neighbors who were alarmed when they failed to see the couple about had notified the police. Vigo is 69 years old and his wife is 61. She said they had not eaten in three days, and previously had had but scant food. Vigo was thrown out of work five weeks ago. He sought employment until a week ago, when he became so weakened he was unable to leave his bed.

The old couple would not ask for aid. They were sent to Bellevue Hospital, both in serious condition.

FREE MOVIES FOR CHILDREN.

Church Motion-Picture Society Arranges Shows in Church.

Under the auspices of the Church Motion Picture Society, which has been organized by Cleveland Moffett with the assistance of Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Gov.-elect Whitman and George Gordon Battle, the poor children of the city are to be treated to free moving picture shows in Fifth Avenue churches during the Christmas holidays.

The pictures are to be shown at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Church of the Ascension. Other churches are expected to join in the work. The first film to be shown will be a series of pictures taken in the wilds of Africa by James Brown.

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AL SHARPE GRILLS HINKEY'S CRITICS

Says Yale Coach Will Be Better Fitted to Handle Next Year's Team.

Much discussion has been caused among Yale men by Al Sharpe's letter in yesterday's Yale Alumni Weekly, in which the former Yale football star raps the critics of Frank Hinkey's coaching system at Yale. In a recent issue of the Yale Alumni Weekly Willard B. Luther, '02, stated that he had been interested in football for seventeen years and that he had studied the Hinkey system of coaching the past year and thought that it should be abolished and Hinkey deposed.

In his letter Sharpe, who is now football coach at Cornell, and has had considerable success since he took hold of athletics at the Ithaca college, states that only those with an intimate knowledge of the game should criticise. He further states that Hinkey does not need defense, and has no doubt that he will have much better success next year. Sharpe's letter follows:

"Apropos of the football situation, I would like to suggest that you close your columns to all persons who have not earned the right to criticise. The idea of Frank Hinkey, one of the best ends Yale ever produced, being subject to criticism by Yale men who never won their "Y" is absurd, and does not deserve recognition in any Yale publication.

"Yale has enough football men to decide what is best for her without advice from anybody else, and when they have picked Frank Hinkey as the man to handle the Yale eleven for three years, it is for Yale men to give him their whole-hearted support until the time is up, and then it is for the football men of Yale, and no others, to decide what is best for future Yale teams.

"I saw the Yale-Harvard game for the first time since I left college, and naturally was disappointed, but the things that were apparent to me must have also been apparent to Yale's head coach in an even keener way, and to believe that he would not be better fitted to handle next year's team after this year's experience is to lack intelligence. This letter is not intended as a defense for Hinkey. He does not need any. It is for those who, occupying no position of responsibility, have the audacity to sign their names to letters criticising him when their opinion on the subject is not worth the paper it is written on. Should my right to have this letter published be criticised, I can furnish references."

Banquet for Fordham Eleven.

As a result of the excellent showing made by Fordham's light football eleven this Fall, the gridiron warriors will be the guests of Arthur A. McAleenan at a banquet in their honor at the New York Athletic Club next Thursday evening. Mr. McAleenan was graduated from Fordham University thirty years ago, and since then has taken a particular interest in fostering the athletics of the Bronx collegians. He has shown special interest in the track and football departments, and has been the alumni athletic adviser for the last five years.

Notre Dame Elects New Captain.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 11.—Freeman Fitzgerald of Cosmopolis, Wash., today was elected captain of the 1915 Notre Dame football team. He succeeds Charles Finnegan, who resigned from the captaincy of the eleven today because he graduates next June. Finnegan's election at the close of the 1914 season was not intended to be permanent, Coach Harper said tonight, but designed only as a means of honoring the popular player. Fitzgerald plays centre.

Love Elected Adelphi Captain.

Arthur Love, full back on the Adelphi Academy football team, was elected Captain of next year's eleven at a meeting held yesterday. Norman Hubbard was elected manager and R. McCleave was retained as coach for next year.

Duffy to Lead Boston College Team.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—James L. Duffy of Cambridge was elected Captain of the 1915 Boston College football team today. He plays half back.

EXPECT CLEAN SCORE IN RACE

Irish-Americans Hope for Sweep in Senior National Cross-Country Run Today.

Followers of the Irish-American Athletic Club look for the Winged Fistites to return a clean score in the national senior cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon. With the smallest entry ever recorded for this event, the prospects for a sweep by the Irish athletes is not beyond expectation, for in Kolehmainen, Barden, Flynn, Arthur Fogel, Zuna, and Dennally Coach Lawson Robertson has brought together one of the strongest cross-country aggregations on record.

There will be only three teams, including the Irish club, in the contest, and only two individual entrants have expressed their intentions of starting. The New York A. C. squad, which finished second in the senior Metropolitan hill-and-dale chase three weeks ago, will again oppose the Irish-American team, as will the Mercury Athletic Club of Philadelphia. The Quakers came in third in the national junior run last Saturday. George Holden of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A. is one of the few runners entered who have a chance of upsetting the Irish-Americans' home for a perfect score. Atwood of New Bedford, Mass., is little known here, and may upset calculations. None of the home talent appears to have a chance to beat Kolehmainen, who demonstrated over the rugged course at Prospect Park three weeks ago that he is in his usual splendid condition. Nick Gianacopulos's Van Cortlandt Park record of 53:43 is certain to go by the boards.

Poultry Show at Caldwell.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The largest poultry show ever held in this vicinity was in progress at Association Hall, Caldwell, today, under the auspices of the Essex County Poultry Association. Edward H. Mickel of Caldwell won the large silver cup donated by Anton H. Raven for having the best cockerel in the show. He entered single-comb white Leghorns. Mr. Mickel also won several other special prizes with the birds. Charles H. Schlaefer, also of Caldwell, with Plymouth Rocks won a number of prizes. William E. Oldfield of Caldwell won first prize with his light Brahma cockerel bird. Harold M. Ward, Florham Park, was first in the Plymouth Rock cockerel class, and John C. Miller of Caldwell first in the white Wyandotte cockerel division. Ernest Underhill of Verona won in the single-comb Rhode Island red class. David Burr of Morristown carried off the honors in the blue Andalusian cockerel class.

Basket Ball Victory for Cutler.

Cutler School basket ball quintet yesterday afternoon scored a victory over the Collegiate School in an interesting game on the latter's court by the score of 20 to 8. The playing of O. Lawson and his brother, R. Lawson, was the feature, each scoring three goals from the field. Capt. Tuttle and Cobden, each tallying two field goals, accounted for the remainder of Cutler School's score.

By Florence Barclay

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FINALS IN SQUASH TENNIS.

Two Montclair A. C. Players Left In Handicap Tournament.

With the defeat of K. C. Stern of the Princeton Club in the upper brackets of the semi-final round of the national squash tennis handicap tournament yesterday in the courts of the Columbia Club, all the local players were eliminated, and the final round will be played by two representatives of the Montclair Athletic Club. W. T. Mills and Stern played a long-drawn-out, uninteresting match, the former winning, 17—16, 11—15, 17—15. Mills will play P. Parker, his clubmate, today.

Stern had a handicap of one hand and five aces, and for a time appeared to be an almost certain winner. In spite of his big start the first game was carried to 17—16. Stern fell off in the second game, while Mills steadily improved. The latter wiped out the handicap quickly, and was able to equalize matters by steady play.

The third and deciding game was productive of an interesting contest. Stern made a good recovery and scored consistently until he was within one ace of the match. At this point Mills, who had only aces, came back strong and added six aces, making the score 14-all. Stern had another opportunity to win when three aces were set, but was unable to make any headway, and Mills ran the three points necessary to win the match. During the match ninety-one aces were scored. The summary:

National Squash Tennis Handicap Tournament.—W. T. Mills, Montclair Athletic Club, (plus 1 hand,) defeated K. C. Stern, Princeton Club, (plus 2 hands and 5 aces,) 17—16, 11—15, 17—15.

C. C. N. Y. SWIMMERS LOSE.

Yale Captures Point Honors, 46 to 7—No First for New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Two intercollegiate swimming records were lowered in the opening swimming meet of the season at Yale tonight, when the team of the College of the City of New York, was defeated, 46 to 7 points.

In the fifty-yard sprint Sheldon Eliot Hoadley of New York City, Yale, 1916, finished first, in 25 1-5 seconds, three-fifths of a second better than the record.

Yale's team won in the time 1 minute 45 second, in the sixty-foot relay race. The record made by the Yale team last year was 1 minute 46 4-5 seconds.

Gould, the Yale football end rush, won the furlong race in 2 minutes 46 4-5 seconds; Smith of Yale, the plunge for distance, with a mark of sixty-seven feet; Rosener, of Yale, the 100-yard swim, in 1 minute 1-5 seconds; and McAleenan, Yale, the fancy diving, with 106 points 1-10.

Yale won the water polo game defeating College of the City of New York 4 5to 5. The summary:

60-Foot Relay—Won by Yale. Time—1:45; winning team, Marr, Summers, Rosener, and Hoadley. College City of New York team, Bosworth, Gross, Riemer, and Shaner. Fancy Diving—Won by McAleenan, Yale, 106 1-10 points; second, Benjamin, Yale, 103 77-100 points; third, O'Connell, College City of New York, 92 58-100 points. 50-Yard Swim—Won by Hoadley, Yale. Time —25 1-5 seconds; second, Marr, Yale; third, Bosworth, C. C. N. Y.

23d Regiment Games Tonight.

A number of athletic stars are scheduled to appear in the annual indoor track and field games of the Twenty-third Regiment, which take place tonight in the Armory at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Among the cinderpath leaders who have entered the meet are Abel Kiviat, of the Irish-American A. C., national mile champion; Nick Gianacopulos, junior national cross-country champion; Sid Leslie and Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C.; Matt Geis, of the Millrose A. A.; Ollie De Gruchy, New York A. C.; Ed Fraser, Irish-American A. C.; H. Lewis Scott, Long Island A. C., and many others. Several of the best flat floor amateur bicycle riders will also compete, among them being Willie Van den Dries, A. O. Lake, and Eddie Goodwin. Nine teams will start in the medley relay championship for small clubs, which is officially sanctioned by the A. A. U. as a title event. In the bike race at two miles, twenty-two riders will face the starter. Kiviat, Fraser, and De Gruchy will be opposed in the half-mile invitation run, in which Kiviat stands a good chance of creating a new armory record.

Cleveland A. C. Hockey Victory.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—The Cleveland Athletic Club hockey team tonight defeated the Detroit Tigers, 5 to 0.

CONVERSE FORSAKES POLO.

Enters Diplomatic Service—Ponies to be Sold Here Tuesday.

Owing to the entry of John W. Converse of Philadelphia into the foreign diplomatic service the Quaker City will lose one of its most prominent polo players. He has announced that he will dispose of his entire string of horses in this city Tuesday, the stable including six hunters, nine polo ponies, and one hackney. Recently Mr. Converse had been making elaborate plans for the invasion of California in conjunction with several other prominent Eastern polo-ists. His friends, however, have influenced him to accept the diplomatic appointment.

When playing on the polo field he carried the colors of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and with Alfred M. Collins, M. G. Rosegarten, Jr., and T. H. Dougherty, Jr., was frequently a winner in the Quaker City tournaments. He was in addition a skillful cross-country rider and has many times been a successful horse show whip.

Chicago to Have Auto Speedway.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The first races over the automobile speedway to be built in Maywood, just outside Chicago, will be run June 19 if the American Automobile Association sanctions that date, it was announced today. Prizes aggregating $20,000 will go to the winners.

NEWARK BAN ON BOXING.

Chief of Police Issues Order Prohibiting Any More Bouts in City.

Chief of Police Michael Long of Newark issued an order yesterday prohibiting any more boxing bouts in the city. Two places where boxing exhibitions were being held weekly were notified of the Chief's order. They were Troxler's gymnasium and the club of the Bay View Wheelmen.

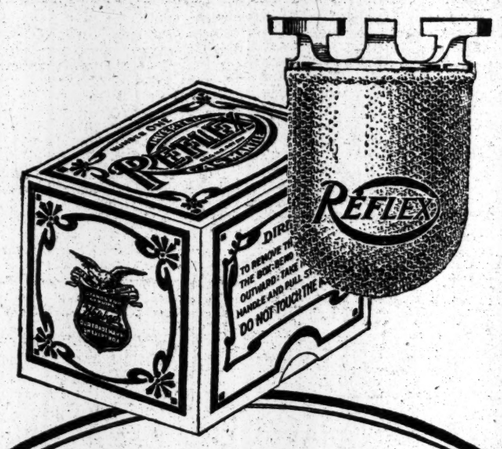
The order of Chief Long followed closely on the order a week ago of Prosecutor Guild, who placed a ban on the fighting exhibitions at Olympic Park in Irvington, N. J.

Too many "knockouts" is said to have led to the stopping of the bouts.

Celtics Elect Officers.

At a general meeting of the New York Celtic Soccer Football Club held last evening at Ell Hall, Harlem, a new constitution was adopted and an Executive Committee was elected to govern the club for the season. Joseph Davidson was elected President, T. J. Lane, Vice President; [illegible] lone, Deputy Vice President; J. O. Conway, Secretary; Jack O'Brien, Treasurer, and D. McGrellis manager of the team. The Secretary and manager were appointed delegates to represent the club at the Football Councils.

The Celtics will hold their smoker this evening at Ell Hall. Tomorrow they play Columbia Oval in the opening of the second round in the New York State League at Lenox Oval.



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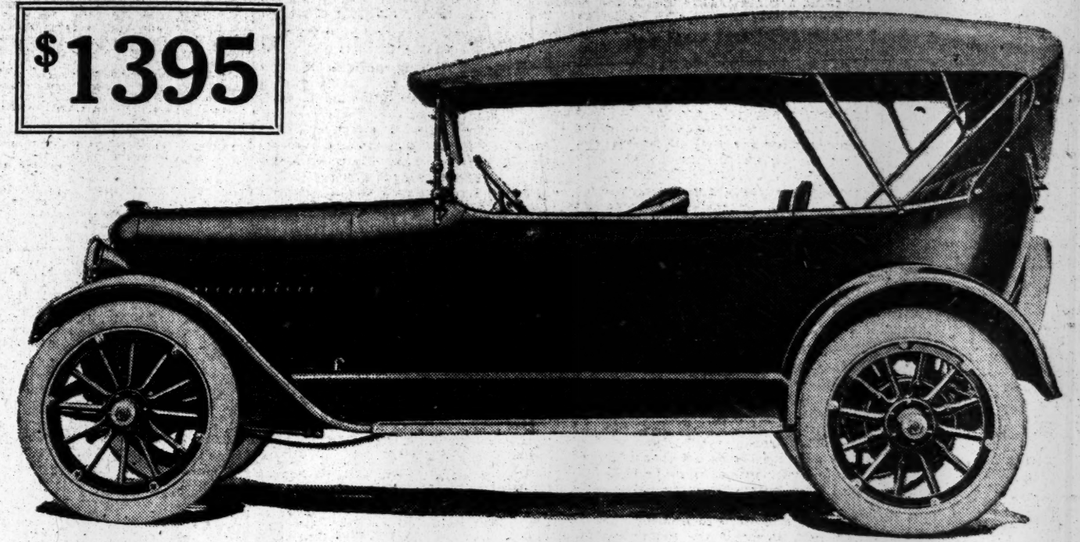

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The 3½ by 5½ Paige-Continental motor takes this car fairly flying over the hills. It is alive with power—responsive power that obeys instantly the slightest movement of the throttle. Sixty miles an hour is play for the Paige "Six," and it slackens its pace to two miles when you want it.

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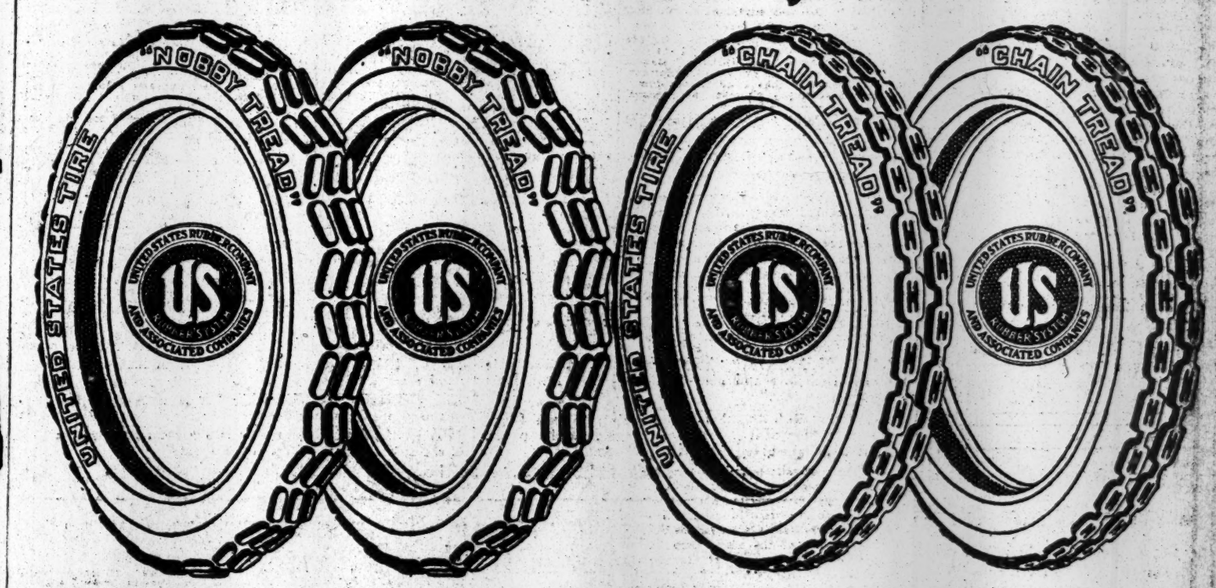

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YANKEES WILL MOVE TO BRONX WHEN RUPPERT BUYS TEAM--HORSE SHOW

YANKEES' NEW HOME TO BE IN THE BRONX

That Is, if Ruppert and Huston Buy Club, Which Now Seems Certain.

The purchase of the New York American Baseball Club, which has practically been consummated by Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Capt. T. L. Huston, assumed a new angle yesterday, when it was stated on good authority that when the club was taken over by the prospective purchasers the Yankees would have a new home somewhere in the Bronx.

It is stated that the New York Nationals are willing to permit the Yankees to use the Polo Grounds for another year, but the National League is disposed to object to the American League playing in the same park with the Giants for a longer period.

Col. Ruppert, who is anxious to get the controlling stock of the Yankees, is known to have extensive real estate holdings in the Bronx, and it is believed that the establishment of a new baseball park in that county would open up a new field of patronage which has never before been seriously considered.

It has been rumored more than once that the Wards had the first claim for a Federal League team in New York, and at some future time would construct a ball park on property which they own in the Bronx. If Mr. Ruppert should get the Yankees and place a club there it would be a permanent barrier for any plan the Federal League might have to establish itself in this city.

The property in the Bronx which the proposed purchasers of the club have in mind is said to be very accessible and the transportation facilities are said to be better than those at 225th Street and Broadway, where Frank J. Farrell at one time proposed to build a new park. With the completion of the new Bronx subway, which is now being constructed, a baseball park in that vicinity could be readily reached.

Capt. T. L. Huston, who with Mr. Ruppert is trying to purchase the Yankees, held another long conference with President Ban Johnson of the American League yesterday. Capt. Huston admitted to his friends that the negotiations were very favorable and that it was practically a certainty now that the deal would go through.

The proposed sale of the Yankees to Mr. Ruppert and Capt. Huston has been pending for several weeks. At the last meeting of the American League in Chicago, President Ban Johnson learned from Mr. Farrell the price he would ask for his club. The fact that such a move was contemplated was emphatically denied at the time by all the parties concerned, but the recent turn of affairs bears out the many rumors which were afloat at that time.

The absence of Col. Ruppert from the city is said to be the only thing which prevented the deal from being completed yesterday. Col. Ruppert is in French Lick, Ind., for his health and does not expect to return to New York very soon.

It was stated yesterday that Capt. Huston, President Johnson and Frank J. Farrell would go to French Lick today or tomorrow to complete the negotiations. It was not until the last day or two that Mr. Farrell would admit that he had set a price on the holdings of Wilson S. Deyerle. Mr. Farrell frankly admits that he does not want to get out of baseball, but he is willing to sell out if he can get the price he asks for his interest in the club.

TO IGNORE WARD LETTER.

Will Not Communicate with Federals on Marquard's Contract.

President H. N. Hempstead of the Giants stated yesterday that he would not answer the communication of Robert S. Ward relative to the return of Rube Marquard to the New York club. Mr. Hempstead stated that he took this position in the matter, because the club has never had any officialnotification that Marquard had really jumped. As far as the New York club was concerned, Mr. Hempstead said, Marquard's contract with the Giants had never been terminated.

In other words, the New York club will completely ignore Marquard's desertion and his repudiation by the Wards. It is believed, however, that Marquard's action has caused Mr. Hempstead and Manager McGraw to come to the conclusion that Marquard cannot play with the Giants next season.

Secretary Farrell stated yesterday that it was true that Manager McGraw was contemplating some trades, but he refused to state whether Marquard was involved in any of the proposed deals. Manager Pat Moran had another conference with Manager McGraw yesterday. It is believed that the talk had to do with Charley Dooin and Hans Lobert. The managers came to no definite understanding about any proposed trade, but as Moran has decided to stay in the city for a few days, it would not be surprising if the announcement of a big transfer of playing talent was made soon.

MAY BUY BUFFALO CLUB.

St. Louis Cardinals Plan to Make It "Farm" for Young Players.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—Announcement was made here today that a St. Louis syndicate of which Miller Huggins, manager of the Cardinals; Mike Kelley of Minneapolis, Huggins's old manager in St. Paul, and Bob Connery, the Cardinal's scout, expects to purchase the franchise of the Buffalo Club in the International League next week. It is understood that President Britton of the Cardinals is the silent partner and real backer of the syndicate, and that the Buffalo Club, if obtained, will be used as the chief farm for the Cardinals' young players.

The price has been mentioned as only $25,000. It is understood that the syndicate is prepared to go higher, if necessary. Huggins has stated that he believes the Bisons would be worth $80,000 after the war is over.

NO CHANGE IN EVERS.

Physicians Express Hope for Ball Player's Recovery from Pneumonia.

The condition of Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves, who is seriously ill with pneumonia at the Hotel Somerset, was unchanged last night. Mrs. Evers arrived in this city yesterday and is with her husband. Evers's temperature is very high. Physicians are in constant attendance, and hopes are expressed for his recovery.

Rudolph to Start Roller Race.

Dick Rudolph of the Boston Braves, who started the riders in the six-day race on their long journey recently, will act in the same capacity during the sprint meet and twenty-four-hour race for professional roller skaters, beginning next Wednesday night at Madison Square Garden. The sensational trapeze from the Bronx will crack the pistol at 10 o'clock sharp on next Thursday night for the start of the first twenty-four-hour skating race on a banked track to be held in the East. At least seventeen teams will face Rudolph for the start. A large force of trainers and skate experts have been engaged by the management to take charge of the skaters. An allowance of six laps will be given to skaters forced from the track through accidents. The special prizes for sprints during the race has made a hit with the entrants and it is expected the competition for the extra money will be exceptionally strong.

MAY NOT TRANSFER CLUBS.

Virginia League Opposed to International Placing Team in Richmond.

The International League, after a week of futile argument, gave up the task of trying to make a change in its circuit, and the meeting at the Hotel Imperial came to an end late yesterday afternoon. The plan to transfer the Baltimore Club to Richmond, Va., and the Jersey City Club to Syracuse has so far failed, but a committee will try to arrange the transfers and will report back to the league, when another meeting is called by President Barrow within a few weeks.

There was a lot of lively talk in yesterday's meeting about setting a salary limit. Some of the clubs which lost money last year wanted the limit reduced, but there was serious objection to this, for if it was passed several of the clubs would be forced to drop their high-priced players. It would injure the quality of the league, it was said. In the end the salary limit question was dropped.

The league voted to limit the number of players for each club to sixteen men, excepting the manager. An effort was made to pass a rule to engage none except playing managers instead of bench managers, but this scheme was quickly downed. The league schedule has been reduced to 140 games and the season will not open until April 27.

It is stated that the National Commission is not in favor of transferring the Baltimore Club to Richmond. W. S. Bradley, owner of the Richmond franchise in the Virginia League, is in favor of the transfer, but the other club owners have offered strong objection. They assert that if Richmond is taken from the Virginia circuit it will break up the league. It was said to be on the verge of collapse last year. Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Minor Leagues also opposes the change.

Jack Dunn, who owns the Baltimore Club, is very anxious to transfer his club, as he is through with Baltimore. Several Richmond promoters are also willing to back an International League team there, but to bring this about it would probably be necessary to sacrifice the whole Virginia League.

In the case of transferring the Jersey City Club to Syracuse the principal objection is said to be the price demanded for the club by the owner, W. S. Devery. It is stated that his price is more than any of the Syracuse promoters care to accept. As a result of the unsatisfactory ending of the International League meeting its affairs are in a very unsettled state and it is going to require a great deal of diplomacy on the part of the committee which has charge of the proposed changes to bring about a satisfactory arrangement.

The committee which will have to settle the matter is made up of President Barrow, Joseph J. Lannin, Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., C. T. Chapin of Buffalo, and Jack Dunn of Baltimore. President Ebbets was very much disappointed because no philanthropic individual came along to buy the Newark Club. Mr. Ebbets wants to get rid of it, but he does not propose to let it go for a song. He insists on getting real currency for it, and that is one of the reasons why none of the dozen offers which have been made for Newark materialized.

TERMS SUIT DOOIN.

Probable That Philadelphia Catcher Will Come to Giants.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Charlie Dooin, the Philadelphia National League catcher, announced here tonight that the termsoffered by Manager McGraw of the New York Giants were satisfactory to him. "The only thing remaining to complete the deal," said Dooin, "is for President Baker of the Philadelphia Club and Manager McGraw to agree on the other players who will figure in the exchange.

Gilmore Gets a Tip on Rupp ert.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, said here today that it had been suggested to him that Col. Jacob Ruppert, the New York brewer, might be open to a proposition to enter the Federal League as an owner. "I have a message in my desk," said Gilmore, "stating that Col. Ruppert is at French Lick Springs, Ind., and suggests that I go to see him." Gilmore refused to say who sent the message.

SILVER BOWL FOR HAUGHTON

Harvard Football Team's Unique Tribute to Their Coach.

BOSTON, Dec. 11. — Harvard's championship football team tonight tasted the fruits of victory at a banquet given by the Harvard Club of this city. The usual gold footballs, significant of victory over Yale, were presented to twenty-five members of the squad and to Coach Percy D. Haughton, Trainer Donovan, and Manager Blanchard.

An unexpected incident was the presentation to Coach Haughton of a silver bowl by Capt. Charles E. Brickley, in behalf of the team. The Crimson's success on the gridiron, the retiring Captain said, was due to Haughton's system of coaching.

Congratulatory telegrams were received from Harvard clubs in many parts of the country.

Church A. L. Plans for Winter.

The Church Athletic League held its annual meeting last night at the St. George Athletic Club, 209 East Sixteenth Street. Probably the most important happening was the arranging of the league's basket ball schedule, the weights of the teams, and the assignment of teams to compete in the different classes. There will be three divisions; the 120, 135, and 145 pounds classes, and the season will start Jan. 4. In the 120-pound class three teams will participate, Christ Church House, Maison Square Church, and Trinity Church. In the 135-pound class the same teams will have representatives with the addition of St. George's Club, and in the 145-pound division all these teams will be represented. The teams will weigh in for the first time at St. George's Club on Dec. 18, then at Trinity on the 21st and again on the 23d at Madison Square Church. The entries for the basket ball tournament will close on Dec. 21.

A bowling tournament for the League was also arranged last night, and it was decided to start the event on Jan. 15. This is an innovation in Church Athletic League circles, and has met with popular approval on all sides. It was decided to have teams composed of five men each, and also stage a tournament for individual competition.

Four-men teams will compete in the handball tournament, which will begin in February, no date being set. The pool tournament is also scheduled to start in February, but the date for this is also undecided.

What's Doing in Golf.

The society school for golf at the Ritz-Carlton will be formally opened on Monday with four well-known professionals teaching. They are George Low of Baltusrol, former metropolitan open champion; James Maiden of Nassau, Harry Vinal of Tuxedo, and Jack Williams of Piping Rock, who came to America last Spring. No word has been received from Harry Vardon, the open champion of Great Britain, who was to have been made a flattering offer that he could hardly refuse. The idea was to have Vardon supervise the teaching and do much of it himself. It is possible that the staff of professionals will be enlarged.

Englewood golfers will find two holes on that course altered before next Spring. Although the short fifteenth has been considered difficult enough because of a ditch in front, there were times when the balls would bound over the green. To prevent this in future two cop bunkers have been built short of the hazard.

The other change is on the sixteenth, where the sleepers in front of the green have been removed. The reason for this change is that players who happen to be trying to clear the obstruction from a near-by lie often run the risk of being struck by the ball on the rebound. With the removal of the sleepers the element of danger has been eliminated, though the bunker itself has not been lowered.

The eighteenth hole at Fox Hills will be lengthened from 310 to 350 yards by moving the green further back against the sloping bank. Bunkers will be erected in front so as to forbid a running up approach, unless the drive is very straight. The change will be made by Spring.

MOUNTED POLICE PERFORM AT GARDEN

Commissioner Woods and Party View Thrilling Spectacle at Horse Show.

Whether it is the universal respect entertained for New York's traffic squad, or the fact that society had a night off, or for some unknown reason, the attendance at the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden reached high water mark last evening. It was incidentally, too, the nearest approach to a clothes show. Women in the boxes and arena seats were radiant in costumes of the gayest hues, and none of the wearers seemed to be at all interested in the fad of knitting socks for the soldiers. The board walk was lively with promenaders, and all in all the show took on quite the character of a gala night at the National Horse Shows of past years.

In the so-called "Golden box" were seated Police Commissioner Woods, former Police Commissioner Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Gen. A. L. Mills, U. S. A., and the members of the Traffic Commission, William P. Eno, S. W. Taylor, G. H. Pride, J. K. Orr, and their secretary, Louis Graves. Guests of honor these were because of the fact that thirty-two members of the Traffic Squad appeared mounted under command of Lieut. Walsh, and gave a superb exhibition of their capabilities as show horsemen as well as practical traffic controllers.

All were mounted on the regulation bay horses, with black points, and it is no adverse reflection on the other horses that have appeared to assert that no finer group of horses have faced a crowd during the week than those that participated in this parade and exhibition. The Commission is to be proud of its mounted traffic officers when they can make such a show as they did last evening. Said an enthusiastic Kentuckian: "You might scrape our famous blue-grass region with a fine-toothed comb and fail to match such a superb lot of saddle horses as that squad in the ring in a week's hunt. They're as evenly matched as if they were sons and daughters of one sire and one dam."

Besides the drill in the school of the police officer, the squad gave the exhibitions of how they catch runaway horses and rescue riders who have lost control of their animals. The rescued one was a young woman on a fleet runner. Before she had gone the length of the ring Lieut. Walsh had speed a rescuer that had stopped her horse, drawn her from her saddle to his own, and brought her mount to a standstill. It was all introduced, without any seeming preparation, as a sort of flashlight performance of one of the many duties of the squad, so quickly was it executed. Naturally, there was the sort of applause that had nothing of perfunctoriness about it, for the thing was electrifying because of the perfect way in which it was staged.

Incidentally Officer John Berbe, third of Brooklyn won the blue ribbon and a trophy for having the finest mount in the entire cavalcade. So successful was the performance that after it even the brilliantly flashing sabre drill and music ride of the cavalrymen seemed in tame affair. A comparison of the horses of the two squads was not at all to the credit of the United States and its policy in mounting its cavalrymen. Their horses were as bronchos compared to the picked ones shown by the Police Department of the city. It was a noticeable fact that the military men, who know good horses and good horsemanship, were the most vociferous in the matter of applause for the policemen.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, President of the National Horse Show Association, occupied his box, No. 13, during the afternoon performance. His wife and a party of friends were with him.

The Long Island and New Jersey hunting sets were also in evidence in unusual numbers, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville and Chicago were represented by good delegations of horse lovers, who spent more time among the stables below stairs than in the boxes or on the promenade. Most of these out of town people won't be here in search of horses good enough to win at shows that do not require such superb quality as is demanded of a winner at the Garden shows. The afternoon had quite a commercial side to it, and prices were asked and placed on a number of the horses that were good enough to "get into the ribbons," though the bargaining will be hotter when the championships are decided tomorrow and the disappointed ones will "have a heart" and make prices within reason for would-be purchasers.

Over a score of saddle horses, jumpers, and harness horses were put through their paces in the ring, in the interval between the afternoon and evening performances, seventeen of these being in the ring at one time when the lights had been turned down, and covetous buyers had to hang over the rail and watch them perform as if in candle light. It was a rather unusual phase of the side shows of the show, but none the less interesting.

There were two bands making music in the Garden in the afternoon for the orphans of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who were the guests of the management, brought their band of young musicians with them. The cavalry troop marched into the ring to the music of their own band playing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and the Seventy-first Regiment Band played as it has at each performance. So it was unusually gay, though it may have affected the performance of some of the high-strung horses. This afternoon another party of orphans will be the guests of the managers, and a special programme has been arranged for the children, in which the ponies will play the star parts.

Among the hunters at the show David Gray, a big gray gelding, 12 years old, and of a color that is commonly deemed among horsemen as an indication of "softness," stood out prominently yesterday afternoon. He had won five blue ribbons, including the one for the handy hunter type in the morning. So he was a hot favorite with the rail birds to win the Corinthian class, the last on the afternoon's programme. This called for the appearance of the riders in hunting pink. It also brought into requisition the "pig-pen" or in-and-out jump, first used at this show in the morning in the handy hunter class. Over this particularly trying jump David Gray had shown at his very best in the morning.

In manners, performance, and promptness he was then a bit the superior of any in the contest, and almost human in his ability to aid his rider in the trying performances required in the class. There was no question about his right to the honors in the stunts supposed to face a hunter in the field. He fenced well in the afternoon, and was on his good behavior. But in making the second jump, which was supposed to be a four-foot six-rail fence, he just ticked the top rail with one of his hind feet.

But Rock Cress, which he had beaten in the morning was a bit handier in the afternoon and sailed over the fences like a swallow, never ticking a rail and taking the in-and-out with a freedom of stride that was a dream of a jump to a huntsman. For that reason the big Virginia hunter was beaten by the lithe chestnut belonging to Miss Vera Cornell of Rye, N. Y., who herself rides him to hounds, though she did not attempt to show him in this contest. David Gray temporarily met his master in this test, and the side rail critics had to admit he was fairly beaten "by a nose."

In the evening both were beaten in the class for ladies' qualified hunters, either because both were very badly ridden, or that their previous appearances during the day had tired them so they could not show at their best at night. So Molly Gray took the blue ribbon from both, which was rather rough on both horses. But they plainly needed the hand of a man to show them their way over the jumps.

A number of championship and challenge cup events furnished the features yesterday. The first of thes ewas in the four-in-hand class. There were four entries in this event, but only two competed. They were J. Campbell Thompson and F. W. Warburg. The former tooled the same team with which he won the class for "fours" on Wednesday, and easily carried off the trophy, while Mr. Warburg took the reserve. Mr. Thompson once more demonstrated that he is one of the best drivers of four-in-hands in the city. He managed his spirited team in a masterly manner, and it was no doubt his driving which helped the Judges in making their decision.

John A. Hartford's bay mare captured the challenge trophy presented by Charles E. Coxe in the saddle class to be ridden by ladies, in which dealers or professionals were barred. By many around the ring it was thought that Gossip had gone slightly lame and this would probably disqualify her for the trophy. But apparently the judges did not notice it and Gossip received the much coveted trophy. Mrs. J. B. Rovira's Supreme, who has been the contender in most of the saddle classes, was once more second.

Miss Belle Beach added fresh laurels to her crown as the best horsewoman in the show ring when she rode the winner and the second horse in the class for ladies' qualified hunters, to be ridden by ladies on side saddles. Miss Beach piloted Mrs. W. R. Coe's Molly Gray to victory, and then received the red ribbon for the masterly way in which she handled the Homewood Stable's Nancy Pansy.

The awards:

Harness Ponies, other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's Shinfield Antelope; Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr.'s, Seaham Natty, second; Willisbrook Farm's Model Fire, third; Mrs. A. L. Graham's Pride of Onway, fourth.

Harness Horses, pace and action, horses over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2.—Won by William Ziegler, Jr.'s, Lord Delaware; John Doyle's Queen Helen, second; Paradise Farm's Paradise Dolly, third; Mrs. M. M. Dimond's Flash, fourth.

Polo Ponies, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Judged for their manners, handiness, and conformation.—Won by Godfrey Preece's General Spotsinoff; Paradise Farm's Golden Rod, second; William Hazzard's Rondo, third; F. M. Warburg's Lam, fourth.

Roadsters, horses and best appointed road rigs.—Won by Oscar Seeley's Ashlander; R. E. Moreland's Trixey Briggs, second; Harry R. Small, agent for Ross Hunter, third; S. C. Pendergast's Guest, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers, handicap jump, open hunters and novices, 4 feet; hunters 4 feet 6 inches.—Won by Lieut. G. L. Morrison's (Fifth Cavalry) Red Fox; Lieut. Charles Walker Stewart's (Fifth Cavalry) Sir William Peterson, second; Mrs. W. R. Coe's Molly Grey, third; A. Henry Higginson's Ragtime, fourth.

Hunters, handy hunters, to be judged on their cleanness, performance, and promptness.—Won by Homewood Stables' David Gray; Hart Brothers' Nicolas, second; Mrs. F. A. Clark's Sam, third; Homewood Stables' Nancy Pansy, fourth.

Ponies, horses and best appointed road rigs.—Won by Oscar Seeley's Ashlander; R. E. Moreland's Trixy Briggs, second; Harry R. Small, agent for Ross Hunter, third; S. C. Pendergast's Guest, fourth.

Hunters, handy hunters, to be judged on their cleanness, performance, and promptness.—Won by Homewood Stables' David Gray; Hart Brothers' Nicolas, second; Mrs. F. A. Clark's Sam, third; Homewood Stables' Nancy Pansy, fourth.

Harness Horses, pairs, over 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by Emil Seelig's Eve and Sauve; Bushnell Farm's Gipsy Girl and Gipsy Queen, second; Emil Seelig's Kathleen and Polonius, third; B. F. S. Gregory's Duchess and Four-in-Hands, for Challenge Cup, to be shown before drags.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's team, Storm King and Rob Roy, wheelers; Homewood Stables' Chancellor, leaders; F. W. Warburg, second—Empress and Queen of the West, wheelers; Count and Countess, leaders.

Pony Tandems, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.—Won by Broadlawn Farms' Sequel and Sequence; Miss Sophie M. Pond's Tango and Tide, second; B. F. S. Gregory's Lady Elinor and Little Bertie, third.

Roadsters, Champion Class.—Won by Oscar Seeley's Ashlander; R. E. Moreland's Trixey Briggs, reserve.

Saddle Horses, (ladies' saddle horses not under 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands, up to carrying from 140 to 160 pounds, to be ridden by ladies.)—Won by John A. Hartford's Gossip; Mrs. J. B. Rovira's Supreme, second; Miss Clemence Craft's The Minstrel, third; Mrs. W. R. Coe's Loula, fourth.

Harness Horses, (not under 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown before a brougham or victoria.)—Won by Broadlawn Farm's The Whip; B. F. S. Gregory's Moonshine, second; William Ziegler, Jr.'s, The Steward, third; Emil Selig's Flashlight, fourth.

Hunters, Coriathian Class, (horses to be ridden by amateurs, members of a recognized hunt, in regulation hunting attire and time.)—Won by Miss Vera Cornell's Rock Cress; Homewood Stables' David Gray, second; Hart Brothers' Nicolas, third; Homewood Stables' Nancy Pansy, fourth.

Harness Horses, (pairs over 14 hands 2 inches, judged on conformation, pace, and action.)—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's Westerdown, Counsellor and Nestledown Chancellor; B. F. S. Gregory's Bobby Burns and Volunteer, second; F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Countess and Woodlands Emperor, third; Bushnell Farm's The Governor and Gentry, fourth.

Saddle Horses; Challenge Cup presented by The Biltmore; for the best saddle horse, to be judged on its conformation, quality, and suitability for ridden by ladies.—Won by John Gerken's Margaret Tate; Miss Clemence Craft's The Monk, reserve.

Harness Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Paul Moore's Pasha; A. W. Atkinson's Supreme Polonius, second; Emil Selig's Bathrop Queen, third; Broadlawn Farm's Pandora, fourth.

New York Trotting Club.—Prize for best looking horse.—Won by John O. Bryne, Traffic D, Brooklyn, with Creedmore.

Hunters, to be ridden by ladies on side saddle; must be up to carrying at least 165 pounds to hounds.—Won by Miss Belle Coe's Molly Gray, ridden by Miss Belle Beach; Homeward Stable's Nancy Pansy, ridden by Miss Belle Beach, second; F. A. Clark's Flying Machine, ridden by Miss Vera Bloodgood, third; Harriet A. Colton's Black Bird, ridden by Miss Louise Van Wyke, fourth.

Champion class for horses suitable to become hunters, post entries.—Won by A. Henry Higginson's Ragtime, Walter H. Hanley's Sally Fisher, reserve.

High Jumping Competition.—Won by Heartland Farm's Skylark, 6 feet 9 inches; F. A. Clark's Flying Machine, second, 6 feet 9 inches; M. Van Beuren's Roselle, third, 6 feet 6 inches; George Chipchase's Sapolio, fourth, 6 feet.

Horse Show Programme for Today.

MORNING.

10:00 A. M.—Ten ponies in harness, not exceeding 12.2; Class 85.

10:20 A. M.—Eight harness horses, over 15.3; Class 36.

10:40 A. M.—Champion saddle pony; post entries; Class 93.

11:00 A. M.—Twelve pairs of hunters; Class 120.

11:30 A. M.—Champion harness pony; post entries; Class 96.

11:45 A. M.—Six pairs of harness horses, to Mail or Stanhope phaetons; Class 45.

AFTERNOON.

2:00 P. M.—Champion saddle horse, (heavyweight;) post entries; Class 82.

2:15 P. M.—Four tandem teams; Class 94.

2:40 P. M.—Champion hunter, (light, middle, and heavy weight;) post entries; Class 115.

3:30 P. M.—Ten gig horses, (owners to drive;) Class 126.

3:50 P. M.—Four four-in-hands, road teams; Class 54.

4:10 P. M.—Champion saddle horse, (middle and light weight;) post entries; Class 83.

4:20 P. M.—Drill Troop I, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.

4:50 P. M.—Eight entries, collection of three harness horses; Class 56.

5:10 P. M.—Fifteen jumpers, Grafton long jump; Class 128.

EVENING.

8:00 P. M.—Sixteen harness horses, over 15.1, not exceeding 15.3; Class 34.

8:30 P. M.—Four five-gaited saddle horses; Class 87.

8:45 P. M.—Exhibition, hansom cabs for hire.

9:15 P. M.—Champion single harness horse, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, post entries; Class 46.

9:30 P. M.—Champion pairs harness horses, exceeding 15.2, post entries; Class 49.

9:45 P. M.—Champion pairs harness horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2, post entries; Class 48.

10:00 P. M.—Drill Troop I, Second Cavalry, U. S. A.

10:20 P. M.—Champion single harness horse, exceeding 15.2, post entries; Class 47.

The Millrose A. A. Games.

The high jump at the Millrose Athletic Association games in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 14 will take on the appearance of a championship event. The star entry list will be made up of Joe Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Association, the new outdoor national champion; Harry Berwin of the Boston Athletic Association, the New England champion; Harry Grumpelt of the New York Athletic Club, the metropolitan champion; Rodrigues, and Erickson. An invitation has also been extended to Wesley M. Oler, the intercollegiate champion. Loomis will have all he can do to maintain the reputation he has set for himself at Baltimore, when he won three national championships—the high jump, the sprint, and the low hurdles. This will be Loomis's first appearance in New York.

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COLUMBIA BARELY DEFEATS N. Y. U. FIVE

Score a Tie in First Half, Blue and White Captures Game by 29 to 27.

Columbia nosed out New York University in a whirlwind finish in their annual basket ball game last night by a score of 29 to 27. The game was played on the Columbia court and a host of rooters from both universities cheered wildly as the score see-sawed and left the outcome in doubt until the closing seconds of the game. Rivalry ran high as the Blue and White fought desperately to wipe out the 25 to 15 defeat at the hands of the Violet last year.

From the very start of the game the playing was fast. In the opening period feeling ran high among the players, but as the game wore on the men forgot their bitterness in the excitement of the struggle on the court. The visitors showed the better form throughout the first half, and in a good part of the second, and it was only the good foul shooting of Calder that helped out the home five and enabled it to win. Columbia was faster in the passing, but the Violet quintet made up in close guarding. Fouls were frequent throughout and Levey and Storey of the University Heights team, and Benson of Columbia, were taken out for the limit of personal fouls.

The Violets got the jump in the first half, and it was soon apparent that the home team would have to go their fastest to win. After wavering back and forth, the score at the end of the first period stood a tie, 16 to 16. Columbia forged ahead in the second period and led by three points, but in a thrilling rally the visitors recovered. Two minutes before the close of the game they were leading by two points. The line-up:

Columbia	Position.	N. Y. U.
Lee	Left forward	Farer
Calder	Right forward	Levey
Wegener	Centre	Storey
Walker	Left guard	White
Benson	Right guard	Cummings

Score—First half: 16-16. Goals from field—Columbia: Lee, (5,) Benson, (3,) Kornsand. N. Y. U.: Farer, (6,) Levey, White, Cummings, Levine. Goals from foul—Calder, (1,) Levey, (4,) Block, Levine. Substitutions—Rosencranz for Walker, Kohnsand for Benson, Bloch for Levey, Levine for Storey. Referee—Lieut. Stillwell, West Point. Umpire—E. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Barnard Beats College Prep.

The Barnard School basket ball five defeated the College Prep. team yesterday at Barnard court by the score of 20 to 12. Maxwell was the star for the prep. team, scoring all of his team's dozen points. The score at the end of the first half was 10 to 8 in favor of Barnard. The line-up:

College Prep.	Position.	Barnard.
Mendez	Left forward	Brown
Maxwell	Right forward	Hoehn
Weres	Centre	Alexander
Keady	Left guard	Isaac
Keady	Right guard	Remme

Field goals—Maxwell, 4; Brown, 4; Hoehn, 2; Remme, 3; Alexander, 1. Goals from fouls—Maxwell, 4.

Referee—Mr. Butler, Cornell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Manhattan to Play C.C.N.Y. Tonight

Manhattan College basket ball team will oppose the C. C. N. Y. five tonight on the latter's court. Manhattan has played two games, defeating the Company F team of Elizabeth and losing to Princeton. The Manhattan line-up will be as follows: D. Houlihan and F. Downing, forwards; M. Caffrey, centre, and J. Houlihan and F. Ward, guards, with B. Farrell and F. Faraci the foremost among the substitutes. In a preliminary game the Manhattan freshman team will oppose the C. C. N. Y. freshmen.

HOCKEY LEAGUE IN SCHOOLS

Four Teams, and Probably More, to Start Season Jan. 4.

The High Schools Hockey League was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting of representatives of the De Witt Clinton, Commerce, New Rochelle, and Stuyvesant High Schools held at De Witt Clinton. The first game will be played at St. Nicholas Rink on Jan. 4. The league starts with teams from the four schools in the organization, but invitations to join have been extended to Manual and Curtis High Schools.

This is the first time that there has been a hockey league among the high school teams of the city, and it is intended that only public high schools shall be permitted to enter, and then only with the consent of the teams already in the league.

Manager Kaufman of the Clinton team was elected Secretary of the league, and another meeting will be held on next Friday, when a President will be elected. A constitution was adopted and officials for the games will be agreed upon by the Captains before each game.

All the schools that have entered the league have hockey teams which have already started practice, and a successful season is expected. The league games will be played at St. Nicholas Rink, and a schedule has been adopted. A tentative schedule, in case Manual and Curtis join the league, was drawn up, but the following schedule, embracing those teams now in the league, was adopted: Jan. 4, Commerce vs. Stuyvesant; 11, New Rochelle vs. Stuyvesant; 25, New Rochelle vs. De Witt Clinton; Feb. 25, New Rochelle vs. Commerce; March 1, Stuyvesant vs. De Witt Clinton; 8, De Witt Clinton vs. Commerce. A cup donated by Alexander Taylor will be awarded to the team winning the league championship.

Winners with the Cue.

Charles T Matthews last night earned the diamond scarf pin offered to the winner of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn, by defeating George T. Moon, Jr., in the final game by the score of 200 to 196.

In the final game of the third round of the English billiard tournament for the Dewar Challenge Trophy at Doyle's Billiard Academy last night George Hayman defeated J. G. Wood by the score of 250 to 148.

Mrs. Bertha King won a close victory over F. Smith in her exhibition game last night at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, by the score of 75 to 62.

A. Schlater defeated William Irvine last night in the round robin of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 100 to 67 in forty-nine innings.

Vermont Elects Little Captain.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 11.—Louis Little of Leominster, Mass., has been elected Captain of the University of Vermont football team for 1915, it was announced today. He has played in line positions for the past two years.

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TOY DOGS SIT IN AT TEA.

Little Pets Perched Beside Their Mistresses at Bustanoby Show.

The lights flashed brightly and the banjo band thumbed the gayest of tango tunes in the Gold Room at Bustanoby's, at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon at the first Toy Dog Show which has ever been served with afternoon tea. It was quite the most up-to-the-minute diversion that has been added to New York fads and follies. There used to be a time that the old folks only can remember when restaurants displayed a shingle which read "Dogs Not Allowed." But not any more.

Each chair in the Gold Rooom is provided with a little upholstered attachment on which you can perch your Pomeranian, so that he can bark right into your left ear when he wants some tea. It was all very novel and swagger with the room filled with fashionably gowned women, who sipped their cocktail with one jeweled hand, while they fed souffle infante to their costly pets with the other.

Besides the many costly dishes at this tango dog show, there were also costly dogs. Pekingese, Poms, Japanese Spaniels, and black and tans all yelped in their lonesomeness, as their owners left them to join the merry maze of fox trotters. You must watch you step and not walk on them. Aren't they the cutest things?

Just as the banjos were banging madly away at "Tip Top Tipperary Mary" a coloratura contralto voice sang out that Dotty was lost. Where's Dotty? The music and the tangoers stopped, and everybody went hunting for Dotty. Oh, there she is, the little runaway, over there hiding in a corner. The offer of a sip of tea brought the tiny toy back to her perch again. On with the dance.

One woman remarked that her Pom was worth more than Mrs. So-and-So's Peke. 'Tis not. 'Tis, too. 'Taint. 'Tis. 'Tisn't.

At this point the waiter brought a check, which sent the discussion off at an angle. Some of the toy dogs were valued at $100. The "Bustanybodys" cocktails had considerable value also.

When the dogs had finished their tea the dancing began, and the tango floor became the show ring. The judges had a hard time pleasing everybody. One woman thought it was the greatest fun, giving the cute little dogs so much attention, while her escort said that he had intended a Pekingese so that he could be served, too.

After a while, Jules Ferond, assisted by J. B. Hopkins, judged the dogs. There were plenty of them, 75 or more, and the blue ribbons were passed out. the toy dogs with the best table manners being served, naturally. The silver trophy for the best dog in the show was won by the Japanese spaniel, Iota San, owned by Miss L. Harken. It was black and white and wore a beautiful coat like silk.

The second best dog in the show was Miss H. G. Parlette's Champion Rosemary Little Pal. Numerous ribbons and a silver cup went with the honor. The third best in the show was a Pomeranian, Tiny Black Boy, owned by Mrs. Koelin. Toy dogs were shown in more than a dozen classes. The toy dog shows will be given at Bustanoby's every Friday afternoon with all the fixings.

GAMQUET BEST IN SHOW.

Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's Entry Wins Honors at French Bulldog Show.

Mrs. Malcolm Strauss's brindle Gamquet carried off the honors of the match of the French Bulldog Club last night at the Albemarle-Hoffman Hotel when it was adjudged the best of any sex in the show. After being placed first in the winners' class, there was little doubt in the minds of the spectators that the judge would make no change in the premier class. The winner is a fine brindle bitch with good head and short body, and was rightly placed in the lead.

There was keen competition in the classes leading up to the "best in the show." In the open class for dogs E. McCormick's Dandy scored on points, and followed the victory with a well-deserved win in winners' classes, although Jules Ferond's Milnshaw Defense made a close fight for the honors.

With the exception of the novice class, Gamquet made a clean sweep of every ribbon. J. W. McDonald's Betty won from a strong novice entry list, and also earned the award in the winners' class.

The entries on the whole represented a good type of French bulldog, with a good variety of weights. This latter feature caused some dissatisfaction, and a recommendation will be made to divide the classes according to weights in future shows. The heavier dogs appeared to have a decided advantage over the lighter entries, as the judge threw the weight of his decision to the biggest dogs. The awards:

Puppy, Dogs.—Won by G. Nottman's Mr.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1914.

THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH AND THE FARMERS' RUIN.

The Agricultural Department admitted yesterday that the jig was up and that nothing more could be done just now for the cotton bulls. That was not the way the department put it. What the department said was that the present outlook of the cotton crop is for 2,000,000 bales more than it found last July. The present signs are for 16,700,000 bales, and the crop is not yet all picked. Nothing like that ever happened before, or perhaps can be expected to happen again until the planters can be caught demanding once more that the Cotton Exchanges shall be closed. That will be long enough, we can be sure. The sure sign is that the planters were the first ones with information about the forthcoming ruin. They knew first of the conspiracy between them and nature to give the world more of the material of the clothing for the poor than anybody ever fancied could be raised. That was the time to sell their cotton, with the department's assistance in the way of assuring everybody that there would not be enough cotton for a shivering world. Also that was the very time that the planters' friends were making laws for the closure of the Exchanges and punishing everybody who bought what the wise planters would have sold. Then came the war actually to do what the friends of the planters proposed, and there we are. The planters were locked in with 2,000,000 more bales than the department told the world to expect, and with no place to sell.

There's worse yet to come. With this disclosure of the possibilities of the yield of cotton there is no possible chance for the planters to get anybody to listen to their talk about the cost of production and their ruin by working for nothing, or a little less. With 2,000,000 unexpected bales and picking still proceeding, all without a single red cent added to the cost of production, the result of dividing the product into the cost won't come out right for those who have made the answer to the sum 10 cents. That is what the answer ought to be, but isn't. The planters will do their best to make the answer 10 by raising less cotton and more of the sort of food from the land which they have been accustomed to buy with their cotton. But when they have reduced the product the end of the year will doubtless find them with as much money in their pockets as in the historic year when they were ruined by 2,000,000 more bales than they expected.

This misery comes just as the $135,000,000 pool is ready for all who will take the accommodations which the Northern banks will help the Southern banks to extend to their protégés. The Southern banks are as close to the planters as the planters are to their crop. The Southern banks would be perfectly willing that the Northern banks should make original loans at as much above the market as they pleased. But when the Southern banks must make the loans it is likely that they will ask the planters to sell first. This is a cold and cruel world. The only people happy today are those who want to buy what the planters have too much of.

But that's only an installment. The department said also yesterday that the West was as rich as the South, and that there is no emergency to justify the proposals of aid to the farmers of the prairies. It is enough to make the blood run cold to read these heartless words:

> The American farmer is sturdy, self-reliant, and independent. He is not in the condition of serfdom or semi-serfdom in which were the European peoples, for whom Government aid was extended in some form or other during the last century.

If we gather the sense of the argument it is that those who raise ten billions worth of farm products, to be paid for by other people, really have all they ought to ask for. This year six crops gave 5,000,000,000 bushels, the average yield per acre being 9.4 per cent. above 1913, and with two or three exceptions above a decade's average. That is what the department says, the farmer's friend. The rest of us who eat and wear what the farmer ruins himself by raising, although he has somehow got together some forty billions of values collectively, may be pardoned for feeling that the percentage of increase is not an affliction. Do the planters and the farmers want the earth? They have votes, to be sure, more than the unionists, but may we not ask them not to make a poor mouth over the unequaled abundance which makes the country rich? The country cannot be ruined while these things are so. The railways need the tonnage. Everybody needs the food and clothing. The country may cheer up.

THE NAVY.

Secretary DANIELS in his annual report, as in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, takes more than a hopeful view of the United States Navy. In fact he finds it "a well-rounded navy, equal, if not "superior, to any in the world, ship "for ship and man for man." Nobody doubts that we have a large number of splendid ships, well officered and equipped. But Rear Admiral BLUE, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has lately reported a shortage of 18,000 men in the navy, as well as a shortage of torpedo-boat officers and line officers. Mr. DANIELS says that the present enlistment is 52,667, 4,612 greater than last year, but that number is still not enough to man the ships properly, while in a short time we are to put in commission two new dreadnoughts, eight destroyers, ten submarines, and several auxiliaries, and there are other ships on the stocks. Granted that the navy has been recruited to the full strength permitted by the present law, it is obvious that the law should be amended if the ships we now have in commission and those we are building and about to build are to be sufficiently manned.

Secretary DANIELS's shipbuilding programme for the next year includes only two dreadnoughts, together with six destroyers, at least eight submarines, one to be a large sea-going craft, a gunboat, and a fuel oil ship. This is about half the number of new ships asked for by the General Board, but that body probably never expects all its recommendations to be accepted. The country will be satisfied with the shipbuilding programme of Mr. DANIELS, but there will be a general feeling that his report indicates a disposition to put the best foot foremost in relation to all naval matters.

In regard to the comparative value in sea warfare of battleships and submarines there will be general agreement with the conclusion of Mr. DANIELS, which is also that of the General Board. The efficiency of the submarine has been proved, but the big sea-going and sea-keeping ships are still "the backbone of the navy." We may hope that the remarks of the Secretary of the Navy and the General Board will induce Congress to take measures toward the increase in number and in power of the aeroplanes designed for naval use. Secretary DANIELS is optimistic in regard to the condition of our navy, but his report will not serve to correct the impression that it is still in need of many improvements which should not be deferred. The testimony of expert naval officers cannot safely be disregarded.

WHAT THE NEW YORK BANKS DID.

In his annual report Secretary McADOO tells the story of the labors of the Treasury Department in tiding the country through the financial crisis suddenly precipitated upon it at the beginning of the European war. It is a most praiseworthy record, and praise will not be withheld. If the services of the banks in that emergency received less attention in the report, that is only natural, for the Treasury Department is not called upon to treat of the operations of the banks. But now that the Federal Bank system has been established and the reserve banks have opened for business, thus bringing under parental supervision the institutions to which the country has been accustomed to look for support in times of trouble, it will be well to look back and see what the old system was able to do at the time of world-wide need and peril, the greatest in our generation, and possibly the greatest the world has ever known.

The crisis which began on the first of August was met at once by an active spirit of co-operation, which extended not only throughout the State of New York, but, under the leadership of local bankers, to the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, and every other centre of influence; all these centres, perhaps for the first time on record, working together in unbroken harmony. This was done through the agency of the much maligned and misunderstood Clearing Houses. The Treasury Department was promptly communicated with, and Washington officials, generously recognizing the leadership of experience, responded cheerfully and helpfully.

Clearing House certificates, now sometimes called "Old Ironsides," were used, and emergency currency. Banks, large and small, used their credit freely and wisely, with the result that it may virtually be said not a loan was called, no deserving borrowings were curtailed, and money was held at about 8 per cent. maximum by joint action, when the value of money would have justified rates of 10, 20, and perhaps 30 per cent.

When the Stock Exchange was closed and it was known that foreign drafts were coming in great quantity, banks working together were ready to respond and take them up. New York City was almost in distress for lack of funds, it was seen that only the banks of deposit could provide the requirements by combined action, and this they did in the height of the time of trial. Again by joint and friendly action, when it was deemed advisable to provide a fund of gold to pay debts falling due abroad, the New York banks subscribed nearly one-half of the entire $100,000,000 fund; and finally, when the cotton loan fund was asked for, the New York banks by the same joint and friendly action undertook to provide $50,000,000 of the $100,000,000 called for, not necessarily supporting the economic soundness of the plan, but indicating that if Washington deemed it necessary that was sufficient argument, they would ask no more, but would subscribe liberally under Washington's administration of the fund. In all these matters the New York banks acted wisely, liberally, and without seeking especial profit or advantage one over the other. They laid aside competition and jealousies and joined hands for the public good, and to safeguard the country's interests from shore to shore.

Is it not well to pause a moment and consider? The banks so acting are not allied, even if there be instances of shareholding interest in more than one bank. There was no money trust forcing this action, no driving power of mutual ownership, and yet there was the unity of close association, in which the much-condemned interlocking of Directors may have counted for something, and beneficently. Above all there was the Clearing House Association, to which all New York bankers look with respect and confidence, and which throughout a long period of years has acted with calmness, mature judgment, honesty of purpose, and a desire for right which has outridden many financial storms, only to find the ill-informed part of the public ready to listen to the attacks of hostile critics, whose purposes are not easy to fathom.

If it be true, as is predicted, that this crisis under the old system was the farewell appearance of that old and never popular performer, Panic, it may be asserted that the old methods stood out above criticism and vindicated themselves by promptly restoring us to fairly normal times. The new system has a hearty welcome, and every wish for its success, but the national bank system and the Clearing House will be held in grateful memory for great services rendered. In these days of persecution and attack, of taxation and discrimination, there will be many bold enough to assert that some intermixture of Directors, so far from being an evil, actually makes more easy and certain co-operation for the public service. Admitting that the multiple Director may be quite too much of a good thing and should be eliminated, a Director who approves the formation of a gold fund or a forced city loan for one institution may make his influence and his vote valuable at the meeting of another independent institution. "Interlocking" Directors helped to support the administration and make possible the saving of the credit of the city. Certain paragraphs of the Clayton act will necessarily impair the usefulness of ability and experience by restricting them to a field too small for their fullest effort.

A SMALLER LEGISLATURE.

One of the opponents of the principle of the short ballot for executive offices, Senator BRACKETT of Saratoga County, advocates very strenuously the application of that principle to the Legislature. It is a significant proof of the present tendency of public opinion when an opponent of the principle seeks substantially the same benefits for the people of the State that are sought, in another direction, by its advocates. Turn which way we will, it is in that principle that relief is most likely to be found for the defects and misadjustments of our present political machinery. That fact, we are confident, cannot be ignored by the Constitutional Convention that meets in April.

The principle of the short ballot is the greatest practicable concentration of power and responsibility not only in the officers elected by the voters but in the voters themselves. They can do most with a single vote when elections are few and when the offices to be filled are of consequence. That would be the case if only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were elected and the other administrative officers were appointed, as like officers are appointed under the Federal Government.

It is a question for careful study how far the principle of the short ballot can safely and with advantage be applied to the Legislature, but prima facie it seems likely to be as sound as in the case of the executive officers. We already have a Senate one-third as large as the Assembly, and it is certainly quite as efficient. Apart from the evil of trade and dicker over confirmations, which is a demoralising influence, the Senate does its work on the whole better than the Assembly. It is quite possible that we might find a Senate of twenty members and an Assembly of sixty a more competent and responsible Legislature than the present one.

It may be held that it would not be so representative. Perhaps small local interests and prejudices might not receive as much consideration; but they receive altogether too much now. The larger needs of the State as a whole receive far too little. A more compact body would give them much more. A representative of a large constituency would naturally have a broader outlook and would necessarily take cognisance of larger matters. In the Congress of the United States each member of the House of Representatives has now between two and three times as many constituents as a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, while, of course, the Senators of the United States, now elected by popular vote, have still larger constituencies. There is little room for doubt that voters choosing the members of a smaller Legislature would give and could give greater and much more effective attention to the capacity and character of candidates.

THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

It is impossible to read the reports and proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission without admiring its industry in attempting the impossible, and without thinking that it is as much in need of protection against overwork as the railways are of regulation. It is not every case which can secure a hearing in the Supreme Court, but anybody can demand the attention of the Commission through the mails. Not even a lawyer or a real grievance is necessary. The Commission has a special "informal" docket of 7,600 cases in less than a year, and it is constantly growing. On the formal docket there were 1,081 cases. There is a special docket regarding railway refunds, a fourth section docket, and, most important of all, an "investigation and suspension" docket, the graveyard of attempts to advance rates. Finally there are the hearings and investigations which the Commission undertakes of its own motion.

Inasmuch as no seven men could manage well the affairs of a single great railway, it may be said without dispute or disparagement that no seven men can settle all the country's railway disputes, including a degree of regulation which approximates management. The Commission is buried under its business, and details receive a degree of attention incompatible with due deliberation upon cases involving issues of principle and importance. It is difficult to say that any of this business should go undone, even if it is trivial. But it is easy to see that if the country's important business is to be done by the Commission, the unimportant business should be strained out by some system of appeal, as in the courts. It would be as much in the interest of the country as in kindness to the Commission.

Most of the Commission's report is historical, a smaller portion than usual being given to requests for power to deal with future cases. Still there are some little things the Commission would like to control, such as the capitalization of railways, the compulsory use of steel cars, the unlimited power to inspect anything in writing upon the files of the railways. The list might be prolonged, but the samples suffice to show how far the regulation of rates has expanded beyond the original conception. It is coming to be perceived that the regulation of rates is the regulation of a price, something which has eluded the accomplishment of lawgivers in all times. Always it is discovered that something has been left out of the law, and some further enactment is necessary. At present it is dawning upon the country that there may be too much regulation as well as too little, and that some ideals may be too costly for realization. The present condition of the railways must be charged to the Commission, since they have a great deal more law than they began by asking for, and have never given the country the least intimation that if they had their way conditions like the present would result. The Commission is so thoroughly in control that responsibility is shifted from the railways to the Commission, and this occurs at a time when their promises of good things to come are at a discount.

That is true even in the case where the Commission has come nearest to fulfilling expectation. In its own words, the reform of the express companies is almost complete. Grievances have been remedied, and conditions are "generally satisfactory to patrons of the express companies." The patrons alone are satisfied. The express companies' condition is worse than that of the railways to the extent that their reform is more complete. Only one-tenth of their operating income is left to them, the decrease for eleven companies being from $4,418,000 last year to $404,000 this year. Several leading companies operated at a loss, and are worse off than if they had not worked. If the patrons are not grateful to the Commission, it is hard to perceive what more the Commission could do for them. Nobody is more surprised by this than the Iowa Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Clarence THORNE. His comment upon these figures was that they were "amazing. I don't "know whether it spells the end of "the express business in this coun"try." Apparently neither Mr. THORNE nor the Commission has any fear that their methods are approaching anything like a similar outcome in a broader field.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Long, But Worth the Space.

Giving an entire section of ten pages to a single article or subject, as THE TIMES will tomorrow to the "Yellow Paper," in which the French Government explains and defends its course and position as a belligerent nation, is something which, if not without precedent, has rarely been done by a newspaper. According to the point of view, to do this is either an excessive demand upon the time and attention of our readers or it is to pay them, as part of the American public, the high compliment of assuming that they want, as basis of judgment and opinion in this greatest of all "cases," to know from authoritative and official documents what each of the several parties to it has to say for itself.

This assumption THE TIMES gladly and confidently makes, finding for fully sufficient reason to do so the fact that its previous issues of "papers" from the other belligerents have been bought in very large numbers, and that for them there is still a considerable demand. This proves to THE TIMES not only that the American public, and especially what may be called its part of the American public, wants to be accurately informed about the causes of the war, the motives and conduct of its participants, but that it already is so informed to the extent that was made possible by the accessible and available evidence. Yet foreigners who disagree with and reprehend the practically unanimous conclusions which the United States has reached as to the rights and wrongs of the war are constantly proclaiming that if we only knew the truth we would change our opinions; constantly they argue with us on that theory and constantly they are telling us things which it is charitable to interpret as proffered, not with intention to deceive, but as the product of their own lack of the data we possess.

So THE TIMES deems it well worth while to print the "Yellow Paper," long as it is, first in its own columns for distribution to its readers at no additional cost—in other words, gratuitously—and then in pamphlet form at a fifth of the price demanded for it in England. All who buy it may not read it all through, but at least they will have it as a mine of information to be utilized as occasion arises, and those who do read it through at once will find it interesting—notably so for an official document—a good case presented with skill and eloquence.

Abnormality Like His a Blessing.

That a man of Mr. EDISON's age, when overtaken by such a disaster as the burning of his huge and costly "plant," should show no signs of discouragement and waste no time in lamentation, but turn instantly to the work of reconstruction, shows how little number of years counts in comparison with what is vaguely called "temperament."

Recent discoveries in psychology and physiology more than hint that what is meant by the word "temperament" is determined, not by something "mental," more or less controllable by will, and not even, except indirectly and rather remotely, by environment and heredity, but by the condition of the individual's ductless glands, especially the thyroid and the pituitary or hypophysis, names still rather unfamiliar to the popular ear. At any rate, the state of these mysterious organs, whether normal or abnormal, overactive or underactive, hypertrophied or degenerated, seems to be as largely determinative of "temperament" and even of "character" as it is of health.

The skilled observer can deduce, with an approach to accuracy sometimes startling, either the individual's temperamental characteristics from the condition of his ductless glands or the condition of his ductless glands from his temperamental characteristics.

Mr. EDISON, presumably, is not normal in this highly important respect, but his departure from normality is in the direction of an emphasized activity in no sense pathological—an enviable abnormality such as differentiates genius and talent from mediocrity and still more from less than mediocrity. He is even abnormal—fortunately for him—as an inventor, for he combines as inventors so rarely do the imaginative and creative faculties with commercial sense and ability. That is one reason why he is in a position to observe the consequences of a great conflagration with equanimity.

He is far from ruined, just as he is very far from old. Possibly he takes a humorous satisfaction in the thought that the fire means for him the gratuitous devotion to his enterprise of a vast amount of newspaper space. Mr. EDISON has a way of making not a few things mean that, and spiteful rivals whisper that it is quite the most remarkable of his achievements.

Mysteriously Easy to Please.

It is rather hard to see why Germany is consoled for its lost warships by the thought that the affair near the Falklands will "put a damper on the recruiting ardor in England and harden the British Government's heart against compulsory military service." Such is the statement, however, that comes by way of London from Switzerland, which isn't so far from Berlin as some other countries, and perhaps it is true.

To give the report plausibility in spite of its mystery, there is the fact that any other consolation for such a loss is pretty well beyond reach of the imagination, and though this consolation is not of a nature to be very satisfactory, it is probably better than none, especially if said fast and speaker at once turns to other subjects. Stopping to think about and discuss it would never do, for either would make large holes in the logic by which this consolation is reached.

Even ignoring the German contention that there has been and is no recruiting ardor in England, delay for consideration would reveal the well-known fact that victory draws men into the adventure of war rather than repels them from it, and the only way that success could harden the British Government's heart against conscription would be by proving it unnecessary as well as obnoxious.

Neglected to Take Precautions.

Like every other accident of its kind, that which brought such terrible consequences Thursday evening to the occupants of an automobile at a grade crossing near Hackensack was distinctly avoidable. In other words, it need not have happened, and was the direct result of failure on the part of the car's driver to take the simple precautions which he, like everybody else, knows will make even the worst of grade crossings perfectly safe.

Of course the fact that nobody who "stops, looks, and listens" before driving upon a railway track can be run down doesn't make grade crossings commendable or free the corporations maintaining them from responsibility. It does, however, bring in the element of contributory negligence to an easily measurable degree.

The lack of care shown in this instance is the more remarkable because the people in the car were as far as possible from being a group of reckless and hilarious "joy riders."

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON IMMIGRATION.

History of Other Wars Shows That Influx Should Not Be Abnormally Heavy When Peace Comes.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By MAX J. KOHLER.

The theory that, after the close of the present war, we will at once have an unprecedentedly heavy immigration to the United States has been given wide currency recently, particularly by Congressman Burnett, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, in order to secure the passage of the Burnett-Dillingham bill, containing a literacy test and other restrictive provisions, but while, at first sight, this prediction seems reasonable, a closer study of conditions exposes its fallacy.

The argument has had wide publicity, to counteract the obvious fact that immigration has now practically ceased, on account of the war, and that, therefore, new and convincing reasons now exist for not enacting the literacy test, which had been vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft, and which President Wilson expressed disapproval of during the last Presidential campaign. It would seem that Congress might properly wait, even with consideration of this measure, till facts attest the correctness of the theory that immigration will become abnormally heavy. But while, of course, immigration will approximate more closely to normal figures after the war is ended, important factors restraining it will continue to be potent. First of all, immigration has for its nucleus the classes of military age now engaged in active military service, whose numbers the war is enormously decreasing, by death, wounding, and illness. For example, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, less than 6 per cent. of the immigrants admitted were over forty-five years of age, and it is well known that the alien over that age, who does not receive an unfavorable medical certificate calculated to exclude him under our strict medical examinations, is rare indeed, even aside from the fact that older people are not generally disposed to migrate to new lands.

A reduction in the number of adult males under 45 coming over enormously reduces also the number of wives and minor children, or aged parents or grandparents ordinarily accompanying them or apt to be sent for by them, so that the ranks of potential immigrants are at once enormously reduced.

Next we must consider the fact that the immigrants are not recruited in general from the lowest classes abroad economically or from the point of view of intelligence, as the Immigration Commission demonstrated. A relatively considerable amount of money is essential to defray the expenses of the journey, and to exhibit and use on arrival, and the war has enormously impoverished the ranks of the possible immigrants, making it impossible for them to emigrate. This factor is strongly augmented by the fact that a large majority of immigrants are normally encouraged to come to join relatives and friends already here, who normally look out for them, but who know that economic conditions here now prevent them from holding out such encouragement to prospective arrivals. For example, the panic of 1907 caused a decrease in the number of immigrants from 1,285,349 for the year ending June 30, 1907, to 782,870 for the next year.

Moreover, the wounded, and widows and orphans, likely to become a public charge are, of course, excluded by the provisions of the present law, and, despite sympathy for victims of this terrible warfare, the immigration officers err quite regularly against the immigrants by excluding them, rather than in their favor by admitting doubtful cases. Further, if the promises supposed to have been made to persons fleeing from religious and political persecution are realized, as, for instance, Russia's alleged promises to the Poles and the Jews, one of the chief incentives to immigration will be removed.

If we examine historical precedents since our Government began to keep statistics of immigration, in 1820, we shall find that they bear out these views. Two European wars since then have been waged which might have appreciably affected our immigration—the Crimean War, (1853-6,) and the Franco-Prussian War, (1870-1.) As to the former, Mr. Stanley C. Johnson, in his able, recently published "History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America," points out that the Crimean War materially reduced British emigration during its course, the figures for 1852, antedating the war, of 255,015 being reduced to 209,154 for the year 1857, following its close, instead of being increased. Our own American figures for the two years in question are to the same effect and exhibit a fall from a total of 371,603 in the year 1852 to 251,306 in 1857, and only 123,126 in 1858. As regards the Franco-Prussian War, the figures for the year 1869 of 352,768 sank in 1871 to 321,350, and were 404,806, 459,803, and 313,339 in the following years. It is interesting to observe that Commissioner Howe of Ellis Island has correctly gauged such influences in denying the accuracy of a prediction of a large increase after the war. He is reported as supplementing the factors above referred to as follows:

> The lure of America for the immigrants will be less strong, compared with the immediate opportunity to be found at home. * * * When the war is over each country will make heroic efforts to recover lost ground, and greater inducements than ever will be offered to keep citizens at home. * * * It is safe to assume * * * that the great countries now engaged in war will bend every energy, once the conflict is over, to give every citizen within their boundaries a job and keep him at it.

While even our sympathy for the suffering ought not to sway us to admit persons properly excludable under the existing law, it would be unspeakably cruel at present to establish unnecessary and ill-advised new restrictions against desirables seeking an asylum here, after suffering abroad from this horrible combat. The exemption of religious refugees from the illiteracy test is so badly phrased in the Burnett-Dillingham bill as to be practically worthless, although alien illiteracy is often a direct result of foreign discriminatory educational laws and regulations.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

President and Mr. Garrison Quite In Accord as to Procedure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is unfortunate that so many of the daily papers in commenting on Secretary Garrison's report note a disagreement between the Secretary and the President on the subject of national defense. To one who is familiar with the attempts of the General Staff of the army to work out a military policy adapted to our national ideals, a careful reading of the Secretary's report and that part of the President's message dealing with the subject shows a substantial agreement between them and gives promise that they will urge Congress to adopt the main features of the General Staff plans.

It must be assumed that Mr. Garrison submitted his report to the President before publication, and that the President conferred with his War Secretary before writing his message. Any apparent lack of agreement is due to the fact that the President has not given as much study to the subject as Mr. Garrison and is not familiar with the details of the War Department policy.

A broad statement of the general policy is made by the President in these words: "It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and manoeuvre, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps." The word "volunteer" correctly describes the system as opposed to a compulsory system, and is not intended to indicate a volunteer army to be raised in time of war.

Mr. Garrison indicates more clearly how it is proposed to put this policy into effect. "It is imperative," he says, "that we have in this country a very much larger percentage of men who have had proper military training and who are in a position to instantly respond to the call of the nation. * * * With the army thus increased we would then be able to undertake the next necessity, which is absolutely imperative, and that is, the preparation of a reserve. * * * I am firmly convinced that if we can use the standing army as a school through which to pass men who come into it, with the knowledge that if they are proficient they can be discharged at any time after a year or eighteen months, we will begin at once to build up the necessary reserve, and will, for the first time in the military history of this country, have something approximating a balanced organisation."

The General Staff in its "Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States" clearly recognizes the fact that we must always rely in the end upon volunteers raised and trained in time of war, using the standing army, and its reserve, if any exists, to meet the first emergency. The President expresses the same idea in these words: "We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms," but he confuses this trained citizenry with the volunteer army to be raised and trained in time of war. The Secretary's plan, which is the General Staff plan, is to organize that part of the citizenry, trained through service in the army, into a reserve.

It must be evident, however, that the President was endeavoring to express in a general way the same idea as the Secretary of War, and, considering his lack of familiarity with the subject, the wonder is that he came so near it.

P.

New York, Dec. 11, 1914.

Our Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average citizen is not losing his head when he demands an adequate readiness of national defenses in proportion to the needs of an increased area and population, and in face of a Europe still predatory in instinct—as Germany has shown herself to be, and as other evolving nations may show themselves to be in future. The attitude now taken by so many citizens is purely precautionary. And above all things the present state of the army and the navy should be laid bare.

New York, Dec. 11, 1914. G. F. W.

"3 TO 1" SUFFRAGE VOTE

Secured by Canvassing Men in Various Parts of the State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article about the interview given to the suffragists by Gov.-elect Whitman, you question the statement made there, that from the reports made by our canvassers who have been canvassing men in various parts of the State an average of from two to three declare themselves in favor of equal suffrage to one opposed. This is not, as THE TIMES truly says, a census report, nor is it a statement based merely on our desire and hope, but it is the actual proportion of men who are approached, who sign our "I believe that women should be allowed to vote" slips.

Whether these reports give any clue to what the vote on the suffrage amendment will be we do not know. Frequently, to be sure, this canvassing is done among one's friends and acquaintances. It may be, too, that the men who sign are only "jollying" us. Indeed, other men often tell us that the men who sign our slips are lying; but in this, as in most things, suffragists believe in the sense of justice and fair play of men.

Suffragists differ from their opponents in this vital point: We believe in men and women both; that two heads are better than one; that men and women do better work together than either one alone. The basis of the demand for equal suffrage is that it is not just or expedient that women shall be shut out from this most important part of the business of life, but that they shall be complete partners with men in their common affairs. GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

President New York State Woman Suffragist Association.

New York, Dec. 10, 1914.

Times War Pictures for Prince Louis

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have this day received a letter from H. S. H. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Kent House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, requesting that I order sent to him direct a complete set of the Pictorial War Supplements to date, and to enter his subscription for THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES complete, commencing with the Christmas issue, which came out last Sunday. The Prince, to whom I have in the past sent many copies of THE TIMES, has expressed his admiration for the newspaper, and has said that the supplements were "remarkable productions, which have attracted wide attention" over there. In his recent letter he says they are "excellent."

THOMAS L. ELDER.

New York, Dec. 9, 1914.

ON THE CHOICE OF A GIFT FOR A MAN.

Men are most difficult critters to please,
They haven't a wish great or small—
They plague their relations
By lengthy orations
Upon their indifference
To all decorations.
Cigars or cravats?
Cushion, pictures, or hats?
Nope. They never would use 'em at all!

Algebra's easy compared to the art—
Or science—of shopping for men!
It's discrimination,
Plus elimination;
The critters refuse e'en
A mere indication
Of what they would take.
Do you wonder we quake?
It's a case of just try, try again!

ONE fact remains and is surer than fate:
The smallest of small youngsters knows it—
The civilization
Of every nation
Is gauged by its citizen's
Manipulation
Of one little thing
I'd advise you to bring:
Each man's got a nose—and—blows it!

LOUISE VON WETTER.

SAYS UNITED STATES CAN DEPEND ON NAVY

Admiral Usher Tells Naval Architects It's the Nation's Best Guarantee for Peace.

SOME LAWS HURT SHIPPING

Homer N. Ferguson Declares Too Much Legislation Is Directed at the Industry.

Homer N. Ferguson, general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, who was one of the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, held in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, bitterly attacked this and past Congresses for "legislation, regulation, and investigation," which, he said, had left the shipbuilding industry of the United States strewn with the wrecks of shipbuilding plants. He strongly opposed the proposed Government ownership of steamships for the foreign trade, and predicted that if this proposition was realized international complications would result.

Stevenson Taylor was the toastmaster, and the speakers, in addition to Mr. Ferguson, were Rear Admiral Washington Lee Capps, former Chief of the Bureau of Construction in Washington; Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, J. W. Powell of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Harvey D. Goulder of Cleveland, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

"The navy of today," said Admiral Usher, "is in ideals and purpose the same navy that it has always been. In the future, whenever or wherever the occasion may arise, the navy, I can assure you, will make good the purpose for which it exists. The navy is today, as in the past, our country's best guarantee for a lasting peace."

During his speech Mr. Ferguson cited as legislation that had not helped the industry the repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls act, the passage of the law that forbade transcontinental American railroads to engage in the coastwise trade via the canal route, the passage of the law that requires the shipyards to observe the eight-hour law in the carrying out of Government contracts, and lastly the proposition, now advanced, for the Government itself to go into the Government-owned and Government-operated steamship business. He did not wax enthusiastic in the matter of ship subsidies, but favored the enactment of a law discriminating in favor of cargoes carried overseas in American built and owned ships.

"The business of shipbuilding in this country is strewn with wrecks," said Mr. Ferguson. "The shipbuilding industry is an industry that is vital to the defense of the United States. As for the proposition for the Government to own and operate, and perhaps build, its own merchant marine ships I am entirely opposed to it. Imagine what the result would be. What would the United States do if such a ship, owned by it and flying its flag and officered by Naval Reserve officers, was held up at sea by a cruiser of one of the belligerents and subjected to search? Now, when a private owned ship flying the American flag is investigated the owners appeal to the State Department and then we hear no more about it. In international affairs of this kind business is the big buffer."

Mr. Ferguson closed by saying it would be a good thing if Congress would declare a closed season on the merchant marine and make it an open season for some other industry.

Favors Merchant Marine.

At the afternoon session yesterday the society unanimously adopted a resolution in which its members are willing to place at the disposal of President Wilson and Congress "its assistance in the consideration of technical matters or in any other way which the President and Congress may deem appropriate" in the upbuilding of an adequate American merchant marine service.

The resolution stated that the interest of the merchant marine "can best be served by encouraging shipbuilding in American shipyards and the operation of such ships under the American flag," and that such additional legislation as may be adopted "should have in view the relief of existing burdens and take account of the unquestioned additional cost of operating ships in accordance with the laws and industrial policy of our country."

"It is beyond dispute" the resolution continued "that the development of the foreign commerce of a nation such as ours is seriously hampered so long as the carriage of that commerce depends upon the convenience and ability of foreign carriers. Nor can it be denied that our nation has been paying tribute to foreign nations to perpetuate such foreign supremacy, to the detriment of individual opportunity and of our established system of wages and conditions of living."

Of the many papers read yesterday, one by Lieut. S. M. Robinson, U. S. N., which told of the applicability of electrical means of propulsion to battleships, a system that has been ordered installed in the newly authorized superdreadnought California, evoked much discussion.

Lieut. Robinson referred to the success of the electrical apparatus on board the U. S. Auxiliary Jupiter, and considered his subject from six standpoints, reliability, maneuvering, economy, space occupied, weight, and care and upkeep.

Installation in Duplicate.

"There are several things," said Lieut. Robinson, "that go to make an electric installation more reliable than any other. First, the installation is in duplicate throughout and the breaking down of one engine does not affect the ship except at high speed. For example, if one turbo-generator breaks down, the ship can still run in a perfectly normal manner up to a speed of about nineteen knots. This would be impossible with any other mode of propulsion; in fact a twin-screw ship operating with one engine would be able to reach port safely but would be of very little use in battle, whereas an electrically driven ship, operating with one turbine, would be just as good as any ship up to a speed of about nineteen knots.

"There is one other thing that makes this installation more reliable than other forms of turbine drive, and that is the fact that the turbine revolves in the same direction all the time. The importance of this cannot be overestimated, as it is believed by operating engineers that the greater amount of blading trouble that ships have had is nearly always due to the distortion that occurs when backing."

Other interesting papers read yesterday had to do with submarine signaling as a means of providing safe navigation in foggy weather. The authors of these papers were Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N., and J. B. Millet.

"Within a short time," said Mr. Millet, "an apparatus has been invented by Prof. Reginald Fessenden called the 'oscillator,' which consists briefly of a heavy diaphragm operated under water by means of an electric current, and which can be used for sending signals by the Morse alphabet. This apparatus has been used successfully in detecting the presence of icebergs by sending sound through the water and then ascertaining the direction from which the echo comes. Signals sent by this oscillator have been distinctly heard at a distance of thirty miles."

"Frank's Last Appeal."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of the myriad of readers who are grateful to you for your powerful editorial article on "Frank's Last Appeal," I am moved to send this expression of unqualified approval. Indeed, if a vote of approval were submitted to your readers, an Australian ballot larger than your greatest Sunday issue would be required to contain the crosses that would express the affirmative vote. The country believes that there is a greater probability that Mr. Frank did not commit the murder than that he did so, and that, in view of this, his execution would certainly have the quality of judicial murder attaching to it. JOHN B. CLARK.

New York, Dec. 10, 1914.

HORSE SHOW BALL LURE FOR SOCIETY

Crowd at Benefit at the Biltmore for the Red and White Cross Societies.

DANCES FOR DEBUTANTES

Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin and Mabel Venner Introduced—Dinners for Two Buds.

Society was attracted by several events yesterday, including the horse show ball given at the Biltmore last night in aid of the Red and White Cross Societies. Many went from the horse show at Madison Square Garden to the ball after the final class had been judged.

There were special exhibition dances during the evening. The Floor Committee was made up of W. Albert Pease, Jr., Stowe Phelps, Huntington Norton, O. de Lancey Coster, Donn Barber, William C. Cammann, Jr., Joseph H. Hunt, and Kenneth Murchison.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. Leonard A. Wood, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, Mrs. Alexander M. Thackara, Jr., Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. Frank A. Mason, Mrs. Frederic A. Stevenson, and Mrs. Adams Batcheller.

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin of 5 East Sixty-sixth Street gave a small dance last night at her residence to introduce her second daughter, Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin. The guests, who numbered between 150 and 175, arrived shortly after 10 o'clock, some of them coming from dinners. Mrs. Edward Kellogg Dunham gave a dinner for twenty-eight for her débutante daughter, Miss Theodora Dunham, and Mrs. Harry J. Luce also gave a dinner for twenty-eight guests for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret Payne Luce. The guests included most of the season's débutantes and a number of the older girls.

Mrs. Clarence H. Venner entertained with a tea dance yesterday afternoon at her residence, 306 West Seventy-fifth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel Venner. Mrs. Venner, Miss Gertrude Venner, and the débutante had in their receiving party the Misses Wealthy Albro Lewis, Edith Sloan, Dorothy Clarke, Eleanor Vredenburgh, Emma R. Leslie, Alice De Lamar, Marion Vanderhoef, and Marjorie Williams. A dinner and theatre party followed the tea dance. The additional guests for the dinner and play were Hamilton Vreeland, Jr.; Harold Van Tine, Eberhardt Faber, Charles and Robert Reutter, H. Liggett Gray, Clarence H. Venner, Jr.; John Heyl, William Struthers, and Rudolph Von Flothow.

ACT 'GREY MARE' FOR CHARITY

St. Christopher League Gives Farcical Romance at The Plaza.

The St. Christopher League, made up of society men and women, presented "The Grey Mare," a farcical romance, last night at the Plaza for the benefit of its beds in the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Red Cross and drew a large and fashionable audience.

A number of dinners were given before the play, and the hostesses who brought their guests to the performance included Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland, Mrs. John Bassett Moore, Mrs. John Chandler Moore, Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, Mrs. Noah C. Rogers, Mrs. Henry Clay Adams, Mrs. George Forrest Butterworth, Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, Mrs. Samuel Lloyd, and Cornelius Du Bois.

The ushers included the Misses Katharine Thaw, Charlotte Chalmers, Alice Guernsey, Lisa Todd, Anna Moore, Eleanor Bartlett, Marjorie Cleveland, Catherine Terry, and Dorothy Woodford.

The cast was made up of society amateurs aided by two professionals. Miss Elinor Leapham, as the leading woman, was Kate Stanhope, and the fiancée of John Maxwell, who was played by Theodore Jessup as the leading man. The others in the cast were the Misses Dorothy Taylor, Eleanor Lockwood, and Augustine Lloyd, Sherman Ford, Romeyn Benjamin, Karl Van Frederick, Frank L. Cunningham, Leonard Gray, and Walker Kennett, the last two being professionals.

The performance was followed by dancing.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today, and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Miss Christine Armitage, J. Allen Baker, C. J. Beecham, A. Bellamy, A. Black, Count Maurice de Bordari, J. C. Boyd, Alexander Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Doust, C. P. Radclyffe Dugmore, T. R. Ellison, Mrs. C. C. Farmin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lauder, G. A. Letts, Capt. E. H. Penticost, Mrs. G. H. Proctor, C. E. Radcliffe, J. A. Seddon, Capt. C. C. Smith-Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Tomlinson, Mrs. Herbert Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Woodrow.

MEGANTIC, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. J. R. Allan, H. Bennett, A. F. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Day, O. W. Gridley, Mrs. F. G. Morrison, A. B. Paxton, Percy Reed, Commander C. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clifford Wallis, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilson.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—G. Colan, C. G. Baden, Mr. and Mrs. C. Delano, Dr. Henry van Dyke, United States Minister to Holland, and Mrs. van Dyke, Countess Nelly Bulenberg, Miss M. K. Hendry, Mrs. M. Martin, J. W. Morris, Baroness J. van Nagell, M. Thomas, and L. Winter.

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. C. Aiken, Mrs. F. Aiken, R. T. Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Baron, G. A. Bell, A. J. Bolton, Mrs. Acton Bond, C. A. Byers, Miss Mabel Clarke, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Irene Davies, Mrs. A. V. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Groves, Miss M. Hill, Frank Jones, A. E. Hunt, Miss E. G. Lee, R. W. Leonard, Miss E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Pace, and Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Sells.

MINNETONKA, (London)—Miss M. M. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Linn, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Van Schaick, W. Emory, Jr., T. E. Ward, Mrs. Frank Robinson, Mrs. R. L. Fiver, Mrs. T. W. Tone, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleaver, C. H. Taylor, and Mrs. T. A. B. Portman.

CHRISTIANIAFJORD (Bergen)—J. H. Janson, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Neese, C. C. Nielsen, Mrs. M. W. Warden, Mrs. J. McGrew, and S. Wold, and Mrs. Olga Monb.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ansonia from Glasgow were:

F. Armstrong, John Beck, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Braid, Mrs. J. Cairns, Miss Mildred Caldwell, John Dickson, John Drummond, William Gillin, James Grant, William Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Low, Miss M. T. Martin, and G. Shepherd.

Aid for St. Margaret's Home.

A large card party will be held this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of St. Margaret's Home for Self Supporting Women at 908 Walton Avenue. Mrs. Mourits F. Westergren of 225 East 144th Street has charge of the sale of tickets.

PINE BROOK FARM
Jellies, Jams and Preserves
Mrs. JACOB RIIS,
Barre, Mass.

THE BANDBOX OPENS DEC. 22

J. K. Jerome's Comedy, "Poor Little Thing," for the 57th St. Playhouse.

Douglas J. Wood, Director of the Bandbox Theatre in East Fifty-seventh Street, the newest of the "little" theatres in New York, announced last night that his playhouse would be opened to the public on Tuesday night, Dec. 22, when "Poor Little Thing," a comedy by Jerome K. Jerome, will be presented for the first time.

Mr. Wood also announced that the Consulting Board, which will serve with himself and Stage Director Edward Elsner in the selection and presentation of the plays offered at the Bandbox, is composed of John W. Alexander, David Bispham, Walter Damrosch, Hamlin Garland, Jules Guerin, Percy Mackaye, and Albert Sterner.

The women who have contributed as patronesses or subscribers to the new theatre are Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Alfred Anson, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Samuel P. Tucker, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Miss Fanny Cottenet, Mrs. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Walston Brown, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., Mrs. William Heye, Mrs. Heinrich Meyn, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Mrs. Cambridge Livingston, Miss Elsie De Wolf, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Warren McConihe, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Julius Kruttschnitt, Mrs. Albert Sterner, Mrs. Carolina French, Mrs. S. P. Coolidge, Mrs. George Leary, Mrs. Alfred C. Bloesom, and Miss Alice B. Payne.

BARNARD GIRLS IN TRAGEDY.

Wigs and Cues Produce "Marlowe," by Josephine P. Peabody.

Wigs and Cues of Barnard College presented Josephine Preston Peabody's tragedy, "Marlowe," last evening in the Brinkerhoff Theatre. Miss Ray Eliot Levi, 1915, acted the title rôle with understanding and finished action. Miss Levi was well supported by the rest of the cast, especially by Miss Agnes Surgeoner, '17, who gave to the delicate rôle of Alison a charming innocence. The following parts were ably taken: Bame, Jean Jacoby, '16; Gabriel, Louise Talbot, '16; Owen, Madeline Batta, '16; Greene, Juliette Steinthal, '16; Barnby, Eleanore Hubbard, '16; Archer, Margaret Fries, '16, and Ladyship, Helen Bleet, '15.

Marlowe's song, "Come Live with Me and Be My Love," charmed the audience, and a pretty duet by Gabriel and Alison, music written by Ruth Salom, '16, was enthusiastically received. After the performance Miss Elizabeth Schmidt, '14, played for dancing.

The play is to be given this afternoon and evening. At the afternoon performance Miss Cora Senner, '15, and Miss Rhoda Erskine, '15, will play classical selections on violin and piano between the acts.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Francis S. Hutchins of 449 Park Avenue is giving a supper dance at the Hotel Gotham on Jan. 2 for young people not yet out in society. Miss Annabelle S. Olyphant will give the first of a series of ten dances at the hotel on Monday, Dec. 21.

J. Hornblower de Witt of 40 West Fifty-first Street will give a dance and reception at Sherry's on Saturday evening, Dec. 19, to introduce his niece, Miss Helen Anita de Witt. Miss de Witt will be at home on Jan. 17 and 31.

Mrs. James Colby Colgate is to give a tea this afternoon at her residence, 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Hope Hubbell Colgate.

Mrs. John B. Walker will give a dance this afternoon at the Colony Club to introduce her sister, Miss Caryl Hackstaff.

Mrs. Park Mason Woolley will entertain this afternoon at the Apthorp with a tea to present her daughter, Miss Cornelia Leggett Woolley.

Mrs. Elliot H. Goodwin will entertain this afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Club with a tea dance to introduce her young sister, Miss Gertrude M. Geer, the youngest daughter of the Rev. William Montague Geer, rector of St. Paul's Chapel.

Mrs. Anson W. Burchard is to entertain this evening for Miss Harriet McKee, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Lawton McKee, with a theatre party, which will be followed by a supper at Mrs. Burchard's residence, 57 East Sixty-fourth Street.

The marriage of Miss Marie La Vie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson La Vie, and William R. Schultz of Philadelphia, will take place today in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church and will be followed by a reception at 24 West Eighty-eighth Street.

MAY CUT $15,000 SALARIES.

Whitman's Public Service Legislation Will Not Be Hasty.

The Public Service Commission, which will undoubtedly come in for a thorough reorganization in the Whitman administration, will not be mentioned in the Governor's first message on Jan. 6. At the present time there is not a Republican on either of the commissions.

The very positive views held by the Governor-elect regarding the wisdom of keeping the Public Service Commissions free from partisan influences can leave no doubt that he is contemplating drastic action to bring about an almost complete change of personnel in both commissions. For this purpose legislation will be required, but Mr. Whitman will take some time to study the situation at short range which will be possible only after he has taken office. He has no plan in view which contemplates the consolidation of the two commissions into one body with a membership of seven. He believes the salary of $15,000—$5,000 in excess of the salary paid the Governor—is too high, and that expert knowledge should be made by law a necessary qualification for eligibility as a Public Service Commissioner.

The question of Mr. Whitman's successor as District Attorney is still an open one. The advisability of naming an independent Democrat who might be acceptable as a fusion candidate next Fall has been urged upon Mr. Whitman. There is no reason to believe, however, that anybody but a Republican will be seriously considered for the place.

Complains of Dr. Muck's Programme

The following letter has been received from a subscriber to the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts here:

Musical Editor NEW YORK TIMES:

Although we are living in times of stress, do you think that that was a logical cause for Conductor Muck of the Boston Symphony Orchestra to add to our misery by giving us such a programme as last night's concert? Cannot you gentlemen of the press take him aside and tell him quietly but firmly that as a maker of programmes he is not a success, and urge him strongly to get advice on the subject?

We know the orchestra plays well, ever so well, and his audiences do not need such proofs as we were given last night to prove the fact. That we needs must have new compositions at times does not necessarily relegate Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms to the discard, and we get mighty little of these composers under the present conductor.

Dec. 4, 1914. S. O. S.

The programme referred to was made up of three modern compositions, Sibelius's fourth symphony in A minor, Emil Reznicek's "Schiemihl," called a "symphonic biography," and Paul Scheinpflug's "Overture to a Comedy of Shakespeare."

J. J. TOWNSEND KEPT HIS WEDDING SECRET

Well-Known Lawyer Married Miss Elba J. M. Swahn in Jersey City Last May.

IN EUROPE FOR AWHILE

Union Club Member is 55 and Bride is 26—Their Home is with Bridegroom's Mother.

Friends of John J. Townsend, the well-known lawyer and referee in bankruptcy in this city, will be surprised to learn of his marriage on May 4 last in Jersey City to Miss Ebba Jarda Maria Swahn. An announcement of the marriage appears in today's TIMES.

Mr. Townsend and Miss Swahn took out their marriage license in Jersey City on May 2, and two days later were quietly married in St. John's Episcopal Church in that city by the Rev. George D. Hadley, rector of the church. Marshall Van Winkle, a lawyer of 100 Glenwood Avenue, Jersey City, was the witness.

When they took out their license the bride said she was 26 years old, and the daughter of Gustav Swahn of Kalmar, Sweden. Mr. Townsend gave his age as 55, and said he lived at 51 East Fifty-fifth Street, this city. At that time, it is said, they were very anxious to keep the marriage a secret. Neither of them had been married before.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple drove off in their automobile, and shortly afterward they sailed for Europe. They returned late in the Summer, and are living at the home of Mr. Townsend's mother, Mrs. John J. Townsend, who was Catherine R. Bronson before her marriage. In the Social Register of 1915, just issued, no mention is made of Mr. Townsend's marriage.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker and Century Clubs. He has offices at 45 Cedar Street, his partner being James B. Ludlow of Yonkers. He is a Harvard graduate, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1881. For a number of years he was one of the assistants to the Corporation Counsel.

J. R. ROOSEVELT WED AUG. 7.

Banker's Marriage to Miss E. R. Riley Is Just Made Known.

Although James Roosevelt Roosevelt and Miss Elizabeth R. Riley were married on Aug. 7 last, the news of their marriage did not become known until some of his friends saw it contained in the Social Register of 1915, just issued. Mr. Roosevelt and his bride are now living at Red House, their country home at Hyde Park, N. Y. Mr. Roosevelt's first wife was Miss Helen Astor, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, and a sister of the late Col. John Jacob Astor.

His bride is interested in music and art, and their marriage is said to be the culmination of two years' friendship. They had planned to have the ceremony performed abroad, but the Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd, on which Mr. Roosevelt sailed, and on the passenger list of which appeared the name of Miss E. Riley, turned back to port when two days out, after the declaration of war.

They left the steamer at Bar Harbor, after the steamer, which was carrying $10,000,000 in gold, reached there after a record run, and were quietly married at the Summer home of Mr. Roosevelt's stepmother on Campobello Island.

Mr. Roosevelt is a Trustee of the Fulton Trust Company, a Director of the New York Trade School and of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is his half-brother. He has two children by his first marriage, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, his son-in-law, a nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and James R. Roosevelt, Jr., who married Sadie Messinger at the City Hall on June 14, 1905, a separation following shortly after their marriage. The children received from their mother at her death an estate valued at about $10,000,000.

IRENE FRAZIER, BRIDE AT 16.

Married to Wm. P. Van Heusen, 18, by a Justice of Peace in Stamford.

It became known yesterday that Miss Irene Livingston Frazier, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Frazier of 340 West Eighty-sixth Street, and William Procter Van Heusen, who is 18 years old, were married last Sunday by a Justice of the Peace in Stamford, Conn. Mr. Van Heusen and his bride are now living with the bride's parents.

The young couple's engagement was announced last month, and at that time it was said the wedding would not take place for several months. They decided, however, to forego the preparations for a large wedding and get married at once.

The young bridegroom is a son of Mrs. A. C. Van Heusen of the Hotel Ansonia, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

Tobey-Forsythe Wedding Jan. 4.

The wedding of Miss Mabel Cameron Forsythe, daughter of John Forsythe of 893 West End Avenue, and Harold Tobey will take place on Monday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 4 o'clock, at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. George C. Boldt, Jr., is to be matron of honor, and Allen Tobey will be best man. The ushers will include William Hutchinson of Englewood, N. J.; George H. Duval, Hampton Lee, Arthur B. Thompson, William H. Carpenter, and Robert M. Forsythe.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When Charles Frohman's lease on the Garrick Theatre expires next May he will not renew it, and the theatre will go under the control of the estate, Mrs. Edward Harrigan. The future policy of the house had not been decided upon by Mrs. Harrigan.

"Across the Border," Beulah Dix-Flebbe's extraordinary little war play at the Princess Theatre, is to be presented at the Toy Theatre in Boston and the Fine Arts Theatre in Chicago at an early date.

A special performance of the new musical comedy, "Heart Throbs," will be given at the Cort Theatre next Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the women and children made destitute by the European war. The production will be under the auspices of the White Cross.

In order not to conflict with other openings Christmas week, Al Woods has postponed the opening of "The Song of Songs" at the Eltinge Theatre until Dec. 23.

Selwyn & Co. are preparing to send out another company in "Twin Beds."

The Theatre Francais will give at the Century Lyceum, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West, commencing next Monday, Brieux's "Blanchette."

James Forbes's new play, "In the Limelight," will be presented for the first time at the Hudson Theatre New Year's Eve.

On Monday night the second and third acts of pieces by Emilio Francis Daste and Zelle Minor, selected from among the many submitted to Winthrop Ames in response to his recent offer to play new, unpublished American music during the Rinaldo-Ames at the Little Theatre, will be incorporated in the harmonic programme.

PROFESSOR TO HEAD A BANK

W. M. Campbell, Physics Instructor, Resigns from N. Y. U. Staff.

Prof. William M. Campbell of the Department of Physics of New York University has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1. He leaves the university to become President on Jan. 15 of the American Savings Bank, 115 West Forty-second Street. John W. Irwin, now President of the bank, will retire on that day.

Prof. Campbell was graduated from New York University in 1898, and became an instructor in physics there in 1903. He has been connected with banking interests for ten years, and has been a trustee of the American Savings Bank for several years. He lives in Hartsdale, N. Y.

COFFIN MAKERS TO STRIKE.

Entire Trade Will Demand New Wage Scale in Busy Season.

The coffin makers, who several months ago struck unsuccessfully in several shops, decided yesterday on a strike, involving the entire trade, for a new uniform scale of wages. A committee will fix the date of the strike, which will be announced only the night before it goes into effect.

Joseph Rose, organizer of the Coffin Makers' Union, said last evening that the last strike was a sort of experiment and took place at the slack time of the year. They were likely to be more busy in the early part of the Winter, and they would take advantage of that.

JOHN H. SHULTS DIES AT 79.

Founder of One of World's Largest Bakeries, and Horseman.

John H. Shults, founder of the Shults bakery of Brooklyn, which is one of the largest in the world, died on Thursday evening at the Murray Hill Hotel in his eightieth year. His widow and daughter, Mrs. Lawson, were with him at the time of his death, while his granddaughter, Miss Isabel Shults, was making her début at the home of her mother, Mrs. Frederic C. Brown, at 16 West Seventy-second Street.

Mr. Shults was born in Germany and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. It was said that he obtained his start when a miller let him have a barrel of flour on credit, which he made into bread and sold. His first bakery was a small cellar in this city, and this was the start of the present business of about 50,000,000 loaves of bread a year baked in a plant that covers the greater part of a city block in Heyward Street, Brooklyn. The Shults Bread Company was incorporated several years ago for $6,000,000, and Mr. Shults retired, retaining only his directorship in the company.

Mr. Shults was noted for his thoroughbred trotting horses, one of which, Abdell Toddington, won the German Trotting Derby in June, 1913, at Berlin. The Kaiser presented a trophy to Mr. Shults for the skilful breeding of the winner. At his home in Port Chester and at Shultshurst and Parkville Farms he maintained some well-known stallions and brood mares, among which were Axworthy, 2:15½; Artus Directly, 2:06¾, and Georgia Lee, 2:12¾. Mr. Shults spent most of his time at his country homes, and when in this city lived at the Murray Hill Hotel.

STATE FUNERAL FOR PAYNE.

Services for Late Representative Will Be Conducted in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The funeral of Representative Sereno E. Payne, who died at his apartment in the Portland late last night, will take place in the hall of the House of Representatives Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Soon after the House had been told of the death of Mr. Payne today a recess was taken to make suitable arrangements for the funeral.

It was decided to hold a State funeral in the hall of the House. Admission to the hall will be by ticket. The Rev. Dr. S. N. Couden, chaplain of the House, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Greene of the First Baptist Church of this city will conduct the services. After the services in the House a special train will take Mr. Payne's body to his late home in Auburn.

The Senate today adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of Representative Payne. Before adjourning the Senate accepted the formal invitation of the House to attend the burial services in the Hall of the House on Sunday.

Joseph T. Moore.

Joseph T. Moore, a former Republican State Senator of Maryland and a Director of the National Park Bank of this city, died on Thursday at the Hotel Collingwood, in his eightieth year. He had come to New York to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank, of which he was the senior member. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Anne F. Leggett of this city, and he is survived by the following children by this marriage: Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton of this city, Thomas L. Moore of Richmond, Va., Frederick N. and George H. Moore, and Mrs. Milton Bancroft of this city. Mrs. William H. Appleton of Philadelphia is his sister. Mr. Moore is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Eliza N. Bentley.

Gilliat Schroeder.

Gilliat Schroeder, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 105 East Eighty-sixth Street, in his 68th year. He was a native of Mobile, Ala., and during the civil war was an officer in the Confederate Army. He came to this city forty years ago, and made his home here ever since. Mr. Schroeder was a member of the Union Club, but was in active business until his fatal illness, his office being at 43 Exchange Place. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Frank Craig, Colony Founder, Dead.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 11.—Frank Craig, founder of the Craig Colony of Brotherly Relief here, died last night in his tent in the colony. His body was found by nurses today. Death was caused by tuberculosis, the disease which brought Mr. Craig to Colorado from Columbus, Ohio, seven years ago, and which led to the founding of the philanthropy which made him known in many parts of the country. Mr. Craig was a graduate of the University of Ohio.

Frank Russak's Funeral Sunday.

The funeral of Frank Russak will take place tomorrow at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Mount Vernon, following services at 208 Lenox Avenue. He died on the liner Minnetonka on Dec. 2, on his return to this country after having lived in Paris for many years. Mr. Russak was formerly a member of Russak Brothers, bankers, of Exchange Place. His widow is in India.

'DIE WALKUERE' AT METROPOLITAN

Wagner's "Nibelung" Drama Dramatically Sung at First Performance This Season.

BRAUN EXCELS AS WOTAN

Mme. Matzenauer Superb Vocally as Brunnhilde—Urlus, Siegmund; Mme. Gadski, Sieglinde.

Siegmund	Jacques Urlus
Hunding	Basil Ruysdael
Wotan	Carl Braun
Sieglinde	Johanna Gadski
Brunnhilde	Margaret Matzenauer
Fricka	Margarete Ober
Helmwige	Leonora Sparkes
Gerhilde	Elisabeth Schumann
Ortlinde	Vera Curtis
Rossweisse	Rita Fornia
Grimgerde	Lila Robeson
Waltraute	Florence Mulford
Siegrune	Maria Matfeld
Schwertleite	Maria Duchene
Conductor	Alfred Hertz

The first performance this season of "Die Walküre," and the first performance of any of the "Nibelung" dramas, given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, offered little that was new or unfamiliar to the lovers of the Wagnerian drama. The performance had dramatic energy and vitality, sometimes in a rather overemphasized form; but it gave vivid representation of the most popular of the Nibelung dramas.

Unfortunately, there was a good deal of singing in the course of it that could not command unqualified admiration. Mr. Urlus's Siegmund had some strange dramatic movements, as when the mere sight of Nothung bowled him over, had also more than moments of tense and throaty vocalization; the kind that is so often and too often so justly charged to the discredit of Wagnerian singers. Mme. Gadski was this time the Sieglinde—an impersonation that is not elaborated with all the skill and finish in the delineation of tenderness and passion that characterize some of her other Wagnerian impersonations, nor sung with notable breadth of phrase.

The central figures of the performance were Mr. Braun as Wotan, a nobly tragic figure, whose singing is of superb dramatic power; Mme. Matzenauer, as Brünnhilde, vocally, at least, superb, though not wholly fortunate in appearance and bearing upon the scene; and Mme. Ober as Fricka—there have been few more interesting Frickas in recent years at the Metropolitan. It is vehement, sometimes verging on the shrewish, but it has great dramatic point, and her delivery of the music is admirable in declamatory power.

There is still room for query as to the strange effect in the first act when a large curtain falls, laying bare almost the whole side of the hut, to reveal the moonlit Spring landscape outside, when all that the stage directors call for is the blowing open of a door.

New Sam S. Shubert Theatre Opens

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 11.—The new Sam S. Shubert Theatre was opened tonight for the first time. Sam Bernard, in "The Belle of Bond Street," was the attraction. The new theatre, designed by William Albert Swasey of New York, is in College Street, adjoining the Taft Hotel. It has a seating capacity of 1,620, and every new feature in theatre construction has been employed. The decorations are old ivory. The theatre was built by the New Haven Hotel Company.

"Aida" Tonight for Italian Hospital.

At the Metropolitan Opera House tonight there will be a special performance of "Aida" for the benefit of the Italian Hospital. The cast will include Mmes. Dtstinn, Ober, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi, and Audisio. Rosina Galli will appear with the ballet, and Giorgio Polacco will conduct.

Otis Skinner in "The Silent Voice."

Charles Frohman has arranged with Klaw & Erlanger for the appearance of Otis Skinner at the Liberty Theatre commencing Dec. 29, in "The Silent Voice," a play in four acts by Jules Eckert Goodman, founded on a story by Gouverneur Morris.

TELLS OF STRIKE RIOTS.

Colorado Trooper Says Armed Miners Are Rebels.

DENVER, Dec. 11.—Lieut. K. E. Linderfelt of the Colorado State troops told the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations his story today of the fight at the Ludlow tent colony, and his attitude concerning the inforcement of martial law in the Colorado coal strike.

"A man who takes up arms against the constituted law of the State is no longer a striker, he is a rebel," said Linderfelt. "Of course you have feelings against these men; not because they were members of the United Mine Workers, but because they were in arms against the law. There is no place in this State for armed men, whether they are strikers or mine guards."

Linderfelt said that if he had been in full charge he would have tried by court-martial the Americans found under arms, and would have sent them to the penitentiary for treason. The aliens in arms he would have deported to their native countries, he declared, under the alien laws of 1804 and 1805.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Because of the refusal of Gov. Ammons of Colorado to accept responsibility by requesting that all the Federal troops in the strike districts be withdrawn, President Wilson tonight decided to await further developments before ordering the troops away. The troops were sent to the strike districts at Gov. Ammons's request.

At an hour's conference today with Seth Low, Patrick Gilday and C. W. Mills, his new Colorado Strike Commissioner, the President outlined the history of his efforts to restore industrial peace in Colorado. It was the first time the members of the commission had been together since their appointment.

The commission will formally organize tomorrow morning, and it was said tonight that Mr. Low would be chosen Chairman.

LUCY R. COMFORT DEAD.

Once Popular Novelist Dies in Pleasantville, N. Y., Aged 79.

Mrs. Lucy Randall Comfort, once a popular novelist, died yesterday at her home in Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., in her eightieth year. She was the daughter of Samuel S. Randall, the author and educator, who was Superintendent of the public schools of this city from the early '50s until 1870. Her husband was Dr. John E. Comfort, for thirty years a prominent physician of upper New York City, and at one time Health Officer of what is now the Bronx, and also the assistant surgeon of the Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Mrs. Comfort was a contributor to The New York Ledger when it was published by Robert Bonner, and her work appeared with that of Fanny Fern, Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, and many other prominent authors. She also contributed to The Fireside Companion and other publications.

Mrs. Comfort had lived in the house in which she died ever since the beginning of the civil war. She is survived by a son, Randall Comfort.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN DORRIN CARROLL, President of the East New York Building and Loan Association and long identified with the fire insurance business in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday in his residence, 1118 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Carroll was the father-in-law of James P. Sinnot, Democratic leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District. He was one of the organizers and, until last May, the Secretary of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and a Director of St. John's Orphan Asylum. He was a Past Regent of Atlantic Council, R. A., and a member of St. Malachy's Council, C. B. L., and the Twenty-second District Democratic Club.

Mrs. ANNIE T. HART, a well-known resident of the Park Slope section of Brooklyn and one of the oldest members of St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, is dead at her home, 371 Third Street, aged 65 years. She left three daughters and two sons.

Mrs. FRANCES EMMA SEALY, wife of Alvin Sealy, well known in real estate circles in Long Island and a representative of the Onslow & Moore Real Estate Company, died yesterday at her home in Freeport, L. I., of heart disease. Mrs. Sealy was in her fifty-sixth year and was a member of the Nightingale Club of Brooklyn and the Ladies' Aid Society of the Freeport Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD FRANCIS FAULKNER, 47 years old, a retired broker and real estate dealer, died yesterday at his home, 19 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Faulkner was born in this city, and was active in Masonic and Royal Arcanum circles. He left a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN F. BROOKS, ex-President of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem, Mass., died on Thursday at his home in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, aged 76 years. He was a grandson of Capt. Benjamin Vanderford, who was the pilot of the United States South Sea exploring expedition of Commander Wilkes.

Miss ADELAIDE B. MacDONALD, for many years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church, died on Thursday at her home, 1,070 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years. Miss MacDonald was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Christian Endeavor Society of her church.

STEPHEN HERIG, proprietor of a hotel and amusement resort at the foot of Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, on the Newark Bay, died there on Thursday, aged 45 years.

DAVID BRUCE WHITMORE, an official in various banking institutions in Boston, and for sixty-six years Secretary-Treasurer of the Harvard class of 1848, died on Thursday in the Vendome Hotel, Boston, aged 87 years.

Col. ANDREW G. WOOD, President of the shoe manufacturing firm of Croxton, Wood & Co., 313 Wood Street, Philadelphia, and living at 2,068 North Sixty-third Street, died on Thursday in the German Hospital, aged 71 years. During the civil war Col. Wood served in the Thirty-first Ohio Regiment of Volunteers, under the command of Gen. Sherman, with the Army of the Tennessee. Col. Wood was a member of the Union League, the Loyal Legion and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Shoe Association.

Dr. SAMUEL P. CHURCH, graduate of Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., and said to be the oldest member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, is dead at his home in Ithaca, N. Y., aged 94 years.

Capt. GEORGE W. WATERHOUSE, who was with the Eighty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers at the battle of Gettysburg, and was employed twenty-four years at the Philadelphia Hospital, is dead at his home, 529 West York Street, Philadelphia, aged 81 years.

CARLUS S. MILLER, a Director of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, died yesterday at his home, 411 West End Avenue, of heart disease. He was 65 years old. Mr. Miller was born in Luxemburg, but had been in this country his first year. He was formerly connected with the tobacco firm of Wise, Bendheim & Co. He left a widow and three children, Arthur G. Miller, Mrs. Selig Berg, and Mrs. Leonard L. Stein.

CHARLES E. THORNE, a retired commission merchant of Auburn, N. Y., died yesterday on the steamer Lenape, shortly before the vessel reached Jacksonville, Fla. He was on his regular visit to the South and death was caused by acute indigestion. Mr. Thorne was in his seventieth year. He retired from active business twelve years ago when his wife died.

JOSEPH T. CAREW, President of one of Cincinnati's large department stores and member of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, died in Cincinnati yesterday. Mr. Carew had for many years been prominent in Ohio politics, and had served as Presidential Elector from Ohio on the Republican ticket. He was 67 years of age.

JOHN ALPAUGH, 89 years old, is dead in Philipsburg, N. J. For forty years Mr. Alpaugh had been master mechanic at the shops of the Central Railroad in Philipsburg.

JOSEPH WILSON, formerly active in Republican politics in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died in the Kings County Hospital on Thursday in his eightieth year. Mr. Wilson was a charter member of Southside Lodge, F. and A. M., of Patchogue, L. I. He left two daughters, one of whom, Mrs. Josephine L. Austin, is President of the Blind Women's Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Wilson lived at 550 Washington Avenue.

By Florence Barclay
Author of "The Rosary"
What They Say About The Wall of Partition
"We are grateful to Mrs. Barclay for compelling us by the skill of her pen to forget the war and its attendant horrors."
Wherever Books Are Sold
$1.35 Bound uniform with "The Rosary"
Color Frontispiece.
426 Pages

Relief for Hands Made Rough by Housework
The dishes won't wash themselves, nor will other housework get itself out of the way. A woman's hands must do it—and suffer the consequences in unsightly roughness and redness and in painful chapping.
Unless—At night before retiring—and again in the morning—apply VELOGEN liberally to hands (and face if cheeks or lips are dry and chapped), wiping away what is not rubbed in. Its gentle softening relieves the harsh dryness, soothing the irritations and healing the cracks.
VELOGEN—well named "Beauty's Guardian"—restores the skin without greasy fat.
Your druggist sells it—25c a tube.

ALL THE Holi

PLEA FOR CUMMINS MADE TO GOVERNOR

Tennesseeans Ask for Executive Clemency in the Case of the Convicted Banker.

TEN JURYMEN SIGN PETITION

Two of Them Tell Governor They Would Not Have Convicted If Certain Letter Had Been Produced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Judge John R. Allison, Chancellor of the Court of Tennessee and many years Secretary of State of Tennessee, asked Gov. Glynn today to pardon William J. Cummins, who is serving a term of four years in Sing Sing for the misappropriation of funds in connection with the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company.

Judge Allison, who was accompanied by thirty men prominent in the affairs of Tennessee, as well as New York, asked the Governor to open his mind and heart to hear the side of a man who had not received fair treatment. Judge Allison brought with him two of the jurors at the trial, who said that they would not have voted for conviction if a certain letter had been produced at the trial.

"The letter was kept hidden by a dishonest official from the Bank Examiner's office," said Judge Allison.

Judge Allison also presented a petition signed by ten of the jurors who convicted Cummins and who now favor Executive clemency.

It is understood that the Governor asserted that he did not care to take any action in the absence of recommendations from the District Attorney who prosecuted the case and the Judge who sentenced Cummins. Judge Allison argued that the Constitution of the State places the power of pardon in the Governor alone, and is "not conditioned upon the favorable recommendation of a District Attorney or Judge."

There were only two material questions involved. One, whether the $140,000 for the misappropriation of which Cummins was convicted, was clothed with the character of a trust fund, and that if it were established to have been a trust fund, then the knowledge must have been given to Cummins. These questions hinged on the letter which was declared to have made the money a trust fund and was concealed up to the trial.

Judge Allison said he believed that the letter didn't constitute a trust, and that Cummins had testified that he had never heard of it before the trial. It had purposely been kept from view. When Cummins bought control of the Carnegie Trust Company, Judge Allison said, there were millions of almost worthless paper. This was concealed from him. Cummins and his associates went back of the bad loans and he and his friends paid them up. This went on until over $4,000,000 in actual money was paid to the trust company for dead notes and worthless securities, with none of which he had anything to do in the making or purchase.

Congressman Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee said that the Tennesseans could not believe that Cummins was guilty, knowing him as they did. Furthermore, he declared, the two years which Cummins has already served was sufficient punishment under any circumstances, considering his character. Julian H. Seymour of New York said that Cummins saved nothing out of the crash for himself, and has nothing but his health and his family, and "I know how poor that family is now."

In Knoxville and Nashville meetings have been held in the last few days and resolutions passed and forwarded to Gov. Glynn in Mr. Cummins's behalf.

The Governor took the papers and reserved decision.

Efforts on the part of friends of William J. Cummins to get an Executive pardon began last Summer. A petition circulated among the jurymen who found Cummins guilty, it was said last night, was signed by only a few men at that time. The petition was sent to Gov. Glynn, and following the custom was referred to District Attorney Whitman's office for recommendation. It was learned last night that the recommendations were not favorable to Cummins.

Several persons in close touch with the Carnegie Trust Company affairs said last night that nothing had occurred since last Summer to indicate a change of attitude in the District Attorney's office.

Cummins is a trusty at Sing Sing and does bookkeeping in an inner office of the prison. He is often called into the Warden's office. When seen by a TIMES reporter a few days ago he appeared to be in very good health.

HIGGINBOTHAM IS IN JAIL.

Ex-Magistrate Who Jumped Bail Must Face Deserted Wife.

Ex-Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham of Brooklyn, who had eluded arrest since July 29, 1913, when he jumped a bail bond of $500 furnished for his appearance in the Domestic Relations Court, was found at Myrtle and Jefferson Avenues early yesterday morning and arrested by Policeman Whittaker of the warrant squad. The complainant is his wife, Mrs. Josephine Higginbotham, who wants him to support her and their three children.

Later in the day Higginbotham was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley. He had spent the intervening hours in the Vernon Avenue Station a prisoner. Mrs. Higginbotham was not in town, but it was said she would return to Brooklyn late at night. Magistrate Dooley adjourned the hearing until this morning, and fixed bail at $500. At a late hour last night Higginbotham was still in the Raymond Street Jail.

SEEKS LIEBMANN PAYMENTS

Court Order Against Executors to Recover $200,000.

On the application of Harold R. Berry, a lawyer, Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday issued an order requiring David Liebmann and the executors of the will of Joseph Liebmann to appear in court on next Wednesday and show cause why they should not pay certain debts of the estate, amounting to about $200,000. Mr. Berry said that on Oct. 2 the defendants agreed to turn over to him sufficient collateral to settle the debts. The debts consist of $50,000 due to a Philadelphia trust company, $27,000 due Ralph Dougherty, and $120,000 due to a number of others.

Mr. Liebmann left a total estate estimated at nearly $500,000. All the property except a few charitable bequests went to two sons and three daughters.

Warning to Times Readers.

The attention of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been called to the solicitation of subscriptions to THE TIMES'S MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA by a man in Milwaukee, Wis., who calls himself Daley and represents himself as a solicitor in the employ of THE TIMES. The man is not in the employ of THE TIMES. Subscribers should take care to see that receipts given for subscriptions are made out on THE TIMES blanks and that solicitors possess proper credentials.

Pall Bearers to Sell Seat.

Judge Mayer has authorized the receivers of S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton and stock brokers of 43 Exchange Place to sell one share of stock of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, which entitles the holder to all the privileges of the Exchange. There is a bid of $1,500 for the stock.

WASHINGTON LETTERS SOLD

Revolutionary Diary Brings $660—Ten Grant Items Auctioned.

Books, maps, and autograph letters from the estate of Mrs. Gertrude Beekman of Tarrytown and other consignors brought a total of $2,318 at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms yesterday.

A manuscript diary of the American Revolution, kept by Ambrose Serle from May 6, 1776, to July 22, 1778, was knocked down for $660 to George D. Smith. Serle came to America with Admiral Howe and returned with him two years later to England. The diary consists of 358 folio pages, neatly and plainly written, and treats of various interesting events during the first two years of the revolution.

Frederick W. Morris paid $540 for two rare books printed in this city in 1774 by Hugh Gaine, "Laws and Statutes of the City and Montgomerie Charter" and "The Charter of the City of New York."

James F. Drake gave $23.50 for a holograph letter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain, dated "R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes, Aug. 1, 1885," signed "Albert Edward," and saying that he was sending a representative for the special service at Westminster for Gen. U. S. Grant. Ten holograph letters of Gen. Grant brought a total of $249.50, Thomas Snyder paying $30 for an early letter to Grant's father, J. R. Thomas $45 for a war letter in which Grant informs his father he has tendered his service to Washington, and Dr. A. W. S. Rosenbach of Philadelphia $64 for another war letter, dated Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1863.

Mr. Smith gave $30 for a document dated Plymouth, March 13, 1739, giving an inventory of the property of the descendants of the original Myles Standish.

A fine holograph letter of George Washington, dated Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1775, addressed to Miss Anne Maria Clifton of Philadelphia, and with an unusually well preserved impression of Washington's wax seal, was obtained by E. F. Bonaventure for $80. Another Washington letter, Philadelphia, March 7, 1797, recommending his steward, went to Gabriel Weis for $47. Seven old New York maps relating to lands owned by Sir Peter Warren, Gov. George Clinton, and others brought $96.

MANY HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Trolley Shoves Another Off Track —Passengers in Panic.

Motorman Thomas Crowley of a northbound Eighth Avenue car of the pay-as-you-enter type, and Thomas Rooney, motorman of a side-entrance Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue car, got their signals mixed at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street last night at 8 o'clock, and, as a result, Crowley drove his car squarely against the side of the Broadway car, shoving it from the tracks and smashing all the windows in both cars.

They were crowded and men and women, in a panic, struggled for the doors. Many were cut by flying glass. Policemen Harvey and Brady of the West Forty-seventh Street Station called Drs. Manning, Tobin, and Harness from the Polychnic Hospital. They treated several persons in a drug store nearby and carried to the hospital Crowley, whose face was cut; Thomas Moran of 703 Ninth Avenue, who had contusions of the legs; Harry Burt of 338 West Fifty-fifth Street, chest cut and bruises, and John J. Bohny of 44 Central Park West, face cut. Miss Catherine Monut of 237 West Ninety-first Street, a trained nurse, was cut and bruised, but went home.

The wrecking crew was in the barn at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue and it got the tracks cleared in three-quarters of an hour.

AGREE ON ELEVATED WORK.

Service Board and Interborough End Conflict Over Contract.

The long conflict between the Interborough and the Public Service Commission over the contracts for the continuation of the elevated lines was settled yesterday. The company obtained permission to award the contract on the basis of the payment of actual cost plus 12½ per cent. to T. A. Gillespie & Co., Stone & Webster, and Terry & Tench, who are now doing the third tracking for the Interborough. Members of the Board of Estimate and others opposed this as a departure from the settled policy of awarding all contracts for the new Dual System by open competition.

Commissioner Wood moved yesterday that the Interborough be authorized to contract with the third tracking firms for the elevated extension, where the work will be similar to the existing lines, and for the rest of the new work to invite bids from at fewest six contractors. Commissioners Maltbie and Cram opposed this limitation of the competition, but were overridden.

MRS. REEVES GETS ALIMONY.

Theatrical Manager Ordered to Pay Her $350 a Week.

Justice Frederick E. Crane, sitting in the Supreme Court in Mineola, L. I., yesterday handed down a decision directing "Al" Reeves, theatrical manager, to pay his wife, Mrs. Almeda Reeves, $350 a week alimony and $1,000 counsel fees. The couple are suing each other for divorce.

"The counsel fee is fixed at a larger sum than it otherwise would be," says Justice Crane, "in view of the counter claim in the answer. The plaintiff, Almeda Reeves, has not only proved the defendant's guilt, but must also defend the charge made against her."

15-Year-Old Prisoner Escapes.

When Justice Wilkin in the Bronx Children's Court put the case of John Conway, 15 years old, of 971 Longfellow Avenue, over for further investigation yesterday afternoon and gave the boy into the custody of Agent Edward Sweeney of the Children's Society the young prisoner was led into the detention room which adjoins the courtroom on the second floor of Lafayette Hall, 137th Street, near Alexander Avenue. Soon the boy was left to himself as the guardians got busy with other matters. Conway saw the room was provided with a window fire-escape. The rest was easy, and he escaped over a rear fence. An alarm was sent out through the police for the boy, but he had not been found several hours later. He had been accused of stealing a pushcart on Thursday.

Oppose 5th Avenue Traffic Rule.

The proposed traffic regulation requiring all vehicles in Fifth Avenue to turn to the right so that traffic wishing to cross the avenue must turn into a side street first, then turn about and then cross with the regular east and west stream of traffic, has not met with entire favor by many firms doing business in the avenue. Many members of the Fifth Avenue Association are opposed to the change.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of December show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting increases and those reporting decreases being stated separately:

Two roads	$ 784,368	+ $66,682
Nine roads	5,851,907	—2,086,108
Total (11 roads)	6,636,275	—2,019,426

ILLINOIS TRACTION for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$732,953	$789,286	$56,333
Net after taxes	312,007	333,811	21,804
Bal. for divs.	112,740	146,898	34,158
10 mos. gross	6,912,551	6,454,716	*457,835
Net after taxes	2,764,795	2,657,697	*107,098
Bal. for divs.	807,253	652,016	144,764

MONONGAHELA VAL. TRAC. for Sept.

Gross	86,507	90,813	4,306
Net after taxes	49,914	56,829	6,915
Surp. aft. chgs.	23,758	31,280	7,522
9 mos. gross	737,304	701,488	*35,806
Net after taxes	433,019	455,173	22,154
Surp. aft. chgs.	202,229	234,880	32,651

WABASH for October—

Gross	2,573,539	2,885,162	306,623
Net after taxes	692,163	685,449	$1,325
4 mos. gross	10,688,355	11,324,944	656,588
Net after taxes	2,712,524	2,780,077	$67,046

*Decrease.

CHANGES IN THE CLAFLIN COMPANY

A New General Manager and Treasurer Have Been Selected by Receivers.

RESIGNATION OF J. C. EAMES

He Is Succeeded by Harry P. Bonties and John C. Wood Takes D. N. Force's Place.

Harry P. Bonties, of the Bonties, Barnhart & Schultz Company, incorporated, will succeed John C. Eames as General Manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, pending the going into effect of the reorganization plan that is now being worked out, and John C. Wood, a Vice-President and Credit Manager of the Claflin Company, will succeed Dexter N. Force as Treasurer for the same period. This announcement was made yesterday by the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company, following the announcement that Mr. Bonties and Mr. Wood had been recommended for similar capacities in the H. B. Claflin Corporation, which will carry on the jobbing business, by the trustees chosen late in September under the plan of reorganization. The changes will go into effect immediately.

The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Bonties and Mr. Wood followed the acceptance by the receivers of the resignation of Mr. Eames, which was made public yesterday. In addition to being General Manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, Mr. Eames was also a Vice-President. At the time of his resignation he had been connected with the company for many years, having begun his work there as a boy. His father was connected with the Claflin interests for fifty years. For more than twenty years Mr. Eames was active in the business as General Manager, in which capacity he became well known to dry goods merchants all over the country. Mr. Eames said yesterday that he had made no business plans for the future, but it would not come as a surprise to his many friends in the trade, if he embarked in some independent enterprise, for which his long experience in the mercantile world has fitted him.

Mr. Wood, who succeeds Mr. Force, as Treasurer, has been connected with the Claflin Company for about twenty-eight years, all of which have been spent in the credit department of the firm. He was, for some time, assistant to George E. Armstrong, who for thirty-seven years, was Secretary and credit manager of the firm, succeeding Mr. Armstrong as head of the credit department, following the death of the latter about a year ago. About March 1, last, Mr. Wood was elected to a Vice Presidency in the company. Neither Mr. Wood nor Mr. Force would make any statement for publication yesterday.

Men in the trade, who have been in a position to know Mr. Bonties well say that he will bring to his new duties very well equipped to do the work required of him, some going so far as to say that he was the only man in the market who was a logical candidate for the post left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Eames. Aside from a formal statement that he had resigned with the Bonties, Barnhart & Schultz Company, and that the business of the company would continue as heretofore at 15 and 17 Thomas Street, Mr. Bonties would not comment on his change yesterday.

The Trustees, under the Claflin reorganization plan, are James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Ernest A. Hamill, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago; Philip Stockton, President of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston; John W. T. Nichols of Minot, Hooper & Co., and Henry W. Howe of Lawrence & Co., both of this city. The announcement of the recommendation of Mr. Bonties and Mr. Wood by the Trustees, for the positions in the H. B. Claflin Corporation, that were mentioned above, was made through Mr. Nichols, who further said that the Trustees were not yet ready to tell whom they would recommend for other executive positions in the proposed Claflin Corporation.

Work on the rehabilitation of the Claflin interests is said to be progressing satisfactorily, and it is said that an application for an order of sale of all the Claflin assets to the Mercantile Stores Corporation will be presented to the United States District Court in the near future. A very good percentage of the claims held against the twenty-three subsidiary Claflin concerns has been deposited with the Secretary of the General Creditors' Committee, by the creditors, while the bulk of the cash deposit and merchandise claims against the H. B. Claflin Company has been deposited with the same committee. The consent of the holders of H. B. Claflin Company paper to the reorganization scheme has been practically unanimous.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market yesterday showed considerable firmness early in the day, prices advancing ½@¾c on buying for foreign account; thought to be against export orders, but toward the close the market gave way, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.24, and No. 2 hard at 1.24½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track for export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.20½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.24¼, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	...	...	1.23⅝	1.23	98⅛
May	...	...	1.20½	1.29¼	99⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May 1.30 1-16 1.29¾ 1.29 11-16 1.29½

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16¾	1.15¾	1.16¼	1.16	89⅛
May	1.21¼	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.20⅝	92⅛

CORN.

The corn market was firmer during the first part of the day, owing to reports that farmers in Illinois were inclined to hold their corn and on lighter country offerings generally. Receipts at interior points were quite liberal, however, and the market eased off late in the session, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 73c nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	63⅜	62⅜	62¾	62¾	69⅞
May	69¼	68¾	69	68¾	69⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market advanced slightly early, in sympathy with wheat and corn, and on covering prompted by further talk of export sales, but the demand was not aggressive, and closing prices were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was steady: Standard quoted at 53½c; No. 2 white, 53¼c to 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 4 white, 54c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	47¼	47⅛	47¼	46⅞	39⅜
May	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	51⅛	42¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market declined early in sympathy with lower hog markets in the West and on continued liberal receipts of hogs, but regained part of the loss on covering and buying credited to packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 45,000; estimated for Saturday, 25,000; Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha 3,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	9.72	9.62	9.72	9.67	10.75
May	9.97	9.92	9.97	9.92	11.07
Ribs—					
January	9.77	9.75	9.75	9.72	10.95
May	10.07	10.02	10.07	10.02	11.17
Pork—					
January	17.97	17.85	17.92	17.90	21.00
May	18.45	18.27	18.40	18.37	21.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment in the cottonseed oil market was divided and there were a good many conflicting ideas circulated regarding the status of the crude situation, but the undertone was firm throughout the day owing to a general lack of selling pressure and on covering. Neither side was very aggressive, but the buying seemed to be a little better than the selling and at the close of the day values were 5 to 10 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	5.80-5.95	5.70
December	5.54	5.50	5.84-5.86	5.78
January	5.92	5.84	5.90-5.94	5.84
February	...	...	6.00-6.09	5.92
March	6.12	5.98	6.11-6.14	6.02
April	6.21	6.21	6.30-6.32	6.10
May	6.33	6.24	6.31-6.33	6.20
June	...	...	6.39-6.44	6.30
July	6.53	6.49	6.51-6.53	6.46

COFFEE.

The upward movement of values in the coffee market was checked during yesterday's operations by what appeared to be selling for New Orleans account against purchases of cost-and-freight coffee, and as the foreign demand, which had been the principal sustaining factor during the recent advance, was lacking, prices eased off and closed at about the low of the day, with net losses of 13@22 points. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 7¼@7¾c and Santos 4s at 10@10.25c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	...	...	6.40@6.45	6.35
January	...	...	6.46@6.48	6.63
February	...	...	6.56@6.59	6.71
March	6.78	6.78	6.61@6.63	6.79
April	...	...	6.69@6.73	6.86
May	6.95	6.77	6.77@6.78	6.99
June	...	...	6.89@6.70	6.91
July	7.70	7.55	7.57@7.58	7.73
August	...	...	7.64@7.65	7.79
September	7.85	7.81	7.72@7.77	7.85
October	...	...	7.78@7.79	7.92
November	...	...	8.85@8.87	8.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 3,650 packages. A very small proportion of the fresh creamery shows fancy quality and the market for such is fairly firm. Plenty of good to fine grades, and these are only steady. General trade is quiet. Held butter is having some demand in about the range of former prices. Process steady. Ladles and packing stock firmer. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33@33½c; higher scoring lots, 34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½@33c; firsts, 28½@31½c; seconds, 25½@28c; State Dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, fine, 22@22½c; current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,554 cases, not including 2,500 cases in transit for export. The medium and lower grades of fresh are still very irregular in quality and value, but show no material change. Storage eggs of the higher grades are held rather firmly, and there is fair trading. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 43@44c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 32@37c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; dirties, No. 1, 24@25c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 22@23c; undergrades, 14@20c. Fall are fairly firm, 27@30c; poor to good, 20@26c; refrigerators, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@23c; undergrades, 15@21c; checks, 16c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@60c; defective, 48@56c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 40@58c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 44@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@44c; nearby, storage, whites, 54@58c.

A WEEK'S BIG IMPORTS.

Some of the Principal Items of the $15,400,000 Total.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Dec. 5 took an upward turn in comparison with the two weeks preceding, and totaled $15,400,000. The week before these imports aggregated $13,986,536 and in the week before that $14,305,619. The Custom House report covers the cargo of dyestuffs brought into this port a fortnight ago by the steamer Sun from Rotterdam. The value of the indigo received in the week of Dec. 5, most of which came by the Sun, is $81,495. Aniline colors for the week had a value of $601,395, surpassing any other single week since the European war began except the week in which the steamer Matanzas arrived with a heavy cargo of German colors. The total value of aniline colors for the last thirteen weeks aggregates $1,962,776. Argol imports for the week were $30,634, while dyewood extract entries reached $247,737. Alizarine imports were valued at $130,805. Iodine had a value of $69,602.

Included in the report are $38,784 worth of jewelry and precious stones. Coffee entries were 123,509 bags, worth $1,305,529, and 16,824 bags of cocoa, appraised at $284,122. Imports of Argentine beef reached 3,210,500 pounds, valued at $322,447. Leather, hides, and findings aggregated $1,224,517, while india rubber, manufactures, substitutes, and waste were valued at $1,718,769. Jute receipts reached $83,981. Furs were appraised at $127,094, and 134 bales of wool at $20,002.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,090,525, silk entries being appraised at $275,049. The week before these entries were valued at $1,670,050, and at $3,070,194 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $682,215, while these entered for warehouse had a value of $626,931. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year aggregated $816,784, while the entries were $974,952.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Incorporated today:

Ess-Arr Knitting Mills, $100,000; N. Friedman, I. and S. Rottenberg, 1,124 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

United Programme Film Service of New York, $5,000; C. Schuchert, O. S. Goan, J. A. McKinney, 130 W. 46 St.

Atlas Distilleries Co., wines, liquors, whisky, $50,000; C. A. Houston, R. Spear, C. W. Somers, 405 Central Av., Orange, N. J.

Modern Practice Publishing Corpn., $30,000; A. G. Maul, J. G. Hartman, G. F. Von Kummer, 18 E. 41 St.

C. J. Perry Co., merchandise, personal property, $30,000; F. O'Connell, W. A. and J. W. Perry, 74 Orange St., B'klyn.

Star Textile Co., $10,000; F. Wagner, H. Lichenstein, W. Kaufman, 7 Beekman St.

S & R Novelty Co., dress trimmings, braids, $10,000; L. Schaeffer, M. Greenspan, L. Weiss, 109 Mercer St.

Angelo & Myers, importers, exporters, $10,000; L. Mintz, H. Angelo, Jr., J. L. Myers, Holland House.

Lexington Sales Co., autos, motors, accessories, $10,000; F. Phillip Foster, A. T. Smith, M. J. Sweeland, 239 W. 56 St.

Manhattanville Storage, Van & Express Co., $15,000; T. J. Meehan, J. Foley, W. G. Schop, 152 W. 127 St.

Manhattanville Realty Corpn., $5,000; W. F. Frank and H. R. Gillies, 220 W. 83 St.

Artrecord Corpn., publishing reproduction of sound, capital no par value; J. V. Norris, Jr., H. Harold Gumm, H. Von Tilzer, 125 W. 48 St.

Hudson Sire Press, Yonkers, $10,000; E. A. Reilly, J. C. Voigt, D. G. Donovan, 535 W. 111 St., NYC.

Hamden Milk Corpn., appliances for production of condensed milk, $15,000; C. H. Allison, F. C. Albee, W. Irving Glover, 115 B'way.

G. F. Campbell & Co., commission merchants, mfrs. woolens, worsteds, $5,000; R. H. Wheelock, A. E. Babcock, E. Louise Campbell, 600 W. 127 St.

L. J. Siller Marble & Granite Co., Norwich, $8,000; C. J. King, P. and L. J. Siller, Norwich.

Hickerson Realty Corpn., Northport, $10,000; T. S. Hoy, H. D. and W. H. Hickerson, 1,264 49 St., B'klyn.

Corning-Blossburg Coal Corpn., Corning, $30,000; L. K. Roloson, W. J. Cheney, J. D. Carlton.

W. & Z. Cord Co., girdles for apparel and draperies, $5,000; D. G. Campbell, G. C. Woolf, A. Miller, 5 Beekman St.

Alexander Machine Co., writing machines, materials, appliances, $200,000; P. L. Lauda, H. H. Hamje, C. O. Blaisdell, 1,091 Bushwick Av., B'klyn.

Tate Electrolytic Waterproofing Co., processes for treating fabrics, leathers, skins, paper, capital no par value; A. W. Carroll, H. M. Ward, A. O. Tate, 1 Bishop St., Montreal, Can.

H. Goldfarb, Inc., women's hats, $10,000; J. H. Goldfarb, A. Marcus, R. Goldfarb, 780 West End Av.

Simplex Service Corpn., advertising, $30,000; H. De L. McCarthy, W. S. Shaterian, R. H. Truax, 27 William St.

East Williamson Mercantile Co., East Williamson, dry goods, groceries, farm implements, hardware, plumbing, $16,000; C. Moll, H. A. Van Eenwyck, J. A. Foss.

Millikin Wall Paper Co., $20,000; H. C. Maass, A. L. and L. T. Millikin, 370 E. 149 St.

Mountain View Farms, Summit, dairy, stock, poultry, slaughtering, $100,000; D. T. McConnell, W. Boynton, D. C. Minor, Scotia.

Capital increase: Darling Wood Co., N. Y., $4,000 to $10,000.

Capital reduction: Forhan Co., N. Y., $310,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Kalle & Co., N. Y.; McNeil Bros., N. Y.; Wilkinson Realty Co., N. Y.

MACHINERY UNDERVALUED.

Decision in a Much-Litigated Case Against Importers.

A long drawn out controversy between the Government and the Bradford Dyers' Association, Limited, of England, regarding the values placed on machinery by the corporation to equip a textile plant at Bradford, R. I., reached a stage yesterday where Judge Fischer, sitting as a reappraisement official, handed down a decision sustaining in the main the contention of special agents of the Treasury Department and customs officers, that the machines for the American plant are heavily undervalued. In fact, in some instances, the General Appraiser affirms the action of the appraising officials in returning the machines at values above the seizure point, which under the present Tariff act is 75 per cent.

The friction between the Government and the Bradford Association began in 1911, when the first shipments of machinery for the new plant reached this country. Subsequent shipments of machinery came in 1912 and the year following. The fact that the Bradford concern was to equip its American plant with English machinery became known to manufacturers of textile machinery in this country. These interests, it is said, requested the Treasury Department to make a thorough investigation of the values at which the English machinery was being invoiced before passing the equipment. Treasury agents were sent to England to look into the selling prices of machinery similar to that imported here by the Bradford association with the result that they reported the machinery in question to be grossly undervalued. The Collectors at Boston and Providence, where most of the merchandise was entered, then assessed duty and accruing penalties. As a good deal of the machinery had been set up in the Rhode Island plant before the investigation was completed, a bond was filed to cover such of the equipment as was found liable to seizure.

When the case came before Judge Fischer on appeal, he found that the advances made by the customs men ranged from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem on some of the machines to as much as 150 per cent., or double the seizure point, in others. The engraving machines were among those raised 150 per cent. Rufus W. Sprague, Jr., who appeared for the importers, justified the invoice prices on the ground that the Limited Liability Companies' act of England provides that no corporation having branch houses shall show any profit over actual cost of production in a sale to any such branch or anything coming under capital account.

Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General, argued in behalf of the Government that machinery for plant equipment is an item of capital account, and, as no profit has been added to by the shippers to make correct market value, it should be added. Affidavits in the case cover 280 pages. Judge Fischer wrote no opinion, but a perusal of the various items shows that he sustains many of the advances imposed by the Custom House authorities.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

E. SCHLOSS & CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. Schloss & Co., Inc., manufacturers of furniture at 530 Cherry Street, by these creditors: Wilbur E. Cox, $584; Max E. Bloch, $33, and Melrose Realty Co. of Greenwald, $6. Liabilities are $35,000, and assets $5,000. This is the second time the corporation has been in bankruptcy. A petition was filed against it on Feb. 15, 1911, when the liabilities were $71,000, and a composition was made with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookhelm receiver, bond $2,000, and he may continue the business ten days. It was stated that the company owes the landlord $10,000.

NATIONAL NEGLIGEE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the National Negligee Company, manufacturer of kimonos, 85 Washington Street, by these creditors: Weinreb Brothers, $616; Giveen Manufacturing Company, $117, and Minnie Greenberg, $34. An assignment was filed on Thursday. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,000.

WALTER F. BURNS of 207th Street and Boston Road, formerly President of the W. F. Burns Realty Company, has filed an individual petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $183,757, and no available assets. The liabilities are mainly on realty bonds and mortgages. Among the creditors are the Postal Life Insurance Company, $139,376, secured by mortgages, and the Burns Company, $20,000, money advanced, liability disputed.

BENJAMIN M. GOLDBERGER, residing at 1,346 Lyman Place, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $96,000, and nominal assets of $1,306, consisting of stock, $956, and claims and suits, $950. There are 250 creditors, among whom are Howard Barr, Brooklyn, $5,000; David Price, $3,000; Charles and Barbara Stein, $3,000; Stein Cloak Factory, $2,000; Troy Road Tavern, Albany, $2,500; Whitey Beck, Saratoga, $900, and Roscoe Ten Pin Company, Roscoe, N. Y., $1,000. Most of the debts are for breach of contract, money loaned, and merchandise.

GEORGE A. LUTZ, a merchant at Pawling, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,448 and assets $1,334 in accounts.

MANASSEH ALEXANDER, a butcher, of 1,442 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,168 and assets $1. cash.

HERSHKOWITZ & SCHEIDLINGER.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Nov. 27 against Hershkowitz & Scheidlinger, manufacturers of furs, 21 East Seventeenth Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

EISEN & FEIT, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 159 West Twenty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $20,110 and assets $7,186, consisting of stock, $1,071; accounts, $4,380; notes, $172; machinery and fixtures, $779, and cash in bank, $134. They have offered creditors a settlement of 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

UNION CREDIT OUTFITTERS, INC., 360 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,759 and assets $910.

ARMSTRONG & YOUNG, grocers at Broadway and 181st Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $5,085 and assets $1,201.

LOUIS WALLACE, dealer in general merchandise, 1,588 Madison Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $2,220, nominal assets $1,289, and actual assets $710.

A. GOLDSCHMIDT & SON, INC., manufacturers of furs, 130 East Broadway, have made an assignment to Julius Morris.

J. KLEIN & CO.—Joseph Klein, trading as J. Klein & Co., manufacturer of dresses, 11 East Seventeenth Street, has made an assignment to Abraham Ablowitz.

THE MANDARIN WAIST CO., INC., manufacturer of waists, 57 Greene Street, has made an assignment to Alexander S. Marcuson.

BLOCK-MANDEL CLOAK COMPANY, retail dealer in cloaks, 2,008 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to W. Walter. Liabilities are said to be $6,500. Adolph I. Thier is Secretary and Treasurer.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Herbert B. Newton, a mill manager of Hyde Park, petition filed; liabilities, $61,150; assets, $1,937.

The Chauncey Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of women's dresses, schedules filed; liabilities, $18,609, of which $18,556.63 represents the unsecured claims of about seventy-five creditors and $52.50 is for taxes; assets, $5,100. The company was petitioned into bankruptcy on Nov. 28.

Michael A. Ansara of Lowell, a dry goods merchant, schedules filed; liabilities, $20,886; assets, $13,683.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Morris Waldenberg, petition filed; liabilities, $13,077; assets, $2,654.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., cloudy with probably rain; moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., warmer, with moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy and warmer Sat., probably followed by rain at night or Sun.; moderate e. winds.

La.—Cloudy and warmer, with probably rain Sat. Sun., cloudy and colder; fresh s. e. winds.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.
SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp.
PASTOR MACMILLAN.
Topic:
IS THE GOSPEL A FAILURE?
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
(Nr. 42d St., nr. B'way, (Subway Col. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
St. Marks Av. 3 P. M. Service.
PASTOR HOSKING'S TOPIC:
THE MINISTRY OF LOVE.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 52d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A Cordial Church." 8—" The Sorrows of Belgium."

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 500 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—" GOD'S HERO." 8 P. M.—" TAMING WILD BEASTS."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 5th and 6th Aves. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—" The Present Opportunity of the Church of God." 8—" Why Should I Be a Member of Any Church?"

HUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE preaches, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. A. H. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45, Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av. near 127th St.
John Herman Randall, D. D.
11 A. M.—DIVES AND LAZARUS.
8 P. M.—DESTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Peace Makers." President Wilson. 8 P. M. "Out of Work."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178 St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A.M. Illustrated Bible Lesson. Service 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor, 11 A. M., Rev. A. J. LYMAN, D. D. 8 P. M., Rev. WILLIAM A. KIRKWOOD, Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

"FORMER DAYS BETTER?" "SEEING ONE'S OWN PHYSICIAN," by Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
CENTRAL AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11. 8, People's Forum. "Publicity as a Cure for Social Ills." Dr. Talcott Williams.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81st. 11 A. M.—Public Worship. Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., will preach. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "AMERICAN IDEALS CONTRASTED WITH GERMAN AND ENGLISH."

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th Street.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
Sunday morning at 11.
"HEART AND HEAD IN RELIGION."

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11. DR. WISE: "MUST WE HAVE A LARGER ARMY AND NAVY?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Sermon by Dr. Below, "The Jewish Life": III., Its Beliefs. Sunday, 11:15 A. M. Sermon by Dr Silverman, "Watchman, What of the Night?" Monday, 11 A. M., sharp, Lecture by Dr. Below, "The Spiritual Nature of Biblical Philosophy."
All are welcome.

Lutheran.
Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder, service, 11.

Methodist Episcopal.
MADISON AVENUE, Madison Av., Dr. 60th St.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, M. A. Free Organ Recital at 5:30 P. M. Strangers find a cordial welcome at all the services.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86TH ST. Lecture by JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, M. D., "The Psychology of Christian Marriage."

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Col. Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister. 11, "With All Your Heart." 8, "Checking the Over-Hopeful," a talk on "The Second Coming."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, minister. 11, "The Habit of Our Minds." 8, "Thoughts for the Morrow."

New Thought.
AEOLIAN HALL, 32 WEST 42D ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Special Organ Recital, 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "The Steadfast Mind." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

Mrs. MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN, Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St. Sundays 11:15 and 8.
"Religion That Makes Us Whole."
Kindle game building, interviews and classes, Mon., Tues., Thurs. Peace Meeting Sat. noons. Everybody invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., PREACHES at WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam at 105th, 11 A. M.—"The Amethyst," requested. 8 P. M.—"Is the World Growing Better or Worse?"

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. ANALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Afternoon subject: "THE HEROISM OF THE QUAKER."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Church Erection. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 68th St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches, 11 A. M.
Rev. P. B. Erickson, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.
MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Pastor.
The pastor will preach at 11 A. M.; also at the choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D. Communion at close of Morning Service.

THE BRICK CHURCH. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and o'clock. Bible School at 9:40 and General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock under the leadership of Prof. Charles T. Terry. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. Noon Service every week day, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. RUFUS MATTHEW JONES, Litt. D., of Haverford College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY Preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.
At 4 P. M., ex-Senator FRANK J. CANNON, on "The Mormon Question."

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Nelson.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Arthur H. Judge.
8 P. M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, rector. Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M. Menger Service, 8. Evensong, 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AT 71ST St., the Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector.) 4:30, (Rector); 8, (Rev. Francis J. Little;) 9:45 A. M., Children's Service, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. 44th Anniversary. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass Procession and Sermon, (Very Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D., Dean of Milwaukee,) 10:45. Vespers, Procession, and Te Deum at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector, 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rector Preaches.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
8 P. M.—Rev. S. M. Kent Preaches.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. ARTHUR ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, sermon, rector; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, sermon by Rev. E. S. Buchanan; "The Apostle's Faith in the Second Advent."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector..... 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer..... 4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Special Service; Preacher, The Rector..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector.) 4 (Mr. Washburn,) 8 (Mr. Edwards.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., and 8 P. M.
The Rector will preach at both services.

Organ Recital at 5:15 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Children's service, 9:45. Morning prayer, sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11.
Evening prayer, sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. G. ASHTON OLDHAM, Rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Bishop Leonard.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV., 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11, Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4, Evensong, Mendelssohn's St. Paul. 8, Forum, Mr. Elmer L. Reisenstein. Subject: "The Theatre as a Forum."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, 9 o'clock; 10:30 SERMON and LSt. JOHN'S MASS; EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON (Father Davis) and CHORAL LITANY, 8 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Litany.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week Day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. Preacher, Rev. C. N. Field, S. T. D.
Church Open All Day.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SIEBERT LUDEBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Christianity and Social Betterment." 8 P. M.—"Dangers of New York."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 57th St. 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 24 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" George Whitefield's Pulpit." The pulpit originally used by George Whitefield in his work and now owned by the American Trust Society has been secured and will be used in this service.
8 P. M.—"Are You Drinking at the Fountain?"

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M. Cantata, "The Christ Child," by Charles S. Hawley.

Socialism.
CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d. Sundays 3:30, BOUCK WHITE, Leader. Masterclass and Middleclass always invited.

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meeting for worship at 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Col. Circle.

SPIRITUALIST MEETINGS, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 8 and 8 P. M., Tuxedo Building, 59th St. and Madison Av. CHRISTENSEN, Danish Psychic.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "The Unity of Capital and Labor," A. Parker Nevin.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject, "Fundamental Principles of Theosophy," T. R. Prater.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Boston, President American Unitarian Association, will preach. Subject: "A MILITANT IDEALISM." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. at 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "JESUS OR NIETZSCHE: A Plea for Spiritual Honesty."
8:15 P. M.—Mrs. Alice Minnie Herts Hentage in "THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL THEATRE."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "GOOD BUSINESS."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "VICARIOUS SUFFERING"; 4:10 P. M., Recital; 4:30 P. M., DR. STANTON COIT, "EUROPE IN THE MELTING POT."

Y. M. C. A.
"DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE" DR. KARL REILAND
23d St. Y. M. C. A., near 7th Av., Sunday, at 3:45.

POLICE COMMISSIONER WOODS, "EVERY MAN A POLICEMAN," West Side Y.M.C.A., 67th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

Other Services.
COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor. Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor.

The Forty-second Anniversary Service of THE CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF MUTES will take place in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Service both in spoken and sign language.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda: "Before and After."
3 P. M., Dr. M. N. Dhalla: "East and West."
8 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross On which the Prince of Glory died, Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8th Av.—S. WRAY, Supt. Meetings every night. WELCOME.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach morning and evening. Evening subject, tenth sermon in the series on the Great War.

Ethical Culture.
Brooklyn SOCIETY for ETHICAL CULTURE 11 A. M.—Brooklyn Academy of Music. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer: "Women and War."

New Thought.
DEC. 20, JULIA SEATON, M. D., speaks at 76 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, 3:30. Subject, "The Birth of Love."

Presbyterian.
BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.—Dr. YOUNG, 10:45, 7:45.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EQUITABLE CHANDELIER CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 418 W. 8way., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of polishing machines, exhaust machines, lathes, dynamo, pulleys, shafting, typewriter desk, chairs, office furniture, &c.
Inspection Dec. 15th and 16th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
SCHLESINGER & LAZAROE, Attorneys for Receiver, 10 Wall St., New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of HARRY D. SILVER and DAVID GENDEL, doing business as SILVER & GENDEL.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, Dec. 24th, at 10:30 A. M., at 110 Bleecker St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of boys' and children's clothing, piece goods, fixtures, &c.
BENJAMIN MARKOWITZ, Assignee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REGINA FURST, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Friday, Dec. 18th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 157 W. 27th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a wholesale stock of buttons of all kinds, fixtures, &c. Inspection Dec. 16th and 17th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver, 1 B'way, N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 29115—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC A. SAMUELS trading as I. A. SAMUELS & CO. Alleged Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac A. Samuels trading as I. A. Samuels & Co., alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon the said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 21, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 29,828.—In Bankruptcy. JOSEPH MACHOF and ISAAC GREENBAUM, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of MACHOF and GREENBAUM, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Joseph Machof and Isaac E. Greenbaum, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of Machof and Greenbaum, are hereby given notice that on December 10, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 22, 1914 at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 11, 1914.

FOIL PLOT TO STEAL $35,000 GEM TRUNK

False Baggage Check Substituted and Taxi Driver Came to Get Jewel Case.

THE OWNER WAS ON HAND

Detectives Went with Trunk to Hotel and Arrested Louis Davis as Master Thief.

An attempt to steal a trunk containing $35,000 worth of diamonds, pearls, and other gems and jewelry from the baggage room of the Grand Central Station was foiled in the nick of time yesterday morning. The police say they have the ringleader of a gang of trunk thieves which has kept them guessing for a year. The prisoner, an alert, well-dressed man of about 28 years, gave his name as Louis Davis. He was held in $10,000 bail for action by the Grand Jury.

Alfred Reeves, a jewelry salesman of 102 Murray Street, Newark, N. J., brought the trunk down from Boston on the New Haven train arriving at 7:30 A. M. It was put in the excess baggage gallery. The thief or an accomplice in the baggage room substituted a stolen baggage check for the genuine check. The false check was stolen from the baggage room of the New York Central in Yonkers on Thursday and was stamped Troy, N. Y.

About 8:15 o'clock William Kelly, a taxicab driver, appeared at the baggage room with a claim check. He waited until his patience was exhausted and then asked an attendant to look around for the trunk. A search began. Then, about 8:30 o'clock, Reeves brought in his claim check for the trunk. The attendants couldn't find the duplicate number on any trunk. At last, in the excess baggage gallery Reeves spied his trunk.

The baggage man refused to give it to him. The check numbers were not the same. Then Kelly, the taxicab driver, came into the gallery with his attendant. Kelly's man took a look at the check on the trunk and it tallied with the one he held in his hand.

"Here's your trunk. You'll have to pay some excess on it," said the baggageman to Kelly.

"Hold on there," interrupted Reeves. "That's my trunk and it contains $35,000 worth of jewelry."

Baggage Master Woods was notified and he called in a railroad detective, and Detectives Hauser and Hooker were sent for from the Branch Detective Bureau at Lexington Avenue.

"A man met me at the Hotel Belmont and gave me this check," said Kelly, the taxicab driver, to the detectives. He told me to stop at the Hoi Manhattan and that he wanted me to bring the trunk there."

Hauser and Hooker got in the taxicab and sat on the prize trunk. When the driver stopped alongside the curb of the Hotel Manhattan, block away, a man came up briskly.

"Did you have any trouble getting it?" he asked Kelly.

The detectives arrested him. He protested, saying that a mistake had been made. He refused to say where he lived, but gave his name as Louis Davis. He was taken to Police Headquarters, but no record of him was found in the Rogues' Gallery.

In the afternoon the prisoner waived examination before Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court. Detective Hooker, in asking for high bail, said that the prisoner was wanted in a similar trunk theft. On Sept. 8 last, he said, a trunk containing $12,000 in jewelry had been stolen under exactly similar conditions. One man, the detective said, had connected Davis with that robbery. Not a piece of jewelry was recovered in that case and there was no insurance on the trunk. The owner was Arthur N. Connett, also a jewelry salesman.

Many witnesses, including Baggagemaster Woods and Kelly, were ready to testify against Davis. Woods said it had been a close call, because if there had been no excess baggage charge, thus causing a delay in the finding of the trunk, it would have been delivered to Kelly. Kelly, he said, was known in the baggage room and had an excellent reputation.

This is an old game which has been recently revived," said one of the detectives. Usually the man who switches the checks comes down on the same train with the jewelry salesman whose trunk is desired. He has a trunk of his own and finds it convenient to loiter in the baggage room. In this case, however, the false check was stolen from Yonkers. We learned that four checks were stolen and one of them was used by Davis.

There is a gang of trunk thieves in the city and there are some experts in the game. We have the leader. These thieves do not go to the pawnshops. They melt the gold and silver and sell it in bulk to the assay offices. If they once get possession of a trunk it is hopeless to look for the contents."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14605 U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York—ISRAEL PUTTERMAN and JACOB PUTTERMAN, doing business as PUTTERMAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts
Notice is hereby given that Israel Putterman and Jacob Putterman, bankrupts have filed their petition praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 18, 1915, at 10:30 A.M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York, No. 14607 in Bankruptcy. TILLIE GREENBERG, doing business under the firm name of LOWELL UNDERWEAR COMPANY, Bankrupt. Tillie Greenberg, doing business under the firm name of Lowell Underwear Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 2nd 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 48 Cedar Street, City of New York, on December 24, 1914 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 29742. In Bankruptcy.—UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.
United States Metal Products Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 30, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at Room No. 115, No. 32 Liberty Street, City of New York, on January 6, 1915 at 12 noon. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 29835.—In Bankruptcy.—ABRAHAM M. GROPPER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Abraham M. Gropper are hereby given notice that on November 17, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 22, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 11, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 29472.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN TEPPER & JOSEPH WEINGARTEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Tepper & Weingarten are hereby given notice that on November 6, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, December 22, 1914, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 11, 1914.

WHERE FARMERS OWN BANKS

Northern Minnesota, ex-Gov. Eberhart Says, Enjoys Great Prosperity.

The farmers of Northern Minnesota are so well off that they don't care for a system of rural credits, according to ex-Gov. Adolph O. Eberhart of that State, who arrived at the McAlpin yesterday.

"Minnesota is enjoying great prosperity," said Mr. Eberhart, "and it is the prosperity that comes from successful agriculture. The banks are full of money, and the farmers own the banks, at least in the northern part of the State. While most of the States are worrying over establishing rural credit systems, the farmers of Northern Minnesota don't want any system that will make the rate of interest too low. In the southern part of the State the situation is different, and an effort is being made to get the State to take up the improvement of the lands by loans to the farmers to develop their properties.

"Farmers' clubs are being organized everywhere, and the latest aid is the county agricultural agent, who represents the farmers in business transactions. He finds out the farmers who need stock, and buys he buys by the carload, with the banks putting up the necessary capital, and he distributes this stock where it is needed, the banks taking the farmers' notes.

"What is of the widest popular interest in the State now is the success of the industrial training in the public schools. In 300 of these we are now teaching agriculture, home economics, manual training, and music. The consolidated schools are the social centres of rural communities, and the agricultural clubs are getting speakers to address them in the school houses, and moving picture and other entertainments draw the people of the communities together regularly."

TELLS OF SUFFRAGE SPREAD

Cause Has Gained Three Big Organizations, Says 'Gen.' Jones.

"Gen." Rosalie Jones of hiking fame, speaking at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, told the audience of three big organizations which had come out in favor of woman suffrage during the last year, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Trades Union League and the National Teachers' Association.

"The only organizations that have come out against it have been the Union League Club, largely composed of relics of the civil war, and several groups of Indians in Oklahoma," said "Gen." Rosalie. "No wonder President Wilson has been 'deeply impressed.' Last year he was only 'impressed,' this year he is an adverb better."

There was a Socialist discussion at the end of the meeting, while questions were being asked; and in answer to Mrs. Mary Beard's statement that the Socialists did not always stand by the women and had voted against them in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Illinois, a young Socialist said that there was nothing in the Socialist literature against woman suffrage.

"No," retorted Mrs. Beard, "and there is nothing in the Democratic literature against it. You have to ask the individual members of the parties how they stand. We are not going to play poor relations to the Socialist Party any more than to any other.

CAMPAIGN IN FOUR STATES.

Woman Suffragists Meet and Agree to Exchange Speakers.

Suffrage workers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts gathered at the Empire State Headquarters, 608 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Each lot of delegates decided to work along individual lines, according to the requirements of its own State, in the camp

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
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Invites Your Account

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Bonds of companies manufacturing and supplying gas to substantial communities have a record for safety of principal and interest equalled only by Municipal and Government bonds. We are offering

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Day of Notable Progress--Effect of the Expected Freight Rate Increase.

A remarkable showing was made in the securities markets yesterday. It is a long time since the financial community has had such good news as that embodied in the forecast in Washington dispatches, that the Interstate Commerce Commission would render its decision in the rate case next week, and that it would grant increases approximating, on the average the 5 per cent., asked for by the railroads. But that was not the only development which helped to give the financial community increased encouragement. The fact that public trading in stocks is to be resumed on the Stock Exchange today contributed to the atmosphere of cheer which existed throughout the district and the very great success which attended the offering of the Chicago and Northwestern bond issue emphasized the favorable character of the present investment demand for securities.

That issue rose to a premium of 3 per cent. over the subscription price before the end of the day and the applications received by the bankers exceeded by many times the amount available for public subscription. No such episode has been recorded since the outbreak of the war, and its favorable aspects immediately found reflection in the rest of the security market. The $5,000,000 of equipment trust bonds also put out by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., were easily placed during the day, and furnished another indication of the drift of the tide in the investment field.

These were events which furnished a most satisfactory prelude to the resumption of public trading in stocks. The Exchange took steps yesterday to admit to trading in the Clearing House a number of issues, which heretofore have not been represented there. This was accomplished by a reduction in the minimum prices, at which trading was to be permitted in these issues and a similar course was followed in respect to many stocks already scheduled for transfer to the floor of the Exchange when trading is resumed this morning. This is a move which gives greater freedom to the market. It will be desirable, of course, to free the list as soon as possible of all restrictions. While official minimum prices were lowered yesterday market prices moved in opposite direction. Both in the stocks which were traded in through the Clearing House and in the stocks which were still confined to the New Street market there were some notable advances. In the latter class United States Steel held a conspicuous place, selling at the highest figure at which it has been traded in since the closing of the Exchange and a full two points above the minimum of 48, which the Stock Exchange fixed for that stock yesterday. It seems a question of only a short time when the list of stocks to be traded in on the floor will be increased by transfers from the Clearing House trading.

In all this the news of the probable grant of a rate increase by the Commerce Commission played a conspicuous part. That was clearly the influence responsible for the large advances made in some of the Eastern railroad issues and it was also an important factor in the advance in United States Steel. The steel industry among other difficulties has had to contend with the abnormal restriction of railroad purchases, which in turn has been due in large part to the declining earnings of the railways.

The grant of the increases for which the railroads have asked would do a great deal practically, and even more sentimentally. Their credit would be strengthened and their purchasing power increased and they would again be put in a position to resume their normal activities the curtailment of which has put a handicap on many industries. Particularly would all this be true if the grant of the increase on this occasion marked the adoption of a broader policy in dealing with the railroads. It must be clear to all, and recent events unfortunately have served to emphasize the fact, that the railroads of this country cannot be made to suffer without much else suffering with them. It is this fact which helped to give so much importance to yesterday's cheering news regarding the probable decision of the Commerce Commission.

DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE.

Reduction of Prices and Holiday Buying Stimulate Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The feature of the week in the dry goods trade was our announcement of a radical reduction of prices on staple domestic cotton cloths, which anticipates any reductions to be made by manufacturers and mill agents due to the low price of raw cotton.

"The revisionary range from ½ cent to 1¼ cents a yard, and represent a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent. This reduction of prices on bleached and unbleached muslin and fine cambric muslins does not affect printed and dyed cotton clothes.

"The retail business throughout the country has been stimulated during the week by heavy holiday buying. Wholesale mail orders have been heavy in number, but not as large in total volume as during the same week a year ago. "Buyers have been in the market in larger numbers than during the corresponding period last year.

"Collections are about normal."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	5½	6
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	5½	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	5½	6
Chicago	5½	6	Kansas City	5½	6
St. Louis	5½	6	Dallas	5½	6
Cleveland	5½	6	San Francisco	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Four to six months ..... 3½@3¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 4@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 3½ per cent.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4@4½	4@4½	4@4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names ..... 4¼@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.87⅝	4.87⅜	4.87⅜
Cables	4.88¼	4.87⅞	4.87⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	4.87⅜	4.88⅛
Paris	5.18¾	5.18
Berlin	.90½	.90⅜
Switzerland	5.22	5.21
Holland	4.38⅝	40 9-16
Italy	5.25	5.24½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $221,253,467; balances $18,211,444; Subtreasury credit balance, $122,240. The local banks have lost $5,767,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount; San Francisco, par; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, 1.87½ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23¾d, unchanged in New York, 50c, up ¼c.

PRICES OF LISTED STOCKS

The Stock Exchange issued yesterday two lists showing the prices being made in the Exchange Clearing House, one at 1 o'clock and the other at 3 o'clock, and both sets of prices are shown here with the net change for the day and the closing bid and asked quotations, including those reported by the Clearing House Committee for stocks not traded in during the day:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.		Min. Price.	1 o'Clock Price.	3 o'Clock Price.	Net Chge.
25⅝	26	Alaska Gold	19½	25⅝	26	+ ½
8		Allis-Chalmers Mfg.		6	8½	
34	37	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	32½	32½	32½	
50½		Amalgamated Copper	49	49½	50¼	+ ⅛
29	29½	Am. Beet Sugar	19	29	29	+ ¾
25¼	26	Am. Can	19½	25⅝	26	+ 1
90¾	92	Am. Can pf.	78¼	91¼	91¼	+ 1¼
35		Am. Cotton Oil	32	34½	35½	+ 1
91		Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90¾			
3⅜	4	Am. Hide & Leather	3¼	4	4	
19	21	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	17	19½	19½	— ¼
21	22½	Am. Ice Securities	8	10	10¼	+ ⅛
20¾		Am. Locomotive	19¾	22½	22½	
58¾		Am. Smelting & Refining	20¾			
97	100	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf.	51½	53¼	53¼	
148		Am. Snuff	95¾	98	98	+ 1
27		Am. Steel Foundries	148			
102	110	Am. Sugar Refining	27			
111		Am. Sugar Refining pf.	98¼	102	102	
116	117	Am. Telephone & Teleg.	106¼	111	111	
215¼	217½	Am. Tobacco	112	117	117	
103	104	Am. Tobacco pf.	210	215	215	
14	18	Am. Woolen	102½	103½	103½	
75	79	Am. Woolen pf.	12			
91¼	91⅞	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	71⅜	77	77	
40	40½	Bethlehem Steel	88⅛	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
85½	86⅜	Bethlehem Steel pf.	30	41	40½	
85¼	86¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	79¾	86	86	— ⅛
119¼	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	119½	120	120	
20	20	California Petroleum	16½	19½	19½	+ 1½
54¼	55	California Petroleum pf.	48¼	50	54	+ 4
155½	157	Canadian Pacific	155	155⅝	156	+ ¾
35½	35¾	Central Leather Co.	95	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
100¼	101	Central Leather Co. pf.	40	41	41	
40½	41½	Chesapeake & Ohio	9¼	10	10	
07⅛	10	Chicago Great Western	25	26		
27		Chicago Great Western pf.	40½	41	41	+ ½
86		Chicago Great West. pf.	9¼	10	10	
31⅞	32½	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	25	26		
28		Chino Copper	82¾	86½	86½	— ⅝
45	40	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	31½	31⅝	32½	+ 1
20¼	55	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22			
20	23¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40			
115⅝		Colorado Southern	21½	21½	21½	
87	116	Consolidated Gas	20			
61½	8¾	Corn Product Refining	115	117	117	
37½	65	Corn Products Ref. pf.	7⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+ 1⅛
585		Cuban American Sugar	56⅞	62½	62½	+ 2½
4	400	Delaware, Lack. & West.	33			
13½	5½	Denver & Rio Grande	385			
3	14¾	Distillers' Securities	4			
34		Duluth, South Shore & At.	11	12½	14	+ 1½
137	34⅞	Erie 1st pf.	3			
84¾	140	General Electric	32	33½	33½	+ ½
89½	90	General Motors	135			
24	90	General Motors pf.	58⅞	85	85	
94¼	25	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	76¼	90	90	+ 1
25¼		Goodrich pf.	20	25	25	
45	26½	Gt. Nor. Certs. Ore Prop.	86¼			
115	45½	Guggenheim Exploration	23	26¼	26½	+ ½
104½	116⅜	Homestake Mining	39⅝	44½	44½	+ ½
15½		Illinois Central	109⅝			
12⅞	15⅜	Inspiration Copper	103½	104	104	
52½		Interb.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	15	15⅜	15½	
90	51½	Interb.-Met. pf.	11	12	12⅜	
7	91½	Int. Harvester, N. J.	52	53		
32	10½	Int. Paper	80⅜	91½		
20¾	33½	Int. Paper pf.	68	9⅝	9⅝	
50		Kansas City Southern	30½			
101		Kansas City Southern pf.	20½	20½	20½	
92		Kayser, (Julius) & Co. pf.	49½			
132	94	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	103⅜			
29	134	Lehigh Valley	90¼			
27½		Long Island	119½	132	133⅜	+ 1⅝
69½		Loose-Wiles Biscuit	31			
103½	70	Mackay Cos.	27½			
10½		Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	59¾	70	70	+ ⅝
127		Missouri Pacific	101			
124		Nat. Biscuit Co.	8	10	10¼	+ ⅛
41¾	125	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	115¼	123	123	
104½		Nat. Lead Co.	123½			
82	12½	Nevada Consol. Copper	40¾	42¼	42¼	+ 1
52¼	84	N. Y. Central	104	104½	104½	
19	53	N. Y., N. H. & H.	78¾	80½	80½	+ 3⅛
99	20	Ontario & Western	51	51½	51½	— ⅛
67		Norfolk & Western	18¼	20	20	+ 1¼
98	72	North American	96	97½	97½	
20	98¾	Northern Pacific	62¾			
26¼	22	Pacific Mail	97	98	98	
106	26¾	Pacific Teleph. & Teleg.	17½			
116¾	106¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	20	26½	26½	+ ¼
33¼	117½	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅝	106	106½	+ ⅜
1¼	34	Pressed Steel Car	104	116½	116½	
21½	1¼	Quicksilver	33¼	33½	33½	
143½		Railway Steel Spring	1			
81½	144	Reading	19¾			
1	85	Reading 2d pf.	138	142⅞	143	+ 3¼
2¼	1¼	Rock Island Co.	81		81	
169½	3	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
20	171	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	1½		2⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜		Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	167½			
32⅜		Standard Milling	19½	21	21	
87	34	Studebaker Co.	33	42½	42½	
30¾	88	Studebaker Co. pf.	28	33	33	— 1
120½	30¾	Tennessee Copper	81			
132½		Texas Co.	24	30¼	30¼	+ 1¼
36¾		Third Avenue	110¼	130½	130½	— ½
95	36¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	33	36½	36½	+ ½
97		Union Bag & Paper Co.pf.	93⅜	97	97	
18½		Union Pacific	152			
114½	115⅛	Union Pacific pf.	111½	115	115¼	+ ⅛
41¼		United Cigar Mfrs.	77	78	78	
20	42½	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	39¼			
49¼	30	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	
100		U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	43¼			
47¼	101⅜	U. S. Steel	95	100	99½	+ 2⅜
14	47⅜	Utah Copper	46⅞	47½	47½	+ ⅝
58		Western Maryland	12⅝			
30	58½	Western Union Telegraph	52⅜	58	58	+ ¼
89		Wisconsin Central	29⅜			
	90⅛	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	85½			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Con Gas	104	104	104	104
25	Cit. Nat. Bk.	94½	42½	42½	42½
12	Fidel. & Dep.	137	137	137	137
40	Nat. Bk. of C.	97	97	97	97
80	Nor. Central	83	83½	83	83½
132	United Ry....	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

$100	Ar. S. & G. 6s.	100	100	100	100
9,500	Balt. Cy. 4s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
1,000	B.C.&E.M.5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Ch. Cy. R. 5s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
4,000	C.&N.W.3½s.	70½	70½	70½	70½
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	98	98	98	98
12,000	F. C. & P. 5s.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
1,000	G. T. eq. 4½s.	96	96	96	96
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	97	97	97	97
3,000	M. V. W. Cot. Duck 5s.	35	35	35	35
300	Nor. Pac. 4s.	89¾	89⅝	89¾	89⅝
2,000	Tide. Pow. 5s.	95	95	95	95
2,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s.	60	60	60	60
4,000	U. Ry. 1st ef.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
2,000	U. Ry. ref. 5s.	86½	86½	86½	86½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,388	Alaska	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
110	Allouez	35	35	35	35
90	Amalgamated	49½	50½	49½	50¼
850	Am. Zinc	17½	18½	17¼	18½
10	Anaconda	24	24	24	24
135	Ariz. Com.	4	4	3 15-16	3 15-16
2,233	Butte & Sup.	36¼	36¾	35	36⅜
68	Cal. & Ariz.	55½	55	54	54
2	Cal. & Hecla.	850	350	350	350
435	Chino	32	32¼	31⅞	32¼
35	Copper Range	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
320	El. of Butte	8¼	8¼	8	8
15	Franklin	3 16-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	4 9-16
80	Greene Can.	27	27	27	27
10	Indiana	3	3	3	3
140	Inspiration	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾
5	Island Creek	46	46	46	46
20	Isle Royale	16¾	17	16¾	17
45	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4 11-16	4 11-16
15	Mayflower	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
150	Mohawk	4	4	4	4
1,520	Nevada Con.	41¼	42	41¼	41¼
340	New Arcadian	10	11	10	11
170	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
580	North Butte	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	North Lake	20¾	21	20¾	21
5	Old Colony	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
55	Pond Creek	45	45	45	45
100	Ray Con.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
10	Superior	16	16	16	16
15	Trinity	3	3	3	3
70	U. S. Smelt.	28½	28½	28	28
1,000	U. S. pf.	43	43	43	43
450	Utah Apex	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
50	Utah Copper	47	47¾	47	47¾
66	Winona	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROAD.

4	Boston & Alb.	182½	182½	182½	182½
15	Boston Elev.	93½	94	93½	94
27	N. Y., N. H. & H.	52¼	52¼	52	52
25	*Old Colony	143¼	143¼	143½	143¾
10	West End St. Ry.	66	66	66	66

MISCELLANEOUS.

3	Am. Agr. C.	49	49	49	49
5	Am. A. C. pf.	90	90	89	89
15	Am. Pneu. pf.	17	17½	17	17½
24	Am. Sugar	104	104	104	104
20	Am. Sugar pf.	112¾	112¾	112	112
178	Am. T. & T.	117	117	116¾	116¾
16	Am. Wool. pf.	76¼	77	76½	77
10	G. Ry. & E. pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
10	Gen. Elec.	138	138	138	138
60	Mass. Gas.	85¼	85¾	84	84
10	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
43	McElwain pf.	100	100½	100	100½
8	N. E. Tel.	130	130	130	130
72	*Swift & Co.	104¼	104¼	104	104
569	Un. S. Mach.	52¼	54¼	52¼	54¼
39	Un. S. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
185	U. S. Steel	50	50	50	50
19	U. S. Steel pf.	104¾	104	104¾	104¾
732	Western Un.	58¼	58¼	58	58¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	95¾	95¼	95	95
1,000	N. E. Tel 5s, 1932	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3,000	Ray C. cv. 6s.	104	104	104	104

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.55	1.00	Houghton	2	2½
Atl. G'f'd	.55	.57	Iron Blos.	1¼	1 3-16
Bay S. G.	.10	.11	La Rose	.72	.73
Begole	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	.18	.20
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	McK.-Dar.	.53	.58
Bost. Ely	.20	.25	Mex. Met.	.16	.17
Butte & L.	.22	.24	M. or Our.	2	2¼
Calaveras	.80	1.00	New Balt.	1⅜	.75
Chief Con.	.80	.85	Nip. Con.	.50	.55
Cons. Cop.	1	1¼	Ohio Cop.	.11	.14
Cr. Res.	.74	.77	Rlker-H.	1¾	1¾
Davis-D.	.30	.35	So. Lake	4	4½
Eagle and Bluebell	.90	1.00	Stewart	1 9-16	1 11-16
First Nat.	1¼	1¾	U. Cop.	.93	.94
G'f'd Con.	1¼	1¾	U. V. E.	1 12-16	1 15-16
G'f'd Mer.	.40	.42	Yukon	2	2¼

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Can pf.	89½	91½	89½	91½
5	Chic. Pneu. Tool.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
111	C'mw'th Edison.	138¼	138½	136¾	136¾
25	Diamond Match.	91	91	91	91
25	Goodrich	25	25	25	25
75	Int. Harv. of N.J.	92	92	92	92½
15	Illinois Brick	65	65	65	65
20	Nat. Biscuit	124½	124½	124½	124½
33	People's Gas	116¾	117	116¾	117
2	Public Service	76	76	76	76
125	Sears-Roebuck	170¼	170¾	170¼	170¾
25	Studebaker	34	34	34	34
40	Swift & Co.	104¼	104¼	104	104
15	Union Carbide	143¾	143½	143½	143¾

BONDS.

$10,000	Ogden Gas 5s	92	92	92	92
5,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alliance Ins.	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	*Bald. Lo. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
100	Cambria Steel	42	42½	42	42½
617	C. Steel scrip.	96½	97¼	96½	97¼
205	Elec. Storage.	48¾	49	48¾	49
5	Gen. Asph.	33	33	33	33
20	Gen. Asph. pf	68	68	68	68
10	Int. Powder.	27½	27½	27½	27½
10	Lake Sup.	12	12	12	12
6	Le. Nav.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Le. Nav. stk.	75½	75½	75½	75½
63	Leh. Valley	66	67	66	67
270	Leh. Val. Tran	14	14	14	14
200	L. V. Tr. pf.	26	26	26	26
50	North. Cent.	83½	83½	83½	83½
9	Nor. Pa. Rwy	89	89	89	89
454	Pennsylvania.	53	53⅝	53	53⅛
179	Phila. Co.	33	34½	33	33
447	Phil. Co. scrip	33	34½	33	34½
1	Penna. Salt.	95	95	95	95
435	Phila. Elec	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
5	P. R. Tr. Ord.	12	12	12	12
25	P. R. T. ctfs.	12	12	12	12
10	Reading	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
378	Tono. Bel	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,356	Tono. Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
181	Un. Gas Imp.	83	83	83	83
90	Union Trac	38½	38½	38½	38½

BONDS.

$1,000	B. L. 1st 5s.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
1,000	E. & P. 4s.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Inter. Ry. 4s.	56	56	56	56
5,000	K. T. Ry. 6s.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000	L. N. cn. 4½s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
3,000	L. V. gn. cn. 4s.	88½	88½	87¾	87¾
1,000	N. Tra. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
8,000	Phil. Ell. 4s.	78½	78½	78½	78½
1,000	P., W. & B. ctfs. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	P., W. & B. 1st 4s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92½
3,000	Un. Ry. Inv. col. 5s	66	66	66	66

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Colum. G. & E.	9	9	9	9
10	Harb.-Walk.	99	99	99	99
10	Ind. Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	50	50	50	50
230	Nat. Fireproof.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5
470	Ohio Fuel Oil.	13	13	13	13
151	Pure Oil	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
145	Un. Sw. & Sig.	92½	99	15¼	15¾
10	Westing. Mac.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
886	Westing.	93	113	118	118
65	Westing. Elec.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.01	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.28
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.02
Caledonia	.80	Ophir	.85
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.09
Confidence	.18	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.10	Sierra Nevada	.03
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.40

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Comb. Fraction	.10
Jim Butler	.78	Diam'd'f'd Daisy	.10
McNamara	.04	Diam'd'f'd B. B.	.05
Midway	.09	Florence	.64
Mispah Ext.	.35	Gold'd Con. M.	1.57½
Montana	1.25	Goldfield Merger	.42
North Star	.19	Jumbo Ext.	2.60
Rescue Eula.	.07	Lone Star	.09
Tonopah Ext.	2.75	Silver Pick	.15
West End	.61	Vernal	.03
		Nevada Hills	.28
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.39
Atlanta	.51	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.15	Manhattan Con.	.94
C. O. D.	.09	Manhat. Big F.	.10

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7⅛	8½	Jackpot	6	8½
Elkton	41	43	McKinney	40	42
El Paso	130	150	Ore Gold	600	2
Findley	1½	2½	Portland	108	110
Gold Dollar	4	5	Vindicator	112	120
Isabella	11¾	11¾	Ray, B. H.	3¾	4

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Upward on a Larger

COTTON PRICES OFF, SHOW STEADINESS

Liverpool Makes Practically No Response to Decline in New York Market.

CONSERVATISM OF BRITISH

Applications for Loans from Pool Likely Far to Exceed Estimates —In Foreign Mills.

Cotton had a further decline yesterday, but there was no actual weakness and after prices had slipped off about 9 to 10 points from the closing of Thursday and rallied a point or so, the undertone turned dull with considerable steadiness apparent.

Local opinion was largely to the effect that the official crop estimate of 15,966,000 bales would tend to promote increased selling among speculative investors with some unloading of spots in the South. Southern spot markets were somewhat easier and generally ⅛c lower, although in some instances the decline was as much as ¼c.

Liverpool showed no disposition to meet the decline which the local market experienced after the publication of the Government report. It was due to go 8 to 10 points lower, and at the time of local opening was only about 4½ points lower. Spot cotton was easier 6 points lower on sales of 5,000 bales. Even after New York declined further from Thursday's closing Liverpool made practically no response.

The steadiness of Liverpool is due largely to the "cotton sense" of the British trade interests. They are seldom extremists in matters of price, and while no one loves a bargain better than the Lancashire spinner, experience has taught him that only once or twice in a generation can cotton be bought in quantities around four pence.

The weekly figures were without influence. In fact, nothing on the supply situation is likely to attract attention now that the Government estimate has come out with the announcement of the largest crop on record. The intosight for the week was 537,537 bales against 501,761 bales last year.

One of the most remarkable features in the week-end figures was the shrinkage in American stock at Liverpool to the extent of 36,000 bales. This is something that has not occurred before in December in more than half a century during the height of the movement. The stock at Liverpool is now 423,000 bales against 616,000 bales last year.

Some attention was attracted by the statement of Chairman Harding of the Cotton Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve Board to the effect that applications for loans from the $135,000,000 pool probably would be far in excess of previous estimates. It is stated that applications from three cotton States west of the Mississippi already amount to $5,000,000, and that applications are expected to reach $20,000,000 before the end of the year.

A statement of the Manchester Guardian says that fully 60 per cent. of the mills at Oldham are now working full time and that there are very few factories which are closed altogether. Employment in the weaving trade is better now than at any time since the war began.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were easy and ⅛ to ¼ lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, with 7.25 for middling upland: sales 1,100 bales. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.89	6.65	6.67@6.68	6.88@6.90
January	7.04	6.86	6.88@6.89	7.02@7.03
March	7.18	7.08	7.09@7.10	7.17@7.18
May	7.31	7.25	7.27@7.28	7.36@7.36
July	7.52	7.41	7.42@7.43	7.50@7.51
October	7.78	7.70	7.70@7.71	7.76@7.77

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS

	Yes. terday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,992	11,810	6,851
New Orleans	7,596	10,512	7,700
Mobile	958	568	823
Savannah	16,708	11,518	6,662
Charleston	2,813	2,538	3,231
Wilmington	1,821	1,180	2,054
Norfolk	3,200	3,768	6,942

Total port receipts, 73,744; against 49,907 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yes. terday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,493	2,334	983
Memphis	3,583	1,837	11,193
St. Louis	238	3,404	4,844
Houston	22,812	18,029	4,707

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	24,000 to 26,000	11,810	5,846
New Orleans	10,000 to 11,000	10,512	13,430

Total exports yesterday, 38,282; so far this season, 1,719,291; against 4,646,723 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price, Mid-dling.	Stocks. 1914.	1913.
——New Orleans	7	282,114	230,861
200 Mobile	6¼	39,958	41,776
3,901 Savannah	6¾	230,295	139,982
800 Galveston	7¼	401,703	264,154
—— Wilmington	6¾	41,500	28,159
—— Norfolk		63,471	64,372
2,063 Augusta	6¾@6¼	156,856	77,700
1,900 Memphis	7	255,872	238,554
—— St. Louis	7¼	86,267	25,602
3,608 Houston	7¼	158,686	176,801

The Liverpool market was easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points lower, at 4.28d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 4,656 bales, including 1,100 American. Closed barely steady.

COTTON LOAN FUNDS READY.

New York's Share of the Money Needed Nearly All Subscribed.

Formal subscriptions for substantially all the $50,000,000 of New York's contribution to the $100,000,000 cotton loan pool had been received yesterday by the Cotton Loan Committee. Subscriptions from other cities also began to come in. No loans will be made until the entire $100,000,000 has been formally subscribed.

In the meantime copies of the complete set of documents to be used in obtaining loans were forwarded to the committees appointed for the several cotton-growing States. They will be distributed among the local committees, which will make them available to the Southern banks and their customers.

The documents include a circular of advice to the State and local committees, inclosing a form of application for loan by the cotton grower, or form of agreement of the bank or banker forwarding the application and its own subscription for a Class B certificate covering 25 per cent. of the loan, a form for approval of the loan by the local and State committees, a copy of the completed plan, and a form of note to be used by all borrowers.

The agreements as to warehousing and insurance of the cotton and other precautions are numerous and minute. The means taken to prevent possible loss and to insure the payment of interest inure chiefly to the benefit of the borrowers themselves, inasmuch as they are required to put into a guarantee fund 3 per cent. of the amount of the loans, and any loss will fall on this fund. Should the fund be exhausted further losses would fall mainly on the Southern banks, so that their interests are also safeguarded by the strict requirements.

There is no margin between the interest payments on the notes and the interest to be paid to the subscribers to the pool, both being at the rate of 6 per cent., so that even a delay in interest payments by borrowers must necessarily fall on the guarantee fund, out of which the expenses also are to come.

OTHER BOND QUOTATIONS.

The following bonds were quoted on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but not traded in:

	Bid.	Asked.
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	...
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	101½	...
Keystone Telephone 5s	85	...
N. Y. City Stks. May, 1964	84½	...
N. Y. City 4s, 1st 3s	104½	...
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	58½	...
Wabash-Pittsburgh Term. 1st 4s	9	11

PROSPERITY GREETS OPEN STOCK MARKET

Continued from Page 1.

Clearing House shares were in keeping with those for stocks on the board.

The Committee of Five decided that the new level for stocks left off the Exchange should not go into operation until Monday. The reason for this order was said to be the desire to have as wide publicity as possible given the changes before initial dealings were undertaken. The same trading rules as heretofore enforced will be applied in Clearing House dealings, viz., all business shall be for cash, and delivery must be made on the day following a sale. The enforcement of the latter rule is expected to go far toward preventing hurried foreign selling by cable, as the ordinary procedure in cable transactions of allowing deliveries to be made ten days after sales are consummated cannot be followed.

The limitation of stocks on the Exchange to 181 is not expected to stand long, as others will be added from time to time. The committee decided that as the change from restricted dealings in the Clearing House to the floor was an experiment, it would be best to begin with only about half the issues listed on the board.

A factor in the transfer of operations from the Clearing House to the Exchange was the rush of trading of recent weeks, which had fairly swamped the facilities of the Clearing House. As many as 30,000 shares had been handled on various days lately, of which a substantial part was in odd lots, and the emergency equipment of the Clearing House frequently was overtaxed.

The renewal of business will be a boon to hundreds of employes in brokerage offices. The depleted forces of many concerns were recruited to full strength yesterday in preparation for the opening, and reduced salaries returned to the basis of the days before the Stock Exchange closed.

PRICES FIXED FOR OPEN TRADING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

The stocks marked "Free" are those selling at or under $15 a share, which have no price restrictions in trading on the Stock Exchange.

	Old Min.	New Min.	Dec. from Old Min.	Present Price.	Adv. Over New Min.
Alaska Gold	10¼	19	⅛	26	7
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	...	Free	..	8½	..
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	32½	31	1½	32½	1½
Amalgamated Copper	49	47	2	50½	3½
American Beet Sugar	19	19	..	29	10
American Beet Sugar pf.	73½	73	⅛	..	..
American Can	19½	19	⅛	26	7
American Can pf.	78¼	78	⅛	91¼	13¼
Am. Car & Foundry	43½	42	1½	..	..
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	110¼	108	2¼	112	4
American Cotton Oil	32	31	1	35½	4½
American Cotton Oil pf.	90¾	89	1⅝	..	..
Am. Hide & Leather	3¼	Free	..	4	..
Am. Hide & Leather pf.	17	17	..	19½	2½
American Ice Securities	19⅞	19	⅛	22½	3½
American Linseed	7¼	Free	..	..	..
American Linseed pf.	25	24	1	..	..
American Malt	5	Free	..	..	..
American Malt pf.	32	30	2	..	..
Am. Smelting & Refining	51½	49	2¼	53¾	4¼
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf.	95¾	93	2¾	98	5
Am. Smelters Sec. pf., B	78	78	..	..	..
Am. Sugar Refining	98½	98	¼	102	4
Am. Sugar Refining pf.	106¼	106	¼	111	5
Am. Telephone & Teleg.	112	112	..	117	5
American Tobacco	210	210	..	215	5
American Tobacco pf.	102½	100	2½	108½	3½
American Woolen	12	Free	..	..	..
American Woolen pf.	71⅝	71	⅝	77	6
Am. Writing Paper pf.	11	Free	..	..	..
Assets Realization	15	Free	..	..	..
Atch., Topeka & S. F.	88¼	86	2¼	91¾	5¾
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	97¾	96	1¾	..	..
Bethlehem Steel	30	30	..	40¾	10¾
Bethlehem Steel pf.	79¾	79	⅝	86	7
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	78	..	86	8
Brooklyn Union Gas	118½	118	1½	120	2
California Petroleum	16⅝	15	1½	19½	4½
California Petroleum pf.	48¼	47	1¼	54	7
Central Leather Co.	28	28	..	35½	7½
Central Leather Co. pf.	95	95	..	100⅝	5⅝
Chicago & Alton	9½	Free	..	..	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	12¾	Free	..	..	..
Chicago Great Western	9¼	Free	..	10	..
Chicago Great Western pf.	25	24	1	26	2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	83⅜	82	⅜	86½	4½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126½	126	½	..	..
Colorado Southern	20	19	1	..	..
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	37⅞	37	⅞	..	..
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	30	29	1	..	..
Consolidated Gas	115	111	4	117	6
Continental Can	41	40	1	..	..
Continental Can pf.	82½	80	2¼	..	..
Corn Products Refining	7⅞	Free	..	8⅝	..
Corn Products Refining pf.	56⅞	56	⅞	62½	6½
Denver & Rio Grande	4	Free	..	10	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	8⅝	Free	..	14	..
Distillers Securities	11	Free	..	1	..
Duluth, South Shore & At.	3	Free	..	..	..
Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	8	Free	..	..	..
Erie	20¼	19	1½	..	..
Erie 1st pf.	32	31	1	33½	2½
Erie 2d pf.	26½	25	1½	..	..
Federal Mining & Smelting	10	Free	..	..	..
Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	28¾	26	2½	..	..
General Electric	135	135	..	137½	2½
General Motors	58⅞	58	⅞	85	27
General Motors pf.	76¼	76	¼	90	14
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	20	20	..	25	5
Goodrich pf.	86¼	86	¼	..	..
Inspiration Copper	15	Free	..	15½	..
Inter.-Met. v. t. ctfs.	11	Free	..	12¾	..
Interborough-Met. pf.	52	50	2	53	3
International Agricultural	10	Free	..	..	..
International Agri. pf.	20¾	20	⅜	..	..
Inter. Harvester, N. J.	80¾	80	¾	91½	11½
Inter. Harvester, N. J., pf.	114½	112	2¼	..	..
International Paper	9¾	Free	..	9⅝	..
International Paper pf.	30½	30	½	33	3
Inter. Steam Pump.	3	Free	..	..	..
Inter. Steam Pump pf.	11	Free	..	..	..
Iowa Central	5	Free	..	..	..
Iowa Central pf.	13	Free	..	..	..
Kansas City Southern	20¼	19	1¼	20½	1½
Kansas City Southern pf.	49¾	49	⅛	49¼	⅛
Lake Erie & Western	5½	Free	..	..	..
Lake Erie & Western pf.	12	Free	..	..	..
Lehigh Valley	119½	119½	..	133¾	14¼
Louisville & Nashville	127	125	2	..	..
Mercantile Marine	2	Free	..	..	..
Mercantile Marine pf.	6	Free	..	..	..
Miami Copper	17	16	1	..	..
Minn. & St. Louis	12	Free	..	..	..
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	28	27	1	..	..
Mo., Kansas & Texas	10¼	Free	..	..	..
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	27¼	26	1⅛	..	..
Missouri Pacific	...	Free	..	10½	..
National Biscuit Co.	118¼	118	¼	123	5
National Biscuit Co. pf.	123¼	120	3¼	..	..
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co.	92	Free	..	..	..
Nat. Enam. & S. Co. pf.	78½	76	2¼	..	..
National Lead Co.	40⅞	39	1⅝	42¼	3¼
National Lead Co. pf.	104¾	103	1¾	..	..
Nat. Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	7¾	Free	..	10½	..
Nevada Consol. Copper	10¼	Free	..	11½	..
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	51	49	2	51½	2½
N. Y., Ontario & Western	18¼	18	¾	20	2
Norfolk & Western	96	94	2	97½	3½
Norfolk & Western pf.	84	83	1	..	..
North American	62⅝	62	⅜	64¼	2¼
Northern Pacific	97	96	1	98	2
Pacific Mail	17½	17	½	19½	2½
Pacific Telephone & Teleg.	20	20	..	26½	6½
Pacific Telephone & T. pf.	88	87	1	..	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	103⅝	102	1⅝	106¼	4¼
People's Gas, Chicago	104	104	..	116½	12½
Peoria & Eastern	...	Free	..	..	..
Pittsburgh Coal	16½	15	1½	..	..
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	80¾	78	2¾	..	..
Quicksilver	1	Free	..	..	..
Quicksilver pf.	1½	Free	..	..	..
Railway Steel Spring	19¾	19	¾	20¾	1¾
Railway Steel Spring pf.	98¼	98	2¼	..	..
Ray Consol. Copper	16¼	15	1¼	..	..
Reading	138	136	2	143	7
Reading 1st pf.	86	84	2	..	..
Reading 2d pf.	81	80	1	81	1
Republic Iron & Steel	18½	18	½	..	..
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	77	75	2	..	..
Rock Island Co.	1⅝	Free	..	1¾	..
Rock Island Co. pf.	...	Free	..	2⅝	..
Rumely (M.) Co pf.	8	Free	..	..	..
Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	22	21	1	..	..
St. Louis & San Francisco	2½	Free	..	..	..
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf.	10	Free	..	..	..
St. Louis & San F. 2d pf.	3¾	Free	..	..	..
St. Louis Southwestern	18½	17	1½	..	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	37	36	1	..	..
Seaboard Air Line	15	Free	..	..	..
Seaboard Air Line pf.	46¾	45	1⅝	..	..
Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I. Co.	19½	18	1½	21	3
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co. pf.	85	80	5	..	..
Southern Ry. extended	17¼	16	1¼	..	..
Southern Ry. pf. extended	67½	64	3½	..	..
Tennessee Copper	24	23	1	30¼	7¼
Texas Co.	110½	110	½	130½	20½
Texas & Pacific	12	Free	..	..	..
Third Avenue	38	32	1	36½	4½
Toledo, St. L. & Western	5	Free	..	..	..
Toledo, St. L. & West'n pf.	10	Free	..	..	..
Union Bag & Paper Co.	4	Free	..	..	..
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	18½	18	½	..	..
United Rys. Investment	3½	Free	..	..	..
United Rys. Investment pf.	22	21	1	..	..
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F.	30	29	1	..	..
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	30	29	1	..	..
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	16	15	1	16	1
U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	78¼	75	3¼	..	..
U. S. Reduction & Refining	...	Free	..	..	..
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	3	Free	..	..	..
United States Rubber	43¼	42	1¼	47½	5½
United States Rub. 1st pf.	95	94	1	90½	3½
United States Rub. 2d pf.	...	70	..	..	..
Utah Copper	45¼	44	1¼	47¼	3¼
Vulcan Detinning	...	Free	..	..	..
Vulcan Detinning pf.	21	20	1	..	..
Wabash	¾	Free	..	..	..
Wabash pf.	2¼	Free	..	..	..
Western Maryland	12¾	Free	..	..	..
Western Maryland pf.	30	29	1	..	..
Western Union Telegraph	52⅝	52	⅝	58	6
Westinghouse E. & M.	63½	62	1½	64½	2½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	117½	116	1¼	..	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	Free	..	..	..
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	9½	Free	..	..	..
Wheel. & Lake Erie 2d pf.	3½	Free	..	..	..

PRICES FIXED FOR TRADING THROUGH CLEARING HOUSE

	Old Min.	New Min.	Dec. from Old Min.	Present Price.	Adv. Over New Min.
Adams Express	90⅝	88	2⅜	..	..
Am. Agricultural Chem.	49¼	48	1⅛	..	..
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	92	89	3	..	..
Am. Br. Shoe & Foundry	88¼	86	2¼	..	..
Am. Br. Shoe & Found. pf.	138	134	2	..	..
American Cities pf.	59½	59	½	..	..
Am. Coal Products	83½	82	1½	..	..
Am. Coal Products pf.	105¼	104	1¼	..	..
American Express	99	97	2	..	..
American Locomotive	20¼	19	1¼	..	..
American Locomotive pf.	96¼	95	¾	..	..
American Snuff	148	145	3	..	..
American Snuff pf. new	105¼	103	2¼	..	..
American Steel Foundries	27	26	1	..	..
Am. Telegraph & Cable	57⅞	56	1⅝	..	..
Anaconda Copper Co.	24½	24	½	24¾	¾
Associated Oil	...	42	..	..	..
Atlantic Coast Line	114	112	2	..	..
Baldwin Locomotive	41	40	1	..	..
Baldwin Locomotive pf.	105⅝	104	1⅝	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	69	67	2	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70½	69	1½	..	..
Brown Shoe	39	38	1	..	..
Brown Shoe pf.	80	77	3	..	..
Butterick Co.	28¼	27	1¼	..	..
Canadian Pacific	155	153	2	156	3
Case, (J. I.) Co. pf.	77¼	76	1¼	..	..
Central R. R. of N. J.	300	285	15	..	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	40	1½	41	1
Chicago & N. W.	124¼	122	2¼	..	..
Chicago & N. W. pf.	168	168	..	..	..
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	125	125	..	..	..
Chino Copper	31¼	31	½	32½	1½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	22	21	1	..	..
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	40	39	1	..	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	20	1½	21½	1½
Cluett-Peabody	68	67	1	..	..
Cluett-Peabody pf.	97¼	96	1¼	..	..
Crex Carpet	70	69	1	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar	33	32	1	..	..
Cuban-American Sugar pf.	81	80	1	..	..
Deere & Co. pf.	99⅝	99	1⅝	..	..
Delaware & Hudson	137⅝	135	2¾	..	..
Del., Lack. & Western	388	375	10	..	..
Detroit Edison Co.	110	109	1	..	..
Detroit United Railway	68½	67	1½	..	..
Diamond Match	...	90	..	..	..
Du Pont Powder pf.	90½	82	8½	..	..
Electric Storage Battery	47	47	..	..	..
General Chemical	169	167	2	..	..
General Chemical pf.	108¼	106	2½	..	..
Great Northern pf.	112¾	110	2¼	112½	2½
Gt. Nor. ctfs. for Ore Prop.	23	23	..	26½	3½
Guggenheim Exploration	39⅝	37	2¾	44½	7½
Helme, (Geo. W.,) Co.	156½	152	4½	..	..
Helme, (Geo. W.,) Co. pf.	111¼	109	2¼	..	..
Hocking Valley	125	123	2	..	..
Homestake Mining	100⅜	100	⅜	..	..
Illinois Central	103½	102	1½	104	2
Int. Harvester, N. J.	83	81	2	91¼	9¼
Int. Harvester, N. J., pf.	115¼	113	2¼	..	..
Kayser, (Julius,) & Co.	87¼	86	1½	..	..
Kayser, (Julius,) & Co. pf.	103¾	103	¾	..	..
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	...	113	..	..	..
Kresge, (S. S.) Co.	92	91	1	..	..
Kresge, (S. S.) Co. pf.	100¾	97	3¼	..	..
Lackawanna Steel	26½	25	1½	..	..
Laclede Gas	85¼	82	1¼	..	..
Laclede Gas pf.	...	87	..	..	..
Liggett & Myers	205	202	3	..	..
Liggett & Myers pf.	112¾	111	1¾	..	..
Long Island	31	30	1	..	..
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27½	26	1½	..	..
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.	101¾	100	1⅝	..	..
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pf.	91¾	90	1¾	..	..
Lorillard, (P.,) Co.	157½	156	1½	..	..
Lorillard, (P.,) Co. pf.	113½	112	1½	..	..
Mackay Cos.	59¾	58	1¾	70	12
Mackay Cos. pf.	68	67	1	..	..
Manhattan Elevated	...	125	..	..	..
Manhattan Guaranteed	126½	125	1½	..	..
May. Dept. Stores	59½	58	1½	..	..
May Dept. Stores pf.	97¾	96	1¾	..	..
Mexican Petroleum	53	51	2	..	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	101	100	1	101	1
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	127½	126	1½	..	..
Moline Plow 1st pf.	102⅜	100	2⅜	..	..
Montgomery Ward & Co. pf.	108¼	107	1¼	..	..
Montana Power	42	41	1	..	..
Montana Power pf.	100	99	1	..	..
Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	135	133	2	..	..
New York Air Brake	56½	55	1½	..	..
New York Central	79⅝	78	⅝	83	5
New York, Chi. & St. L.	35	34	1	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	66	64	2	..	..
New York State Railways	...	85	..	..	..
Norfolk Southern	26½	25	1½	..	..
Nor. Ohio Trac. & Light	26½	25	1½	..	..
Pabst Brewing pf.	90¾	89	1¼	..	..
Pacific Coast	70	67	3	..	..
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	105	102	3	..	..
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	80	77	3	..	..
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	65¼	64	1¼	65¼	1¼
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	95	94	1	..	..
Pittsburgh Steel pf.	85	83	2	..	..
Pressed Steel Car	33¼	32	1½	33½	1½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	102¾	100	2¾	..	..
Public Service N. J.	110	108	2	..	..
Pullman Company	151⅞	150	1⅞	..	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	105	103	2	..	..
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	108½	108	½	..	..
Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	120¾	120	¾	..	..
Southern Pacific	85⅝	81	3⅝	..	..
Standard Milling	38	38	..	42½	9½
Standard Milling pf.	62	59	3	..	..
Studebaker Co.	25	25	..	33	8
Studebaker Co. pf.	82	81	1	..	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	98	94	1	..	..
Twin City Rapid Transit	98⅝	98	⅝	97	4
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf.	138½	138	1½	..	..
Underwood Typewriter	73	72	1	..	..
Underwood Typewriter pf.	104	102	2	..	..
Union Pacific	111¼	111	¼	115¾	4¾
Union Pacific pf.	77	76	1	78	2
United Cigar Mfrs.	39¼	38	1¼	40	2
United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	98¼	97	1¼	..	..
United Dry Goods pf.	60¼	59	1⅛	..	..
United Fruit Co.	...	125	..	..	..
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	...	60	..	..	..
United States Express	72½	71	1½	..	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	53	51	2	..	..
United States Steel	50⅝	48	2⅝	..	..
United States Steel pf.	104¾	102	2¾	..	..
Virginia-Car. Chemical	21	20	1	..	..
Virginia-Car. Chemical pf.	37	36	1	..	..
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	37	36	1	..	..
Virginia Ry. & Power	48	46	2	..	..
Virginia Ry. & Power pf.	98¼	96	..	..	..
Wells-Fargo Express	80	78	2	..	..
Westinghouse Air Brake	263	253	..	..	..
Weyman Bruton Co.	233	220	13	..	..
Weyman Bruton Co. pf.	110¼	108	2¼	..	..
Wisconsin Central	29⅝	29	⅝	..	..
Woolworth, (F. W.) Co.	88½	87	1½	..	..
Woolworth pf.	114½	112	2½	..	..

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	317	322
American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	84	86
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light	57	62
American Power & Light pf.	82	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Water Works & Electric	5	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	60	65
Cities Service	50	54
Cities Service pf.	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54½	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	78	80
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	88	92
Electric Bond & Share pf.	40	60
Empire District Electric 5s	68	73
Empire District Electric pf.	...	75
Federal Light & Traction	12	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	50	55
Gas & Electric Securities	70	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	13	20
Northern Ohio Electric L. & P.	10	14
Northern Ohio Ontario L. & P. pf.	50	65
Northern States Power	20	25
Northern States Power pf.	78	80
Ozark Power & Water	...	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	78	82
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	77	81
Southern California Edison pf.	91	93
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	19
Tennessee Ry., L. & P.	8	10
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. pf.	...	41
United Light & Railways	45	47
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	67	68
United Light & Railways 2d pf.	24	26
Utah Securities	15	18
Western Power	14	16
Western Power pf.	58	60

*Par value, $50.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the state of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

That there is improvement in trade is made clear in the reports from all parts of the country, though the development is slow and irregular, and the gains

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

545—M. Lawlor v. D. E. Loewe.—Argument continued.

546—L. & N. v. L. B. Finn.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Dec. 14: 546, 552, 591, 441, (and 590), 471, (and 472,) 507, (and 508,) 541, 550, and 647.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar, at 10 A. M. Osborn Peace.

NEW YORK.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Emil Heuel, as exr., &c., pltff., v. Alexander Stein, as exr., et al., deft.; Josephine S. Dierhart and Carl J. Stein, applts.; Emanuel J. Myers, respt.—Orders reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the full extent stated in opinion. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J. (Clarke and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

Re Charles F. Wright, dec'd.—Order reversed, with costs, and proceeding dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J. (Hotchkiss and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Isaac Voron, applt., v. Sabbatia Chait, impld., respt.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Re Voron & Chait, Inc.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Isaac Voron, respt., v. Sabbatia Chait, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Isaac Voron, applt., v. Sabbatia Chait & ano., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion.

Harry H. Cleaveland, respt., v. Edward B. Boynton & ano., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Albert Brauer, respt., v. Julia W. Lawrence, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Lloyd Stevens, respt., v. Van Wagoner-Linn Construction Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce recovery as stated in opinion, in which event, judgment as so modified affirmed, dec'd.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by Laughlin, J.)

Thomas E. Wing, as Trustee, respt., v. Delavan Smith, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (See 153 A. D. 890.) Dissenting opinion by Hotchkiss, J.

Re Empire State Surety Co.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re petition of Frederick Collectaro, as Commr., re Rosa L. Barrick.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Abraham K. Hornstein, respt., v. Henry Moskowitz et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re Thomas T. Thomson, applt., vs. Calvin Tomkins, indy., and as Commr., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Hyman Davis, respt., vs. George J. Faour, Daniel J. Faour, and Dominick J. Faour, impld., applts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to dismiss complaint for want of prosecution granted with $10 costs.

Horace A. Demarest, respt., vs. Frank A. Carr, impld., applt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs.

W. Russell Root, applt., vs. Wilbur C. Flak et al., respts.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charlotte Vaughan, respt., vs. Edward Vaughan, applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to renew as stated in order.

Re the will of Ernest Sporman, deceased.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Adolf Aspegren and ano., applts., vs. Seggerman Bros., Inc., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same vs. same.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs.

Willie Wachi, respt., vs. Twenty-eighth St. and 7th Av. Realty Co., et al., applets.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Liber Buchman et al., applts., vs. Sholiem Jallowsky, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Joseph T. McCadden, applt., vs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Oceanic Investing Co., respt., vs. Rudolph A. Rodel, impld., appit.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

CNY., applt., vs. John J. Linson et al., respts.—Order affirmed on consent as stated in order.

The People, &c., vs. Daniel Lynch.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. Reinhardt P. Wals vs. Douglas I. McKay as Commr.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Edward J. Mack vs. Douglas I. McKay as Commr.—Motion granted without costs.

Bridget A. Golden as admx., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Phoebe Niehaus v. James C. Stewart.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Dora E. Bacon v. Samuel M. Bacon.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Frank S. Rix v. Spencer Aldrich.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Theresa H. Rix v. Spencer Aldrich.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Mecca Realty Co., Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

William Messmer v. Henry W. Boettger Silk Finishing Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel J. Stiebel et al. v. Edmund Lissberger.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Harry Fox v. C. R. of N. J.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth A. C. Mocum v. C. Adelbert Becker.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Ella B. Abbott v. Frank C. Stanford & Sons.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Charlotte E. Bartlett v. James C. Stewart.—Application denied, with $10 costs.

General Rubber Co. v. Elias C. Benedict.—Motion granted; question certified.

Joseph Larocque v. N. Y. Herald Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Sam Bachrach v. American Union Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Goodenough v. Wood Harmon Warranty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Vulcan Detinning Co. v. Franz A. Assman et al.; same v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

German Savings Bank v. Philip Wagner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William H. Herrschaft v. American & British Mfg. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William Geppert v. Musical America Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same v. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

William Geppert v. Music Trades Co.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Same v. Same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Re application of Chebra Bikor Cholem B'nai Israel.—Motion granted.

Pine E. Bush v. Marion Bush.—Motion granted.

William A. Brady v. Abraham L. Erlanger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

McClure Newspaper Syndicate v. Times Printing Co. of Seattle.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Voron & Chait, Inc.—Appeal dismissed unless appellant complies with terms stated in memorandum per curiam.

Penelis Burrell v. CNY.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Michael H. Harris.—Additional charges referred to John J. Freedman, official referee.

Re William H. Maginnis.—Respondent disbarred.

Re Albert E. Rahm.—Referred to Henry A. Gildersleeve, official referee.

Re Albert E. Rahm.—Motion granted in so far as to authorize a commission to issue to a Commissioner in the City of Washington, D. C., to take testimony upon written interrogatories to be annexed to the commission, petitioner to be allowed to join in the commission. In other respects motion denied. No stay of proceedings granted.

Re Amos H. Evans.—Referred to John J. Freedman, official referee.

Eugene C. Willman vs. St. Christopher Club of N. Y., Inc.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay contained in order to show cause of Nov. 19 vacated.

Re Max Miller.—Referee's report approved.

People ex rel. Jacob A. Cantor, respt., v. County Board of Canvassers of the County of New York, Isaac Siegel, intervener, applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs.

Henry N. Steinert as recr., applt., v. Charles H. Van Aken & anio., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
of
CITY OF NEW YORK,
Constituting and Acting as the
BOARD OF CANVASSERS
of the
CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Members of the Board of Elections of the City of New York, met at their headquarters office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, December 7th, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., in pursuance of the following call, viz.:

Board of Elections of the City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Man., New York, December 5th, 1914.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, the members of the Board of Elections of the City of New York are requested to meet for organization as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, December 7th, 1914, at the headquarters office, Municipal Building to canvass the statement of the County Boards of Canvassers of the Counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond, City of New York, of the votes cast in said city for all city offices.

Respectfully, THOMAS J. KENNY,
Deputy Chief Clerk.

Present:
Commissioner James Kane,
Commissioner Moses M. McKee,
Commissioner Jacob A. Livingston.

Commissioner Livingston moved that the Commissioners of the Board of Elections organize as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York and that Commissioner Kane be elected to act as Chairman of the said Board of Canvassers.

Question put by Commissioner McKee and unanimously carried.

The Constitutional Oath of Office as Member and as Chairman of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York was administered to Commissioner Kane by Commissioner McKee, Secretary, Board of Elections.

The oath of office as a Member and as Secretary of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York was then administered by the Chairman to Commissioner McKee.

The oath of office as a Member of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York was then administered by the Chairman to Commissioner Livingston.

The Chairman requested the Secretary to deliver to the Board the certified copies of the statements of the County Boards of Canvassers of the Counties of New York and Bronx as to the votes cast within such counties for candidates for City Offices, required to be filed with the Board of Elections by the County Clerks of said Counties, pursuant to the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws.

The Secretary presented to the Board a certified copy of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers of the Counties of New York and Bronx, as to the votes cast within said Counties for candidates for City Offices.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, as constituted by the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, having canvassed the certified copies of the statements of the Boards of County Canvassers of the Counties of New York and Bronx, as filed with it, of the votes cast at the General Election, held on the 3rd day of November, 1914, for candidates for City Offices, DO HEREBY DETERMINE, DECLARE and CERTIFY as set forth in the statements and declarations herewith submitted, copies of which are hereto attached, and be it further,

RESOLVED, that a copy of said statements and declarations be filed with the Board of Elections of the City of New York.

We certify this determination and declaration to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, and attested thereof by the Secretary this Seventh Day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest: MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
of
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 7th, 1914.

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, having met on the 7th day of December, 1914, pursuant to the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, have canvassed the certified statements of the Board of County Canvassers of the Counties of New York and Bronx of the votes cast at the election held on the Third Day of November, 1914, for City Offices in the City of New York, DO HEREBY DETERMINE, DECLARE, AND CERTIFY That

EDWARD B. LA FETRA,

by the greater number of votes was duly elected JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT to fill the vacancy expiring December 31st, 1923.

That

JAMES A. ALLEN,

by the greater number of votes was duly elected JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT, to fill the vacancy expiring December 31st, 1919.

That

GUSTAVE HARTMANN,

by the greatest number of votes was duly elected JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK, SECOND DISTRICT.

WE CERTIFY this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, and attested by the Secretary, thereof, this Seventh Day of December, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest:—
MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
of
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 7th, 1914.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for JUSTICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, having met on the 7th day of December, 1914, pursuant to the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for city offices in the several counties within the City of New York, at the General Election held on the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, DO CERTIFY as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK, SECOND DISTRICT, was Thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and five.....31,805

Of which

MAX S. LEVINE received Ten thousand four hundred and eighteen.....10,418

GUSTAVE HARTMANN received Fifteen thousand two hundred and fifty-five.....15,255

JACOB FRANKIN received Three thousand two hundred and seven.....3,207

Of which there were BLANK Two thousand three hundred.. 2,300

Of which there were VOID Three hundred and twenty-five..... 625

.....31,805

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK, SECOND DISTRICT was Three.....3

WE CERTIFY this statement to be correct, and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this Seventh Day of December, One Thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest:
MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
of
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 7th, 1914.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for JUSTICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, having met on the 7th day of December, 1914, pursuant to the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for city offices in the several counties within the City of New York, at the General Election held on the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, DO CERTIFY as follows:

That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK, SECOND DISTRICT, was Thirty-one thousand, eight hundred and five.....31,805

Of which

EDWARD B. LA FETRA received One Hundred and thirty-one thousand, nine hundred and forty 131,940

JAMES A. ALLEN received One hundred and forty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight 144,978

LLOYD PAUL STRYKER received Eighty-eight thousand, two hundred and forty-nine... 88,249

CHARLES H. GRIFFITHS received Eighty-five thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine. 85,679

HENRY K. DAVIS received Twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and eight..... 21,808

MICHAEL SCHAAP received Thirty-two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine..... 32,969

IRVING OTTENBERG received Nineteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five..... 19,735

LEON A. MALKIEL received Nineteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-two..... 19,322

Of which SCATTERING Forty- 40

Of which there were BLANK Eighty-eight thousand, one hundred and eight..... 88,108

Of which there were VOID Ten thousand and four..... 10,004

.....642,832

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for Identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK, SECOND DISTRICT was Seven.....7

WE CERTIFY this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this Seventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest:
MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
of
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 7th, 1914.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for JUSTICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

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That it appears upon such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of JUSTICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, CITY OF NEW YORK, SECOND DISTRICT, was Three.....3

Of which

GUSTAVE HARTMANN received Two.....2

Of which there were BLANK One.....1

.....3

WE CERTIFY this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this Seventh Day of December, One Thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest:
MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS
of
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York, December 7th, 1914.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK ACTING AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to votes given for JUSTICES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, having met on the 7th day of December, 1914, pursuant to the provisions of Section 440, Chapter 22 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, to canvass and estimate the votes given for candidates for city offices in the several counties within the City of New York, at the General Election held on the third day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, DO CERTIFY as follows:

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WE CERTIFY this statement to be correct and have signed the same as Members of the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York and attested by the Secretary thereof this Seventh Day of December, One Thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

JAS. KANE, Chairman.
J. A. LIVINGSTON.

Attest:
MOSES M. McKEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS
For Xmas Gifts
We Trust Any Honest Person
Cash or Credit
We do not ask employers' references.
Call or write for Illustrated Catalog 45.
L. W. Sweet & Co.
170 BROADWAY Maiden Lane
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 8.30.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Elihu Root's Former Home Sold to Carll Tucker—Big Increase in Times Square Leasehold Values—Investors Buying Tenement Property —Bronx and Suburban Sales.

The sale of Senator Elihu Root's former home on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-first Street was the leading feature of interest in the realty market yesterday.

It was of peculiar importance in the present condition of realty affairs in that it showed the willingness of a private investor to buy an expensive dwelling for occupancy in the heart of the choice private home section on the east side.

The house was sold about two years ago by Senator Root to Eugene Meyer, Jr., of the banking firm of that name, and Senator Root made his city home in a large apartment at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street. Mr. Meyer has now sold the house to Carll Tucker, a son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady.

The dwelling covers a plot fronting 100.5 on Park Avenue and 42.6 on Seventy-first Street. It is five stories high, of the American basement type, and was erected in 1903 from plans by Carrere & Hastings.

It has been held by Mr. Meyer at about $350,000. When Mr. Meyer bought the property he also acquired the adjoining four houses at 104 to 110 East Seventy-first Street, and these he still retains.

The sale was negotiated by Joseph P. Day and William B. May & Co.

Big Increase in Times Square Leasehold Values.

An excellent example of the constantly increasing value of leaseholds in the vicinity of Times Square was shown yesterday in the sub-leasing of the old four-story building at 1,562 Broadway as a site for a modern seven-story store and loft building.

This property, 20 by 80 feet, located on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Palace Theatre, is owned by G. B. Burnett, who leased it for a long term of years to William Hepner. The latter sub-leased the property several months ago to Ritchie & Cornell of Broadway, for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $9,000.

Yesterday Ritchie & Cornell sub-leased the property for the full term at $13,000 a year to Herman Moss, representing a syndicate, who will improve the property next May with a modern structure.

Takes Title to 208 Fifth Avenue.

Harry C. Hallenbeck took title yesterday to the seven-story fireproof building at 208 Fifth Avenue, running through to Broadway, on a lot 28.2 by 112 by 134, sold recently by the St. John's Park Realty Company. About $400,000 was involved in the transaction. The new owner will remodel the building.

Investor Buys Two Harlem Flats.

Two old-fashioned four-story brownstone flats in upper West Harlem, where sales to investors have been few and far between of late, were disposed of yesterday by Edward N. Crosby & Co.

Title to the property, which consists of two structures on a plot 41.8 by 99.11, has been held for a number of years by Mrs. Helen D. White Haight. The buyer will make extensive alterations to the property.

Heights Flat Traded.

John W. Fraser has purchased for investment from Mrs. Julia Dunphy 465 West 166th Street, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100, located 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

In part payment the buyer gave a one-family dwelling in Jamaica, Long Island.

Tenement Property Sales.

A. H. Levy has sold for the Christopher Pitkin Company to Mrs. Sarah Sweiger 56 First Street, a new law tenement, with stores, on a plot 20 by 100, with a rear line of 50 feet. The buyer will hold the property for investment.

E. Loewenthal & Son have purchased from Stephen H. Jackson 1,763 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 75, adjoining the southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold for Mrs. L. Williams the premises, known as southwest corner of 179th Street and Bryant Avenue, consisting of a three-story frame dwelling, on a lot 25.5 by 117.4.

The Airmor Company purchased from an estate, 1,346 to 1,360 Lyman Place, two four-story flats, on plot 67 by 84, adjoining the northwest corner of East 169th Street.

Brooklyn.

William Bruss has purchased from John C. Dietz, for occupancy, 59 East Tenth Street, a two-story limestone and brick private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100. James M. Hawley negotiated the sale.

The Condemnation Commission appointed several months ago to condemn the Columbia Theatre property in Brooklyn, and the bowling alleys adjoining, for an addition to the present Post Office Building, decided yesterday to reopen the matter, in order to hear some new testimony. This will be presented to it at 3:30 P. M. next Friday afternoon.

New Jersey.

At Hasbrouck Heights Samuel Kraft has sold to W. Priest, a plot 50 by 100 on Prospect Avenue, to R. Harrison a plot 50 by 125 on Longworth Avenue, to E. H. Dudath a plot 75 by 125 on Stanley Avenue, and to Charles Cary a plot 100 by 125 on William Avenue.

Mrs. Florence Barnaby has purchased the residence property at 98 Lloyd Road, Montclair, N. J., for about $40,000. The house was occupied by Mrs. William Elder Marcus, Jr., and faces 300 feet on Lloyd Road, extending back to the Essex County Park Reservation. F. M. Crawley & Brother negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for C. Edgar Anderson, to Edgar B. Van Winkle, a plot on the north side of Apawamis Avenue, near Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y., containing about one and one-half acres. The purchaser will improve the property with a substantial dwelling for occupancy.

Sale at Edgehill Today.

George G. Baker will offer at public auction this afternoon 164 lots and six modern dwellings at Edgehill Terrace, a restricted section, just north of the Harlem Ship Canal, and near the finely developed Riverdale residential colony. Investigation of many of the inquiries, by Henry E. Bliss, President of the Bliss Realty Company, an associate of Mr. Baker, leads him to predict that the offering will result successfully.

The inquiries, he says, appear to indicate that people want to keep close to the Subway, realizing that its service is available at brief intervals at all hours of the day and night.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas J. Elliman & Co. have leased 30 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story modern house, 32 feet front, for Mrs. Dudley Phelps to Julien A. Ripley.

John F. Scott has leased for Mrs. Betz Taylor for a term of years her house on the corner of Burton Avenue and Chapman Road, Woodmere, L. I., to Howard L. Cullman; also for Mrs. Hannah N. L. Sherman her cottage known as Ingleside, on Breesy Way, Lawrence, L. I., to J. Howland Auchincloss, and for W. H. Schiffer his cottage known as Winona, at Lawrence Beach, L. I., to Robert W. Gifford.

Commercial Leases.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry have leased the store at 36 West Fortieth Street to Luckhardt & Belder, music publishers, and in conjunction with Huberth & Huberth the easterly store at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

John Aavang has leased for the Adams Realty Company for a term of ten years the stores 282-284 East Fordham Road, at an aggregate rental of $30,000. The same broker has leased for Albert L. Page the three-story hotel at 903 Westchester Avenue for a term of five years; also for Arthur L. Page the one-story building 970 Westchester Avenue for a term of five years, and the northwest corner of Westchester Avenue and Kelly Street for the Henry Morgenthau Company for a term of five years.

Frank Volz has leased for Crulkshank Company 504 West 207th Street, adjoining the Corn Exchange Bank, for a term of years to Annette Levy for a millinery establishment.

O'Reilly & Dahn have leased for the Henry Gerken estate the store and basement at 1,498 Third Avenue for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of over $30,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

35th St, 29 to 33 West, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.8; twelve-story loft and store building; adjourned to Dec. 18.

Lexington Av, 1,626 and 1,628, w s, 100.11 ft n of 102d St, 44.11x100, six-story flat; Ver Planck Estate against Taxpayers' Realty Co. et al.; Byrne & Conway, attorneys; due, $13,844.52; taxes, &c., $458.35; subject to first mortgage of $30,000; to the plaintiff, for $81,062.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 1,911, w s, 42 ft s of 99th St, 28x100, five-story tenement and stores; Excelsior Savings Bank against Israel Jacobson et al.; J. C. Gulick, attorney; C. J. Carroll, referee; due, $19,389.43; taxes, &c., $456.79; to the plaintiff, for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Cromwell Av, e s, 237.92 ft s of 151st St, for a one-story brick storage house, 36x80; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartout, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

Thompson St, w s, 292.10 ft n of Prince St, for a two-story gymnasium and day nursery, 31.9x99; Society Friars Minor of St. Francis, the Rev. Ferdinand Parri, 151 Thompson St, owner; F. A. Morris, 552 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 41st St, 54x irregular x98.9x98.4; Florence L., wife of, and Douglas W. Mabee to The No. 1,450 Broadway Corp., 1,450 Broadway, (mtg $935,000.) Dec. 10; attorneys, Hardy, Ely & W. 165 Broadway.....$35,000

BROADWAY s e corner of 184th St, 75.7x 97.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to Joseph Rosenberg, 94 Hopkins St, Brooklyn, Dec. 4, (mtg $70,000;) attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$100

CHURCH ST, 314, w s, 25x50; Jacob L. Markel et al. to Jacob L. Markel, 1,119 Forest Av, Dec. 10; attorney, J. Hershfield, 99 Nassau St.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, 36, e s, 89.10 ft s of 137th St, 17.6x90; Theodorg S. Trimmer et al. individually and as executors and heirs of Elizabeth Trimmer, to Samuel Trimmer, on premises, (mtg $10,000) Dec. 9; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

PIKE ST, w s, 49 ft n of Monroe St, 24x86; Celia Kommel to Amelia Ackermann, 160 Eagle Av, Nov. 30.....$100

1ST AV, w s, 150 ft s of 83d St, runs w 100x s 10.2x s e 100.1 to avenue x15.1 to beginning; Hannah Lederer to Jacob Lederer, 218 West 117th St, (mtg $14,000.) Dec. 10; attorney, Isidor E. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St.....$100

5TH AV, 1,466, w s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; 5th Av. & 118th St. Realty Corporation to Bertha Hoffmann et al., executors of Simon Hoffmann, to 1,328 Realty Corporation, 74 Broadway, (mtg $80,000,) Nov. 30; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 208, w s, 84.7 ft n of 25th St, 28.2x 123.2 to 1,126 Broadway; St. John's Park Realty Co. to Harry C. Hallenbeck, 97 Gates Av, Montclair, N. J., (mtg $230,000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Abel Crook, 99 Nassau St..$100

7TH ST, 190 East, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Maurice J. Simon to Gustav Frank, 333 Central Park West, Nov. 30; attorney, Louis H. Moos, 15 Cedar St.....$1

18TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 53x92; B. & L. Construction Co. to B. B. B. Holding Co., 5 Beekman St, Dec. 8, (mtg $167,500;) attorney, Straus & D., 5 Beekman St.....$100

22D ST, s s, 441.9 ft w of 5th Av, 50.1x98.9; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, Dec. 10; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 54 Wall St.$100,000

29TH ST, 570 West, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure Dec. 8; William T. Quinn, referee, to J. Kaplan & Co., Inc., 441 10th Av, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, Dec. 9; attorneys, Cohn Brothers, 64 Wall St.$180

45TH ST, n s, 141.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Michael McGuire to Maria McGuire, 213 East 45th St, Dec. 8; attorney, T. E. Rush, 22 William St.....$1

47TH ST, s s, 146 ft w of 2d Av, 23x100.5; Michael McGuire to Maria McGuire, 213 East 45th St, Dec. 8; attorney, T. E. Rush, 22 William St.....$1

56TH ST, 42, West, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Hy L. Duffy to Edward Graboff, 75 West 113th St, (mtg $13,000.) Sept. 23; attorneys, Warshow & Berger, 116 Nassau St.....$100

73D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Hy. M. Earle to Joseph Sanauss, 2,750 West 3d St, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000.) Feb. 28; attorney, J. F. Benzan, 115 Broadway.....$1

77TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Celia Kommel to Amelia Ackermann, 160 Eagle Av, Bronx, all liens, Nov. 30.$100

78TH ST, 218 East, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; Robert L. Flemming to Mary Flemming, 889 Faile St, ½ part, (mtg $3,500,) all title, quitclaim, Dec. 11; attorney, R. T. Martinson, 27 Cedar St.....$1

106TH ST, 160 East, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Starkman to Code Realty Co., 1,239 Madison Av, all liens, June 5. $100

109TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.10; Max Lukther et al. to Francis H. Page, trustee, 120 Willow St, Brooklyn, Dec. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis H. Page, trustee, to William D. Vento, 229 East 109th St, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$6,850

119TH ST, 43 West, n s, 376 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.11; Maurice Mandelbaum to William C. Cahn, 600 West 161st St, b. and s., all liens, Nov. 30.....$100

120TH ST, 208 West, s s, 99.10 ft w of 7th Av, 25.2x100.11; Harry C. Hallenbeck to St. John's Park Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $17,000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

129th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of 7th Av, 41.8x100; Helen D. White Haight to Louis Feidman, 1,526 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Dec. 9.$1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Charles J. Bauer to Clara M. Bauer, 300 6th St, (mtg $54,300,) all liens; attorney, J. J. Dorn, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

144TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 37.6x 99.11; Perkins Realty Co. to Mary E. N. O'Neill, 940 Bank St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

144TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 37.6x 99.11; same to Rose Valley Realty Co., 359 Valley St, South Orange, N. J., (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

158TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 49.8x 99.11; Hy. M. Bisch to Silver Construction Co., 21 Waverley Place, Dec. 11, (mtg $54,000;) attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, 442 West, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, (foreclosure, Dec. 10;) Hy F Rabbe, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 11; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$21,500

166TH ST, n s, 125

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A disturbance of considerable intensity was central Friday night over the South Rocky Mountain region and moving east northeastward. It has been attended by local snows in the lower Mississippi Valley and the Western Plateau region, and a general increasing cloudiness in the Southwest.

Snow flurries have also fallen in the Middle Missouri and Ohio Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States, and rains have continued in California.

Temperatures remain below the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country, with freezing temperature as far south as the south portions of the Gulf States and temperatures below zero in the Northwest. The lowest temperature reported Friday was 18 degrees below zero at Valentine, Neb.

The storm that is now central over the South Rocky Mountains will move east northeast and be attended by snows Saturday in the Middle Plains States, the Lower Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and rains in the West Gulf States. The influence of this storm probably will be felt over the East during Sunday, when snow is probable in the region of the great lakes, snow and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Over other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair, except that rains will continue in California.

Temperature will not change decidedly over the East, the great central valleys, and the lake region, and cold weather will continue in the Northwest. Colder weather is probable Saturday night and Sunday in the Southwest.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west Saturday and Sunday; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow or rain.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday, local snows.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	33	34	4 P. M.	29	39
6 A. M.	34	36	6 P. M.	25	39
9 A. M.	33	36	8 P. M.	23	37
12 M.	30	40	11 P. M.	20	35

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average of the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:06	409 W. 50 St.; Mrs. W. Cummings	$15
3:15	68 Lewis St.; Louis Stiglits	None
5:40	438 E. 47 St.; C. E. Haff	None
8:12	330 E. 121 St.; Annie Levy	Slight
8:15	186 Ave. A; Max Binder	$100
P. M.		
1:55	72 E. 100 St.; Benj. Levine	Slight
2:06	20 E. 105 St.; Lucy Steinhauer	Slight
2:35	228 E. 98 St.; Sam'l Jarber	Slight
3:45	438 E. 187 St.; Julius Cratter	Slight
5:00	744-9 Av.; Thos. Griffin	Slight
6:10	177 St. & Ferry Lane; D. S. C.	Slight
6:15	22 E. 103 St.; Frank Dohing	Slight
6:50	203 W. 54 St.; Albert Hoehn	Slight
8:35	253 W. 16 St.; J. W. Ellison	Slight
9:35	141 W. 138 St.; Samuel Taylor	Slight
9:45	725 E. 9 St.; David Zimmerman	Slight
10:10	123 E. 112 St.; Samuel Woltis	Slight
10:15	380 W. 125 St.; not given	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Capt. G. F. Jamesman, M. C., Fort Logan, Col., temporary duty, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. J. Goodier, C. A. C., from Ft. Leavenworth Prison to Ft. Worden, Wash., for assignment with C. D. of Puget Sound.

2d Lt. Ivy Harris, C. A. C., Ft. San Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in aviation section S. C., and return to his station.

Promotions in cavalry: W. A. Holbrook, Maj., unassigned, to Maj., 5 Cav.

2d Lt. J. E. Hatch, 5 F. A., to School of Fire for F. A., Ft. Sill, Okla., to take course of instruction, Feb. 15. Orders, Oct. 30, directing him to sail for Honolulu about Feb. 5, amended to direct him to sail after May 15.

1st Lt. L. J. Ahern, O. D., 6 visits, prior to June 30, to E. I. du Pont Powder Co., near Gibbstown, N. J., on official business.

Capt. H. W. Stamford, retired, to W. Reed Hosp., sick.

Col. E. Burr, C. E., from duty as a member of the board appointed March 13 to consider and report on location of batteries, observation stations, &c., of four companies, C. A. C., at Cape Henry, Va., and from duty as a member of the board appointed Dec. 28, 1913, to make a report on subject of necessary defenses for the Panama Canal.

Capt. R. E. Wood, cav., assigned to 2 Cav. Jan. 1. He is relieved from further duty under direction of Governor of Panama Canal, effective in Jan., and will join his regt.

Capt. E. Ridenour, 16 Inf., detailed as Inspr.-Instr. of Iowa militia Jan. 2, and to Des Moines, Iowa.

Leave: 1st Lt. R. D. La Garde, 9 Inf., 6 months' ext.

Navy Orders.

Capt. E. Simpson to War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdrs. J. M. Reeves from command of the Annapolis to command the Oregon, and J. H. Holden, the San Diego, to command the Annapolis.

Lt. Comdrs. F. N. Freeman, the South Dakota, to the San Diego, and C. M. Tozer to the South Dakota.

Ensigns W. S. Hogg, the West Virginia, to radio office, Pacific torpedo flotilla.

Paymaster C. Conard to home.

Ch. Carp. P. Treutlein, Boston Yard, to N. Y. Yard.

Carp. H. F. McCarthy from Bath Iron Works to the Virginia.

P. M. Clerk M. S. Hirshorn, appointment revoked.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capts. E. T. Dryer, Annapolis Barracks; E. B. Cole, Boston Barracks; W. N. Hill; T. C. Turner, Washn. Barracks, and F. F. Robards, the New Jersey, all to 1st Brigade, Phila. Barracks.

1st Lts. B. S. Berry, N. Y. Barracks, to the New Jersey, and A. B. Miller, Portsmouth Prison, to 1st Brigade, Phila. Barracks.

2d Lts. W. C. Maccrone and R. E. Brumbaugh, Norfolk Barracks, and R. D. Lowell, Washington Barracks, all to 1st Brigade, Philadelphia Barracks.

Capt. C. B. Taylor, Norfolk Barracks, to the Utah.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Rocket at Norfolk, San Francisco to Rockland, Me.; Proteus at Lambert Point, Saturn at San Diego, Brutus and Culgoa at Santo Domingo City, and the West Virginia at Massilan.

Sailed: MacDonough, Newport for New York; Washington, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H.; Ontario, Norfolk for N. Y. Navy Yard; Conner and Reid, Annapolis for Newport; Preston, Annapolis for New York; Vulcan, Naples for Gibraltar; Mars, San Diego for San Francisco; Prairie, K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, New London for N. Y. Yard, and the Annapolis, Massilan for La Paz.

The Albany has been detached from duty with Pacific fleet, ordered placed in reserve, and assigned to duty with Pacific reserve fleet.

The K-7 and K-8 now at Mare Island Yard, ordered to San Diego, Cal.

The Orion ordered placed in full service at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Dec. 28, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved the transfer of the Bay Ridge Evening High School to the new Bay Ridge High School buildings upon its completion.

The New York City Association of High School Teachers of English will hold a meeting in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School at 10:30 this morning. State Commissioner of Education Finley will deliver an address, and there will be reports from the delegates to the National Council of Teachers of English meeting in Chicago on Nov. 26 and 27.

City Superintendent Maxwell has submitted to the Board of Education, in connection with his sixteenth annual report, reports on evening schools and mental defectives.

The Civil Service Commission has disapproved the transfer of Joseph M. Coogan, first-grade clerk, from the Department of Buildings to the Department of Education.

Contracts have been awarded for installing pre-vocational shop equipment in P. S. 64 and 95, Manhattan, P. S. 5 and 158, Brooklyn, and P. S. 85, Queens.

The action of President Churchill, in suspending from duty without pay, Jacob Rodecker, a wireman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been approved.

The assignment of Lillian A. Guiry as a substitute clerical assistant to the office of the Chairman of the Committee on High and Training Schools of the Board of Superintendents has been approved for such time as may be deemed necessary during the year 1915.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for physical examiner and medical examiner for the Civil Service Commission, and for examiner of purchase and supplies. Certification will be made from the list named to the position of purchasing agent, Police Dept.

Dr. Charles P. Stokes has been appointed by the Civil Service Commission to organize a system of treatment for alcoholic victims committed to the care of the Board of Inebriety. Dr. Stokes is a native of this city, has had a long career in the Government service, and from 1910 to 1914 was Surgeon General of the navy.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 5 a competitive examination for gas waste engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $2,400 to $3,600 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, publications or reports. Graduation in mechanical engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and at least ten years' practical experience covering the development, production, transportation, distribution, and utilization of natural gas are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE,

KAHNWEILER, OSCAR J., (Dec. 4;) realty, $5,000; personalty, $10,000; to brother, Louis M., $5,000; $1,000 each to Clifford A. Furst and Louis Kahnweiler, Jr., nephews; $100 each to Anton Haas, Isidor Goldenberg, Samuel Fleburg, Anne Fuchs, and Riba Goldenberg, employes; residue in four parts equally to Minna Kahnweiler, mother; Sidney B. and Louis, brothers, and Dorothy Furst, sister; $1 to sister, Florence, "for reasons best known to myself."

LOGAN, ANDREW, (Nov. 24;) personalty, $218; all to daughter, Lizzie.

ROSCOVER, FANNY, (Dec. 1;) personalty, $7,000, all to sister, Mary.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 mins. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.

New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600. INDOOR SEA WATER SWIMMING POOL.

A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months.

BOOKINGS NOW BEING MADE FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.

Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL DENNIS IN WINTER

Provides a charm of comfort and ease admidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front.

Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-Keller" grill, orchestra, dancing. Garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra; dancing.

RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines

Lakewood, N. J.

Via C. R. R. of N. J.

A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.

An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.

Daily Orchestral Concerts.

Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

CARASALJO HOTEL.

On lake front; modern. N. L. Campbell, Prop. Also of Belvedere and Elstons Park Hotels, Far Rockaway.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J. Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel BERMUDA

Largest and Leading Hotel

Opens Dec. 28th

N. Y. Office, 389 5th Avenue

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FAMOUS RESORT

The Kirkwood

CAMDEN, S. C.

Long Leaf Pine Belt

OPEN JAN. 1.

Golf, Riding, Tennis, Polo, Music.

T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.

If going farther South break the trip at Camden.

GEORGIA—Augusta.

Hotel Bon Air

AUGUSTA, GA.

Opens December 16th. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouse, excellent driving and mothering, shooting, and all outdoor sports.

Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

Mount Pocono, Penna.

Open all year. Steam heat; private baths. Table and service excellent.

W. A. & H. M. LEECH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. Lost to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

INSTRUCTION.

FRANK EASTMAN

Golf Instructor

Van Cortlandt Golf Links,

announces his connection with

Val. Flood's Indoor Golf School,

a school noted for thorough teaching, 251 West 86th St. Tel. 8353 Schuyler.

Personal Instruction in Indoor Golf. Morning, Afternoon, Evening Sessions.

ST. MARTHA'S

Bronxville, N. Y.

Episcopal.

Three years Course. Specialty of Sewing, Dressmaking and Gardening.

PRATT SCHOOLS—42-44 West 48th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

Do You Need Instruction?

Write 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Spanish lessons by gentleman just arrived from Argentina. 947 Sheridan Av., Bronx.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. C. S. Crossen, 16, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 14; R. A. Laurie, 28, to 8 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 14; W. B. Barrett, 277, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 11. To Det. Bu., from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 14: E. J. Mayo, 4; C. A. Hill, 33; Henry Barth, 4; Nathaniel Snydecker, 68.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. Nelsen, 37, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M., Dec. 11.

Leaves (without pay): Patrol. Henry Harris, 14, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Dec. 18; E. A. Cooke, 35, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Dec. 13.

Fined: Lt. J. W. Costello, 161, absent from desk, 2 days; Patrol. J. M. Nolan, 1, absent from patrol post, 5 days; Theodore Hynicka, 4, absent from post, sitting, 5 days; J. K. Carpenter, 18, absent from post, 5 days; F. T. Nisbet, 14, in liquor saloon in uniform, 5 days; H. T. McKenna, 15, failed to report promptly, 30 days; R. A. Murphy, 16, (2 charges,) absent without leave, 5 days, and absent from reserve, 5 days, failed to properly relieve on fixed post, 5 days; C. S. Crossen, 16, unlawfully entered and searched apartment of woman, 2 days; George Reis, 18, absent without leave, ½ day; Frank Meinrenken, 18, (2 charges,) improper patrol, 2 days, failed to signal, 1 day; John Gallagher, 18, improper patrol, 3 days; J. C. Bergmann, 21, absent from post, 3 days; Thomas Smith, 22, intoxicated, 15 days; Richard Byrnes, 26, absent from post, 2 days; F. W. Landmann, 28, same, 10 days.

Walter Hand, 28, improper action, 10 days; Frank Benese, 28, absent from post, 3 days; Philip Lorz, 28, absent from fixed post, 5 days; P. S. Haber, 29, absent from post, 2 days; James Brodsky, 29, conversation, 1 day; Patrick Neville, 31, failed to report as directed, 1 day; C. O. Speckenbach, 31, same, ¼ day; Edward Donohue, 31, same, ½ day; C. R. Raymond, 36, absent from special post, in liquor saloon, 5 days; Thomas Mullaney, 37, improper patrol, 10 days; P. J. Nunnery, 38, absent from post, in liquor saloon, 6 days; G. T. Rowley, 39, absent without leave, ½ day; Michael Gallagher, 42, (3 charges,) absent from post, 5 days; sitting, reading, 3 days; absent from post, sitting, 3 days; T. E. Cummings, 42, absent from reserve, 2 days; J. W. Brennan, 42, (2 charges,) absent from post, 1 day; same, 1 day; M. J. Fisher, 42, absent from post, in rear room of liquor saloon, 4 days.

F. J. Brennan, 43, absent from post, 30 days; G. A. Young, 43, absent from patrol post, 3 days; William Hanlon, 43, same, 3 days; Arthur Strauss, 63, same, 3 days; Francis Finnegan, 65, absent without leave, 2 days; W. A. Krauss, 143, absent from post, 3 days; F. J. Lawler, 143, same, 10 days; A. F. Doolan, 144, absent from patrol post, in rear room of liquor saloon, 6 days; Lawrence Collins, 144, improper patrol, 1 day; M. A. Shea, 145, failed to return mount to police stable at expiration of tour of patrol, 2 days; C. L. Finch, 149, quit patrol post, 3 days; J. B. Mitchell, 149, loitering and smoking, 2 days; T. E. Balbert, 149, quit his post, in rear room of liquor saloon, 6 days.

L. B. Sutton, 150, absent from post, seen coming from side door of liquor saloon, 4 days; A. J. Webb, 152, absent from patrol posts, seated on bench asleep, 5 days; P. L. Lenz, 159, absent from special post, 3 days; William Boehm, 158, played pool while on special post, 3 days; J. W. Shine, 153, improper patrol, 1 day; F. J. Seckel, 153, absent from post, in liquor saloon, 5 days; J. P. A. Rafter, 158, absent from post, 1 day; J. J. Flynn, 153, (2 charges,) improper patrol, 5 days; failed to return promptly to station house after relieving patrolman, 6 days; Henry Howard, 155, absent from his residence while on sick report without permission, 5 days.

Appointed Special Patrol.: M. C. McCahill, with Catholic Protectory.

Reappointed Special Patrol.: Edgar Winne, with Dept. of Public Charities.

Fire Department.

The fine of 3 days' pay imposed upon Leonard Berroth, H. and L. 10, under Special Order 87, dated May 21, 1914, is hereby remitted, and the charge of using disrespectful language is hereby dismissed.

These companies will report at Company School, 159 E. 67 St., at time and date specified: At 10 A. M.—Monday, Dec. 14, Eng. 53; Tuesday, Dec. 15, Eng. 65; Wednesday, Dec. 16, Eng. 75. At 1 P. M.—Monday, Dec. 14, Eng. 54; Tuesday, Dec. 15, Eng. 259; Wednesday, Dec. 16, Eng. 254.

Company School will be discontinued after Dec. 17, to be resumed on April 1. The time performance of companies in evolutions at school will be issued monthly. The chief instructor may select at random any evolution he so desires, rather than following the evolutions in numerical order, as practiced at present.

Leaves, without pay: Joseph A. Egan, H. and L. 22, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 14; Peter Hughes, Eng. 60, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 12; Edward C. Veith, Eng. 11, 36 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 12; Lieut. Martin Monahan, Eng. 7, 96 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 24; James J. Hart, Eng. 225, 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 13.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Spuyten Duyvil.—For sale or rent, spacious 13-room dwelling; garage and grounds fronting on two streets; all modern improvements; also 10-room dwelling on Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; contains all improvements; rents moderate; this property faces Edgehill Terrace properties. Henry O. Heuer, 227th St. and Arlington Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, two-story brick, large porch, seven rooms, at station; new Sea Beach subway, trains running. Peb.vary, 1915; $4,500; saving $1,000 purchasing now; take West End "L" to 62d St., change Sea Beach trolley, Kings Highway station. Inquire Otto Singer.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Tenements to lease in Italian neighborhoods; management of estates. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.

Singly, en suite, entire floors; unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUB-LETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant—5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Attractive small hall, seating 100, to sublet one afternoon or evening weekly; very desirable; reasonable. Janitor, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.,) or A. L. K., Secretary, 55 Wall St.

TO LET, store, basement, and lofts, 50x100, steam heat, sprinkler, elevator; low insurance; cheap rent. Apply 96-98 Grand St. or your own broker.

Loft, with large corner show windows and basement; rent $125 f. 6,000 sq. ft. inc. steam heat. Muller, 129 Patchen Av., Bkn.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement; high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Desk room; desirable; modern facilities. Suite 500, 489 5th Av., near 42d St.

243-247 West 17th to 232-234 West 18th St. Apply 119 West 40th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part office, with architect or engineer, near 42d St. W 55 Times.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Desirable New Rochelle, New York and vicinity homes, sale and rent. O'Connor & McCann.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must sell ideal farm; 6 acres; fine house; several buildings; abundant fruit; with stock, $4,800. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Attractive, completely furnished apartment, four rooms and bath, to sublet for three months; seen daily; rate reasonable. Apply 601 West 136th St. Apt. 7. Phone 2920 Audubon.

Furnished apartments to rent, 4 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and three baths, for six months or longer. Full particulars Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

106th, (478 Central Park West, Near Park, "L" Subway.)—Beautiful apartment; elegantly furnished; 8 rooms; southern exposure. See Baker.

Handsomely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. E. H. Clark Realty Co., Inc., 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5392

Near 5th Av., in the 40's, 4 rooms, parlor dining room, bedroom, kitchenette, to Oct. 1, 1915. Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 76th St., corner Broadway.

West 94th St., near River.—Suite of 2 rooms, with breakfast; shower; elevator apartment; references required. N 100 Times.

Artist's studio, furnished; north light. Particulars, address Z 362 Times Annex.

All lists of furnished apartments on request. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

168th, 601 West.—Seven fine rooms, two baths; all large; outside. Apt. 32.

Apartments, furnished complete, 3, 4 rooms, $6, $7. Office, 217 West 145th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Windermere Court, 843 St. Nicholas Av., (corner 127th.)—Just completed, most beautifully furnished suites 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly upward.

A very desirable 9-room apartment for rent at the Barnard, 116 Central Park West, completely and artistically furnished; will rent for six months or longer. Apply on premises.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward. Three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward. Hotel Oxford, 36 E. 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 E. 32d St.

Attractive, completely furnished, 4 rooms, bath, housekeeping apartment to sublet; seen daily. Apply Lottimer, 645 Lexington Av., near 54th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Housekeeping apartment wanted, 3 family bedrooms and rooms for 3 servants; below 59th St. or above on east side; $500 from Dec. 26 to April 1. White-Stuart Co., 5 East 54th St.

Six-room furnished apartment wanted until May 1, vicinity of Broadway and 100th St. Address Fred Goldstone, Aberdeen Hotel, 17 West 32d St.

Below 59th St., five rooms, bath; not over $75 month; references. C. B. Hale, 71 Irving Place.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

FIVE ROOMS, $75.

New fireproof, 6th floor front; 2 elevators; near "L" and Subway stations. 55 WEST 96TH ST.

SEVEN ROOMS, $55.

All light, 2d or 3d floors; electric light; near Park and "L" station. 40 WEST 93D ST.

Broadway and 52d St., The Newport.—Five and six rooms; elevator, steam heat, and electric lights; rental reasonable to responsible tenants. Apply to Supt. on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Near 5th Av., in the 40's, 4 rooms, parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchenette, to Oct. 1, 1915. Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av.

At special reductions, beautiful 3, 4, 6, 8 room elevator apartments; also doctors' suites; $20 up. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath.

HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

804 West 180th, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—4-7 room elevator apartments; inducements.

East Side.

A single floor 4 rooms and bath, 180 East 81st St., Between Lexington and Park Avs. All outside rooms; All improvements, except elevator; Tiled bath and kitchen; Rent, $570.

Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large, heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

36TH ST., 138 EAST.—Excellent home cooking; cosy rooms; refined location; convenient; references.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST, (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat; water; good board.

52D, 47 WEST.—Large room; sunny, warm; private bath; small room. Plaza 854.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large sunny room; also small; excellent table; American house; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; moderate.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Second-story room; steam heat; private bath; hot water; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; unusually fine table, for refined business men.

72D, 131 WEST.—Parlor suite; well heated; other rooms; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Large sunny room; superior cuisine; $25 for two.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway express; desirable vacancies, facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; good table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; excellent table; fine location.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Second floor sunny front room, one, two; select pension; refined surroundings; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity, 'phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm room; lavatory, shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, newly decorated; Southern exposure; exceptional table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Double, next bath, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.

Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; moderate terms.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; quiet, refined surroundings; excellent board.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; southern exposure; references.

94TH, 136-138 WEST, (Le Grand.)—Business people; small room; $6.50; excellent meals.

96TH, 11 WEST.—Suite private house, suitable family; bath; other rooms; reasonable.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private house; all conveniences; excellent table; table guests; Subway express; moderate.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.

A homelike home; terms moderate.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Room, lavatory, suitable for two; excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite; refined, private home; excellent table; references.

104TH, 287 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath; table board; references.

113TH, 623 WEST.—Especially attractive large, small rooms; Southern cooking; reasonable. 8136 Morningside.

115TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, near Broadway Subway, (The Audubon.)—Bright, well-heated rooms, $7 to $12 one, $14 to $20 two; rates including first-class board and service. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

THE WOODBURY, 863 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4413.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $6-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L" or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Single rooms; excellent table; convenient Subway. Tel. 1159W Main.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn. Refined Winter home for comfort or recuperating; owner trained nurse. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

New Jersey.

Excellent board in unusually attractive house; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; furnace heat; clean; telephone; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Nice front room; private bath; closet; $7; other, $3.50.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH ST., 129 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all improvements; telephone.

34TH, 56 EAST, also 18 Park Av.—Large, handsomely furnished clean rooms; $1 night; running water; $10 week.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, well-kept house; comfortable; homelike; reasonable rate to business people; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Unusually good room in quiet private house; rate reasonable.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; no other rooms; phone.

54TH, 130 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; select private house; telephone; conveniences; moderate.

65TH, 83 EAST.—Rooms with southern exposure; running water and heat; telephone.

57TH, 47 EAST, (348 Madison Av.)—Large, sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,372, (90th.)—Large front room, every convenience, physician's residence; reasonable.

West Side.

8TH ST., 18 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; all outside; with, without private bath.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large and small room; connecting baths; open-grate fires; telephone.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, single room; private house; telephone; references.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite; other large and small rooms; select private house.

22D, 435 WEST.—South rooms; running water; baths adjoining; well heated.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh.

82D ST. (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. e. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $9 to $12 weekly; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Attractive doctor's office; good house service; exclusive locality; telephone.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; most desirable doctor's office; also cosy, single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—

Don't You See?

A man wants the quality nowadays in a hat but he insists on style. In this new Velour Truly Warner has just introduced, he has unusual quality and style unheard of before in a Velour hat. If you're going to wear a Velour this winter, you owe it to yourself to see this new Truly Warner Velour before you make a purchase. You'll see what we mean when we say these hats are distinctively different. Price $3. Mail orders prepaid.

Three Specials Today

Overcoats
$27.50
Values $35, $40, $45

Suits
$18.00
Values $22.50, $25, $28.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Made them

$1.00 Men's Neckties 65c

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846-848 West 125th St.
Third Ave. corner 122d St.
Broadway at 29th St.
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The British-American War Relief Committee has received from Lord Kitchener a cable saying: "First consignment of gifts from women of America for British on active service received with much appreciation and gratitude. Letter follows. Kitchener, Secretary of State for War."

The committee has also received several appreciative messages from H. R. H. Princess Victoria.

This committee was originally organized as the British War Relief Fund, but owing to the active help of many Americans and the many contributions received from them the name has been changed to that of the British-American War Relief Committee. The office of the Committee is on the sixth floor at 200 Fifth Avenue and the work is carried on under the patronage of St. Andrew's Society, St. George's Society, St. David's Society, and the Canadian Society, by a committee composed of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Sir Arthur Herbert, Lady Herbert (President,) Mrs. Ralph Sanger (Secretary,) Mr. Henry Whitehouse (Treasurer), Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, Mrs. J. H. Whigham, Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, Mrs. A. S. Burden, Judge Barlow, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Shaw Safe, Mr. Elliott Gregory, Mr. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. John G. Milburn, Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mr. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Alfred Coats, Mr. Ogden Reid, Mr. R. M. Stewart Wortley, Mr. F. W. Whitridge, Colonel R. F. Thompson, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Mrs. John Magee, Mr. Richard Harding Davis.

The object of the Committee is to collect warm clothing and other comforts for the soldiers and sailors in active service, and to send clothing, bandages, and supplies of all kinds to hospitals in England and France. These consignments are forwarded from here at once, and are carried free of charge by all English steamers. From the various receiving headquarters in London the cases are sent without delay to the places where they are most needed.

No money is sent abroad, as all donations are spent in this country for the purchase of the articles required.

Contributions of all sorts may be sent to the office at 200 Fifth Avenue, which is open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. It is particularly requested that checks be made to the order of Mr. Henry Whitehouse, Treasurer.

By Florence Barclay

What They Say About The "Wall of Partition"

"Whoever has read 'The Rosary' cannot fail to be charmed with this."

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CHARITIES.

Have You Ever Tried to Have a Consumptive Child Cared For?

After a Summer of unprecedented leanness, a Winter of stagnation threatens, and the Trustees of the Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives at Inwood-on Hudson, New York City, fear that curtailment may be forced upon them. Neither City nor State aid is received.

Retrenchment works a hardship upon the sick poor. Men and women who have to be denied admission might have been saved.

WOODBURY G. LANGDON, Pres.; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Vice Pres.; HOWARD TOWNSEND, Sec'y; WM. M. CRUIKSHANK, Treas.

Money sent to the New York Office, 59 East 59th St., will be gratefully acknowledged.

THAW'S FATE RESTS WITH SUPREME COURT

Justices Hear Arguments of Knox, Jerome, and Others—Case Under Consideration.

MAY ACCEPT JAIL TERM

Rumor That He Would Plead Guilty to Conspiracy to Avoid Return to Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Arguments were heard today by the United States Supreme Court on the question of extraditing Harry K. Thaw, who escaped from Matteawan Asylum for the Insane in New York, and made his way to New Hampshire, where he was detained while the question of his extradition was being fought through the courts. The United States Court in New Hampshire granted a writ of habeas corpus and ordered Thaw's discharge from custody. The State of New York appealed from this decision to the United States Supreme Court.

In the course of today's proceedings, members of the court propounded many questions as to the soundness of contentions set up by Thaw's lawyers. At the close of the arguments, the court took the case under consideration.

Talk about the courtroom after the arguments indicated that, should the court reverse Judge Aldrich of the Federal District of New Hampshire and permit extradition, Thaw might be advised to plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy as a safe person, with the idea of gaining freedom by serving the maximum sentence of one year for conspiracy.

Knox's Argument.

Philander C. Knox, ex-Secretary of State, and ex-Gov. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania made the arguments for Thaw. Mr. Knox argued the constitutional features of the case. The State of New York was represented by William Travers Jerome and Franklin Kennedy, Assistant Attorney General.

In his argument Mr. Knox adhered closely to the constitutional question whether Thaw could be extradited by the New York authorities for the misdemeanor of conspiring to escape from Matteawan. He did not discuss the killing of Stanford White, nor did he refer to the trials of Thaw except as reference was necessary in the line of his legal argument.

Mr. Knox reduced his argument to the contention that Thaw could not be legally extradited from New Hampshire for these reasons: That Thaw was adjudicated insane by the courts of New York, which acquitted him for the killing of Stanford White on the ground of insanity, and ordered him confined in the asylum; that all of Thaw's efforts to obtain his liberty had been denied on the ground that he was a dangerous lunatic; that the laws of New York hold that a lunatic cannot commit a crime, and the Federal statutes permit extradition only for crime. Consequently, he argued, since Thaw, as an adjudicated lunatic, was incapable of committing a crime, his escape from Matteawan did not constitute an extraditable offense.

The contention of Mr. Jerome that when a man was acquitted of a crime upon the ground of insanity he was presumed to be insane only upon that subject Mr. Knox attacked vigorously. He illustrated his opposition to this theory with a hypothetical case. He said that under that theory any man who, like Thaw, had been acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity and confined in a mad-house might steal a spoon from the table of the institution and thus be amenable to the charge of theft. And while the trial was in progress the defendant in a fit of madness might kill the Judge who was trying the case, in which event he could not be held responsible for the homicide, but would still be subject to the charge of theft.

This theory, Mr. Knox said, was too preposterous to be entertained. He said Thaw was either a lunatic or a sane person. If, as the courts had decided, Thaw was a lunatic, then his escape from Matteawan was not a crime, and he could not be extradited, said Mr. Knox. If, as nobody would admit, Thaw was sane, he had no business in Matteawan or any other asylum, and there could be no point in wishing to take him back there, according to Mr. Knox.

Questions by Chief Justice.

Mr. Jerome opened the argument with the declaration that Thaw was a fugitive from justice, charged with committing a crime in New York. Mr. Kennedy argued at length that the law under which Thaw was committed to Matteawan after the killing of Stanford White was constitutional.

Chief Justice White asked his first question when Mr. Knox said that only a person who had committed a crime could be extradited, and the State of New York was precluded from setting up a contention that Thaw had committed a crime by five decisions of its courts that he was insane. The Chief Justice suggested that a man might be insane one day and declared sane the next. To this Mr. Knox replied that the presumption was that Thaw remained insane.

"This record is full of legal disasters for Thaw," said Mr. Knox. "Five times this man (pointing to Jerome) has succeeded in sending him back to the asylum and not until Thaw got outside the State did he win a point, and that the self-evident point that a man cannot be extradited for crime when the record on its face shows that he is not competent to commit a crime, because insane."

Mr. Stone was questioned closely by most of the Justices while he was arguing that the indictment charging Thaw with conspiracy was not valid and therefore no crime was charged in it. His position was that the indictment charged that Thaw was insane and therefore on its face it showed he could not commit a crime.

"Does the indictment state Thaw is insane?" inquired Justice McKenna.

"It says he was in an insane asylum," responded Mr. Stone.

"Well, if Thaw's automobile had broken down on his journey, could he have been indicted for stealing another one?" insisted the Justice.

"Not if the indictment set out he was insane."

Justice Pitney suggested that a person might be in an insane asylum and yet have lucid moments.

"The burden is on the State to show he had become sane," said the attorney.

"But can the burden of proving that be considered on habeas corpus proceedings?" insisted the Justice.

EDISON STARTING AGAIN.

Making Films Already and Records in Ten Days.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11.—In the library of his famous laboratory which was saved from the fire that destroyed the greater part of his factories here on Wednesday night, Thomas A. Edison spent the greater part of to-day with Horace I. Moyer, President of the Moyer Construction Company, going over plans for the repairing and rebuilding.

"We've already started off new again," said the famous inventor, "and in a short time we will surprise people by showing them that the best buildings will perhaps take the shortest time to construct."

A great part of the expensive machinery can be salvaged. In ten days Mr. Edison expects to be making phonograph records. The work of making moving picture films began again today.

Mr. Edison went into his chemical laboratories to make some experiments late in the afternoon. He seems to be the least perturbed of any one about the place over the loss of his immense factories.

President Plays Golf in Snow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Wilson played golf today in a heavy snow flurry. He went out to Virginia links during the first snow of the season and played the entire course.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RESULTS

State Board of Canvassers Reports on the November Vote.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Official results of the November election were announced tonight at the final meeting of the State Board of Canvassers. They are as follows:

Congressmen—Republican, 20; Democratic, 19; Socialist and Progressive, 1 each; doubtful, 2—the First and Twentieth Districts.

State Senators—Republican, 34; Democratic, 16. Sixth District doubtful.

Constitutional Convention Delegates—Republicans, 116; Democratic, 52.

The Republicans elected all fifteen of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Seth Low heads the list with 685,376 votes. Then follow in order, Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, George W. Wickersham, Jacob Gould Schurman, Edgar T. Brackett, Elihu Root, John Lord O'Brian, Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Charles H. Young, Alphonso T. Clearwater, William Berri Jacob Brenner, and Patrick W. Cullinan. Mr. Cullinan received 625,192 votes.

Edgar M. Cullen, former Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was high among the Democratic candidates, with 564,866 votes, and M. F. McGoldrick was low with 542,864. Between the two were Samuel Gompers, D-Cady Herrick, Martin W. Littleton, William F. McCombs, Samuel Untermyer, William Church Osborn, James M. Lynch, Morgan J. O'Brien, John A. Dix, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., John F. Murtaugh, Calvin J. Huson, and Robert B. Van Cortlandt, in that order.

Results of the vote for State officers were announced at a previous meeting of the board.

1,000 BOY SCOUTS IN HUNT.

Will Scour Two Counties Today in Search for Mrs. Breck.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11.—More than 1,000 Boy Scouts will start out at 9:30 o'clock this morning from Eagle Rock, West Orange, on the top of the First Mountain, and, forming a line three miles across, will sweep over the mountain districts in a hunt for Mrs. Walter A. Breck of 292 Park Avenue, who has been strangely missing from her home since last Friday, when her husband left her at the Lackawanna Railroad Station. The boys will work fifteen feet apart, and there will be a scout with a whistle every 100 yards.

At the same time that the scouts from the Oranges, Paterson, Verona, Bloomfield, and Montclair start out working west, two columns will start simultaneously from Rockaway and Morristown and work through the mountainous regions of Morris County toward the Essex County boundary, where the great band of khaki-clad youngsters will meet at about sundown.

Dr. Thomas P. Prout of Fair Oaks Sanitarium, Summit; Dr. T. Stewart Hart of 129 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, and Frederick W. Ellis, phychological expert at the New York Neurological Institute, held a conference today and agreed that Mrs. Breck's state of mind was such that she was incapable of scheming or thinking or planning for future action. For this reason they believed she was aimlessly wandering about if she has not already been found in some out of the way place and befriended by some one who does not read the papers.

Persons from Waterbury, Conn., Paterson, and Boonton have reported seeing the missing woman, but the reports have not been confirmed.

EAGLE CO. TO REORGANIZE.

Court Approves Plan to Save Savings and Loan Concern.

To avoid an expensive liquidation the Eagle Savings and Loan Company of 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday obtained from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Judicial Department, authority to reorganize the company.

The application, with the plan of reorganization approved by the court, was made by Almet Reed Latson, attorney for the company. A statement of the company's financial condition was submitted to the court by the State Banking Superintendent, Eugene Lamb Richards, who has co-operated with the Directors in seeking the authority and approval of the court in the reorganization scheme.

The statement, based on a recent examination of the company's affairs by the Banking Department, sets forth that the company is solvent, although it states that the company has suffered a loss of $266,662.40, due to a defalcation, depreciation of assets, and mismanagement. The Appellate Division in its decision approves the proposal contained in the reorganization plan for the shareholders to bear equal shares of this loss.

There is due to the shareholders $2,905,870.17 covered by bonds and mortgages, according to the records of the books of the company.

J. D. CARROLL'S ESTATE.

Appraisal Puts Fortune Left by Horse Dealer at $1,128,188.

Joseph D. Carroll, a member of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company at the time of his death, Nov. 23, 1912, left a net estate of $1,128,188, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the State Controller's office yesterday. The stock holdings totaled $908,619, there were bank deposits of $143,738, and mortgages, loans due, and claims aggregating $265,390.

The largest single holding is 567 shares of the stock of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, appraised at $212,812. There are fifty shares of stock of the Centaur Realty Company, which owns 155-163 East Twenty-fourth Street, appraised at $64,051.

Among a number of loans, the taxation upon which is suspended, is one in the report stating that there is a balance of $14,607 due from James E. Gaffney on purchase of stock of the Boston National Baseball Company. There are other claims against Gaffney aggregating $3,-350. These loans, as well as one of $30,-000 to C. W. Morse, are said to have been repaid to the estate.

BOMB IN VACANT DWELLING.

Jamaica Police Take Precautions at Court House.

A bomb containing explosives enough to blow up many dwellings, according to Police Capt. Wohlfarth of Jamaica, was found yesterday morning in a vacant house at Crown Hill Road and Terrace Avenue, Jamaica, by Policemen O'Brien and Kolson. It was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles, where Joseph G. Ireland, after examining it, said it was exceedingly dangerous.

A man told O'Brien and Kolson that a door of the vacant house was open. They entered and searched the house, and found the bomb behind the kitchen door. It had a fuse at either end.

Capt. Wohlfarth, believing that desperate men were in Jamaica, had plainclothes men in the corridors of the Court House yesterday. They unceremoniously ejected all loiterers who could not show that they had business in the courts.

MRS. POLLARD IS FINED.

Ill-Health Saves Author of Poison Pen Letters from Heavier Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Anna J. Pollard, accused by the Federal authorities of being the author of a series of poison pen letters to prominent society persons, was sentenced by Judge James C. Connolly in County Court this afternoon to pay a fine of $100 on each of two indictments to which she had pleaded non vult.

Samuel Schleimer, counsel for Mrs. Pollard, appealed for mercy, offering affidavits and doctors' certificates to prove the ill-health of his client. Mrs. Pollard was accompanied to the Court House by her husband and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harrison M. Dunn. She was deeply agitated during the appeal of her counsel and sobbed throughout the proceedings.

Acquitted in "Poison Pen" Case.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Margaret McCready of Ypsilanti, Mich., late today was found not guilty of sending obscene letters through the mails. A score or more unsigned "poisoned pen" letters were sent to prominent residents of Ypsilanti. Most of them charged immorality on the part of husbands or wives, and it is said a number of families were broken up as a result.

SEES LAW HELPING CONSUMPTION FIGHT

Decision Annuling Woman's Marriage to Tuberculosis Victim Aids Physicians.

CALL IT VITAL STEP AHEAD

Dr. J. W. Beveridge Shows Danger of a Person Living in Daily Contact with a Sufferer.

In commenting on the decision of Supreme Court Justice Blanchard in annuling the marriage between Sarah and Joseph Sobol because the latter was suffering from an incurable attack of tuberculosis, Dr. J. Wallace Beveridge of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street said that he saw in the decision an inclination on the part of the law to work with the medical profession in preventing the spread of disease.

"It is a splendid sign," he said, "and marks a long step forward. It is really the most vital step in the matter of hygiene ever taken in this State. Tuberculosis is infectious and while the methods for its control bring the death rate down to the minimum it is still very large."

Asked if he thought that the offspring of consumptive parents were more likely to become victims of the disease than the children of healthy parents, Dr. Beveridge replied:

"A most interesting thing about tuberculosis is that if one parent is normal and the other is suffering from the trouble the children are less likely to contract the disease than in cases where both parents are normal."

Dr. Beveridge explained this by saying that one consumptive parent might have the same effect in protecting a child from getting tuberculosis that an injection of vaccine might have in saving a person from an attack of typhoid. A flickering flame might save the person from a blaze by consuming the disease-breeding germs. But the doctor pointed out that where two persons lived together in daily contact one might easily contract the disease from the other and that where both parents were afflicted with it the offspring were in great danger.

"No person should live in daily contact with a consumptive," said Dr. Beveridge. "Ninety per cent. of all indoor workers have tuberculosis and get over it. This may happen time and time again and nobody ever be the wiser. But when the disease attacks one who is run down, anaemic, and poorly nourished it sticks and death sometimes is the result."

Dr. Beveridge said that a good way of discovering whether persons about to contract marriage are healthy would be for each to hand the other a life insurance policy.

"No company," he said, "would insure the life of any person afflicted with tuberculosis."

AID TO CORONERS' INQUIRY.

Story Told by Negro Physician Under Arrest Pleases Wallstein.

When arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in Harlem Court yesterday four charges, two felonies and two misdemeanors, were lodged against David I. Hoage, a negro physician of 188 West 135th Street, who was arrested Thursday night after a marked $5 bill was found in his possession which the police say he accepted as payment for pills sold to Miss Ethel Reed, a special investigator of the Department of Correction. Hoage was held in $5,000 bail.

The two felony charges are based on the sale of the pills and the finding in his rooms of a blackjack, while the two misdemeanor charges are for failing to record a sale of morphine and for selling morphine without a license.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein said in regard to the arrest:

"The previous career of Dr. Hoage associated him with matters which were of interest to me in the investigation of the Coroner's office, particularly with reference to a prior arrest on the charge of having performed a criminal operation. After his arrest I went to the station at 123d Street and there interviewed Dr. Hoage. The interview was entirely satisfactory and will be of distinct value to the investigation."

SHOTS SCATTER SHOPPERS.

Detective Wounds Fugitive in Crowded Williamsburg Street.

Shoppers who crowded Broadway, Williamsburg, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fled into stores and doorways when a man rushed along the pavement, brushing men and women aside in his efforts to escape a second man who flourished a revolver. The fugitive turned into Palmetto Street, and there, where the crowd was less thick, the man in the rear began to fire. A bullet struck the fugitive in the right leg and he fell.

To the quickly gathered crowd, the man with the revolver explained that he was Detective Van Duzer. He said he had been on a Broadway car when near Gates Avenue he had become convinced that the man he later shot was a pickpocket. He stepped toward him and the fellow sprang from the car and ran. Dr. Fischer of Bushwick Hospital patched up the man's wound, a mere cut in the flesh, and carried him to the Vernon Avenue police station, where he said he was George Lynch of 2,100 Fulton Street.

GIVES SITE FOR HOSPITAL.

Miss Prime Later May Endow Institution at Huntington.

Miss Cornelia Prime, who lives in the old Prime mansion in Huntington, L. I., has given a site and building for the new hospital which Huntington people have been striving for years to establish. She may endow the hospital in the future.

The site she has bought comprises two acres at Park Avenue and Viewacre Drive, Huntington, known as the Gilbert Seudder place. The large house will answer for hospital purposes, after being remodeled. The building and plot cost $17,000 and Miss Prime gave an additional $3,000 to be used for reconstruction work.

Among those interested in the new hospital are August Heckscher of 576 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, whose Summer home is at Huntington; Mrs. Julianna Ferguson, daughter of one of the Chicago Armours; Mrs. Jenkins Van Schaick, Milton L'Ecluse and William J. Matheson. The Huntington Hospital Association is to be incorporated.

BIG COMPANY TO DISSOLVE.

Successor of the Turpentine Trust Goes Out of Business on Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—Announcement was made today that the Standard Naval Stores Company, which took over a large portion of the business of the American, better known as the "Turpentine Trust," when that company suspended a year ago, will dissolve on Jan. 1. All of the employes of the company have been notified that their services will not be required after that date. Lack of business due to the European war is given as the reason.

C. E. Cooper-Meyers is President of the Standard and Samuel P. Shotter is largely interested in it. Both were connected with the American Company in official capacities. It is understood that Meyers is planning to enter the brokerage business in New York.

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THE SOUL OF PARIS.
TWO MONTHS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL DURING THE WAR OF 1914.
BY WILLIAM J. GUARD.
PUBLISHED BY HENRI ROGOWSKI, 444 PEARL ST., N. Y. CITY.

GOELET'S MASSEUR HELD.

Society Man Tells of Thief Trap Set for Robert E. Moore.

Robert W. Goelet was in Yorkville Court yesterday to press a complaint against his masseur, Dr. Robert E. Moore, who was arrested last Sunday on the charge of taking $90 from the Goelet home at 591 Fifth Avenue. Moore waived examination and was held for trial. He gave cash bail.

Mr. Goelet said various sums of money had been missed from his own apartment in the Goelet home in November and he finally reported the matter to the police. Moore had been treating Mr. Goelet for some weeks, and last Sunday a roll of bills was marked and left on the desk in Mr. Goelet's dressing room.

It was arranged that Mr. Goelet should give a signal by raising a window shade if he missed any of the marked money. After receiving his treatment from the masseur, Mr. Goelet said that immediately after Moore left he found $90 had been taken. He gave the signal and a detective arrested Moore when he left the house. According to Detective Fraser, the marked money was found on Moore.

The prisoner, who is about 50 years old, has an extensive practice among wealthy families in the city.

LYNCH LOUISIANA NEGROES.

Men Charged with Murder Are Taken from Guards and Killed.

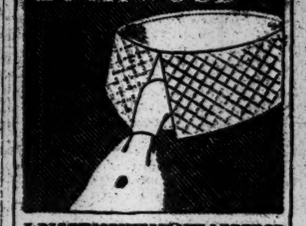
SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 11.—Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes, charged with robbing and killing Cyrus Hotchkin, a white man, near Mooringsport, La., yesterday, were lynched near here today while being taken to Mansfield, La., for safe keeping.

Authorities said they had confessed.

Give "an order on Young"—a ready way to solve the Xmas riddle—and it enables the recipient to choose his own gift of a Hat, Cane, Umbrella or Gloves.

Young's Hats

LOCKWOOD



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OPERA TICKETS. 'Phone, 6442 Greeley. Choice seats all parts of house. Subscriptions bought. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38th St., Normandie Hotel

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. New History Groups. Kinemacolor.

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"THE LIVING DOLLS" (Singer's Midgets)—new circus acts, novelties and comedy features for the Kiddies," and "WARS OF THE WORLD."

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Tues. 2:30. MARIE TEMPEST In Her Great London Success, "At the Barn."

44th St. Thes. W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Phone 7297 Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) Bryant LILAC DOMINO

39TH STREET THEATRE. 25c.-50c. BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD MOTION PICTURES Daily at 1—2:30—4—7—8:30—10 P. M.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Ev. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2 MATINEE TODAY AT 2 LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY. COLUMBIA NIGHT TONIGHT

BOOTH 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. EXPERIENCE

Winthrop Ames' Engs. 8:45. LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats, $2.00.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30. Matinee Today. $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. "BEST GROUP OF SMILES AND THRILLS EVER SEEN AT THIS FAMOUS THEATRE."—Eve. Telegram.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15 Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, inc. Bernard Granville. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20 POLYGAMY

LYRIC 43d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. JOE WEBER Offers THE ONLY GIRL

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. JOSE COLLINS in the Big Musical Hit SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Edns.

48th St. THEA., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:15. THE LAW THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

CASINO 39th & B'way. TWICE DAILY. At 2:15, 25c, 50c; at 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c. E. S. Curtis' Native Indian Epic Film Drama. IN THE LAND OF THE HEAD HUNTERS "REMARKABLE."—Times. "WONDERFUL."—American.

COMMENCING Next Monday Matinee MATINEE 25c.—EVENINGS 25c., 50c., 75c. WORLD FILM CORPORATION Presents "YOUR GIRL AND MINE" For the Benefit of the SUFFRAGE CAUSE.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. FAVERSHAM in "The Hawk," with Mlle. Dorziat.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c. 50c & 75c. THE DUMMY DETECTIVE COMEDY. Next Week—ELTINGE—"CRINOLINE GIRL."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8.30sharp. Last Matinee TODAY 2:10. LAST 2 TIMES—TODAY 2:10, TONIGHT AT 8. WILLIAM GILLETTE, BLANCHE BATES, MARIE DORO In Sardou's Masterpiece, DIPLOMACY. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—Seats Now.

DRIVEN The Haymarket Theatre, London, Comedy Success. Cast Includes ALEXANDRA CARLISLE, CHARLES BRYANT, LESLIE FABER, HAIDEE WRIGHT, LUMSDEN HARE.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. A JOLLY EVENING."—SUN. HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 in VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

FULTON 46th Street, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. TWIN BEDS

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St., 8th Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25-50 & 75c. Last Week CHAUNCEY OLCOTT—"Heart of Paddy Whack." Next Week—"QUEEN OF THE MOVIES."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S production, WATCH YOUR STEP Irving Berlin's Music. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle; Frank Tinney and Company of 100, including: Elisabeth Murray, Sallie & King, Harry Fisher, Kelly. AFTER THE SHOW VISIT ZIEGFELD'S DANSE DE FOLLIES. Atop this theatre. DUQUE—DUQUE—DUQUE.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:20. Leo Ditrichstein—Phantom Rival

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:20. Richard Bennett—Damaged Goods

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 2 TIMES. Last Mat. TODAY 2:20. INNOCENT WITH PAULINE FREDERICK

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th. Evs. 8:10. Last Mat. TODAY 2:10. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S PYGMALION LAST 2 TIMES.

GLOBE Broadway, at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Today Mat. at 2. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Badoa. Cond., Toscanini.
Tonight at 8. Boris Godounow. Didur, Delmas, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Pablo Casals, Cellist; Bori; Botta, Segurola, Emilio Ores. Cond., Hagemann.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Well. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matsenauer; Urlus, Well. Braun. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Matsenauer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Euryanthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Well, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini.
EARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Sun.) Afternoon at 2.
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 VOICES.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Christmas Concert Tues., Dec. 15, 8:30
Works by Palestrina, Nanini, Cornelius, Bach, Brahms, Monteverde, Elgar, Leopold Damrosch. Christmas Carols.
Tickets 1 W. 34 St. and Carnegie Hall.

Only Appearances in New York.
ELLEN TERRY Aeolian Hall, W. 42d St. Mon. Aft., Dec. 14th, at 3:15; Fri. Ev., Dec. 18th, at 8:15. Benefit Legal Aid Society. Boxes, $20; Seats, $2.50, $2.00, $1.00. At Box Office or Legal Aid Society, 239 B'way. "SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE."

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 16, at 3.
MME. FREMSTAD IN RECITAL
Tickets 50c. to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano used. Management of Foster & David.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL—FANNIE Bloomfield Zeisler (Steinway Piano.) Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30. Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Av. at 53d St. MAY MUKLE
Violoncello and Organ Recital
Sunday, Dec. 13, at 4. Public Welcome.
Organ Recital Sunday, 3 P. M. T. Tertius Noble

LITTLE THEATRE, Tuesday Aft., Dec. 15, at 2. Song Recital by CLARA GABRILOWITSCH
62 Mat. Lessons Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

OPERA Tickets 8th Regt. SEATS FOR TONIGHT, "AIDA," & All Operas in all parts of house. Kelleher Ticket Office, B'way, 39th. Opposite Opera House. 1113 B'way.

Strand B'way, 47th. H. B. Warner in "THE GHOST BREAKERS." 11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. Next Week—"Mrs. Black Is Back."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesques. "The Best in Burlesque Girls." Mat. Today.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., DEC. 16 at 8:30
Fighting in Flanders
Vividly Illustrated War Lecture by E. ALEXANDER POWELL, F. R. G. S.,
Special Correspondent of The N. Y. World.
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. at Box Office.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(Century Theatre Lyceum.)
Central Park W., 62d St.
Phone 8800 Columbus. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.